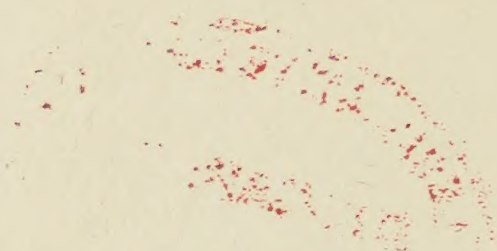
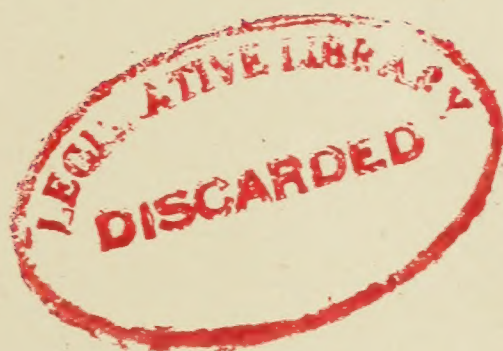




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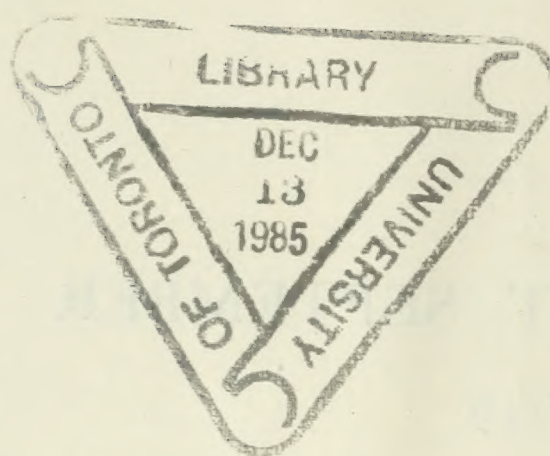
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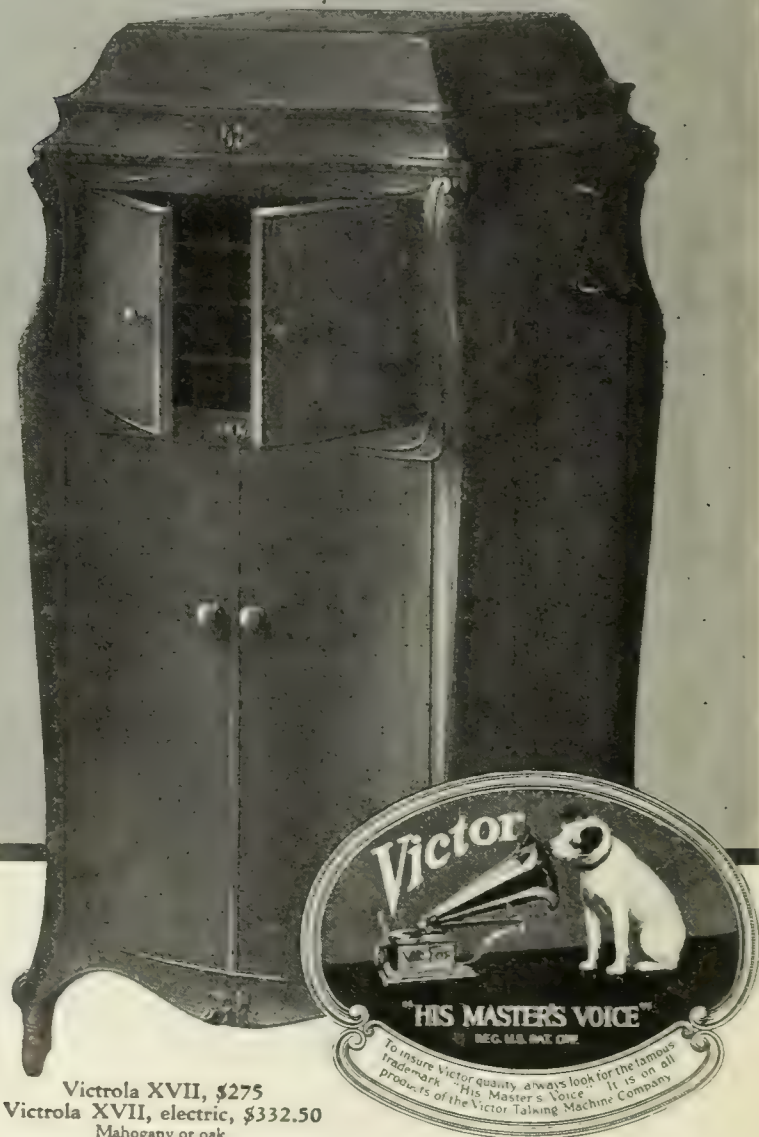
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Germany Consents to Peace

THE German delegation that received the draft of the peace treaty at Versailles refused to accept the responsibility of signing and instead took it to Weimar, where the National Assembly has been in session since February 6 at work on a constitution for the German Republic. The question of signing cut across party lines. The Independent (Radical or Anti-War) Socialists favor signing. The Conservatives and Nationalists opposed. The Majority (Pro-War) Socialists were two to one for signing. The Centrists (Clericals) and Democrats favored signing with reservation as to acceptance of responsibility for the war and the extradition of the ex-Emperor and other officials demanded.

Chancellor Scheidemann and his colleagues of the cabinet have been so emphatic in their assertions that the terms were impossible that they could not consistently take any other stand or remain in office, so they resigned and a new ministry was formed under the Chancellorship of Gustav Adolf Bauer. He is a Conservative Socialist, a workingman with a common school education, formerly secretary of the German labor unions.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs who takes the place of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is Herman Müller. He was formerly a merchant and later editor of a Socialist paper. He represented the Scheidemann Government at the recent Socialist Congress at Berne. The Christian People's (Center) party, which stands next to the Majority Socialists in the number of delegates in the Assembly, is represented in the cabinet by Dr. Matthias Erzberger. Gustav Noske, the Socialist who put down the Spartacans (German Bolsheviki) with an iron hand, is to remain as Minister of Defense.

Finally, after protracted and stormy deliberations, the National Assembly, on the afternoon of June 22, voted by 237 to 138 to sign the treaty. Twenty-five members refrained from voting. In announcing the decision Premier Bauer said in part:

The Allied and Associated Powers cannot expect the German people to agree

from inner conviction to a peace instrument whereby, without the populations being consulted, members are severed from the German Empire, German sovereignty is permanently violated, and unbearable economic and financial burdens are imposed upon the German people.

On Monday the war is to be begun afresh if we fail to give our "yes." Every instrument of murder is ready against a defenseless and unarmed nation which knows only two commandments—externally reparation and internally the development of liberty which it won in its collapse.

At this solemn moment the Government desires to express itself with absolute clearness in order to meet beforehand any possible reproaches that the conditions imposed exceed Germany's power to perform, and we therefore decline all responsibility for the consequences that may befall Germany should her utmost endeavors prove the conditions impossible of fulfillment.

We furthermore lay the greatest emphasis on the declaration that we cannot accept, and by our signature do not cover, Article 231, demanding that Germany confess herself the sole author of the war.

A note of similar tenor was then telegraphed to Versailles, expressing a willingness to sign, tho protesting that the treaty is in sharp contradiction to the terms agreed to in the armistice. The German Government asked for the prompt restoration of all the German prisoners. It also declined to accept responsibility for any difficulty that might result from the expressed determination of the population

of the eastern district to resist separation from the fatherland. The note further stated that it would be impossible for Germany to accept Article 231 admitting Germany to be the sole and only author of the war, or Articles 227 to 230 requiring her to give up for trial individuals accused of violating the laws of war. A delay of forty-eight hours was asked in order to complete reorganization of the Government.

Premier Clemenceau in his note of reply stated that no new arguments had been brought forward for consideration and that

The Allied and Associated Governments therefore feel constrained to say that the time for discussion has



Manchester Guardian, England

Hun and Super-Hun: It was him.

Mr. Justice Bull: I agree with both of you, and deal accordingly

passed. They can accept or acknowledge no qualifications or reservations and must require of the German representatives an unequivocal decision as to their purpose to sign and accept as a whole, or not to sign and accept the treaty as finally formulated. After the signature the Allied and Associated Powers must hold Germany responsible for the execution of every stipulation of the treaty.

On receipt of this refusal, on June 23 the German Government accepted the terms unconditionally, altho still protesting at having to sign a confession of guilt they do not believe. The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs reads:

It appears to the Government of the German Republic, in consternation at the last communication of the Allied and Associated Governments, that these governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of the peace conditions, even those which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor. No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard of injustice of the peace conditions, the Government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed.

What Happened in Odessa

THE mystery of Odessa is now explained. The original report from Moscow of the sudden evacuation of the Ukraine by the French troops was received with incredulity by the world at large and was declared in Parliament by Winston Churchill, a week after the withdrawal had begun, to be Bolshevik propaganda. It was indeed incomprehensible how the French and Greek forces in southern Russia, supplied and supported by the Black Sea fleet, should have abandoned without a struggle the city of Odessa and the stronghold of Sevastopol to the Bolsheviks, who were said to be inferior in discipline and one-fourth the number of the Allies.

The secret was kept for two months, but finally was revealed in the French parliament by Emile Goude, a Socialist deputy. The origin of the disaster was the same feeling as manifested itself in the disaffection of the Canadian troops at Vladivostok, the Czechs at Omsk, and the American troops at Archangel—the desire of the soldiers to return home and their dislike to fighting for an unknown cause and in an unauthorized war. In the French fleet at Odessa the movement went as far as mutiny. On the morning of April 9, when the signal was given to clear the decks

for action, the men on the flagship refused to obey and gathering on deck sang the Internationale. The sailors on the other ships and the Russians on shore joined in the revolutionary hymn. The red flag was hoisted beside the tricolor on the French warships. The whole affair was carried on in good order and good temper except for one incident. A young ensign, seeing the French soldiers and sailors on shore fraternizing with Russian men and women, ordered a machine gun fired on the group. A naval lieutenant rushed up and stopped the firing, but several persons had already been killed or wounded.

After four days of negotiation the French admiral granted the demands of the mutineers that the fleet should return to France and that they should not be punished on their return. When the fleet reached Toulon the seamen stationed there approved of the action of their comrades at Odessa and threatened to strike if any punishment for the mutiny was imposed.

It is now evident that the conquest of the Ukraine by the Bolsheviks was accomplished more by argument than arms. The Russian warships in the Black Sea went over to the Bolsheviks and the army of the Don Cossacks, supposed to be incorruptible, melted away under the influence of the Soviet propaganda. Many of the Ukrainian troops, who under Petliura have been fighting the Bolsheviks, deserted to the Soviet side in a body.

But the Kuban Cossacks, under General Denikin, clothed in British uniforms and armed with British guns, are rapidly regaining the ground lost two months ago. The British whippet tanks are found to be more effective on the steppes than the famous Cossack cavalry. The coal beds of the Donets basin, which had fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks thru the defection of the Don Cossacks, have been retaken by the troops of General Wrangel, who are now approaching Tsaritsyn on the Volga. Here they hoped to meet the advance guard of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian troops, but their recent setback has postponed this conjunction of forces. In May Denikin captured 22,000 prisoners, 150 guns, 350 machine guns and other booty in large quantity. The Ukrainians are sick of Soviet rule, which robbed the rich of their money and the peasants of their grain. Thru his recovery of the Black Sea ports Denikin is now able to carry on commerce, while Soviet Russia remains blockaded. He has sent ships to England and America carrying potash, manganese, wool and hides, and he has 100,000 bottles of the Czar's champagne to export.



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AS WE DO UNTO OTHERS

What if the British Parliament should pass a resolution insisting on the independence of the Philippines?

Does the Senate expect England to take its recommendation calmly?

When Will Russia Pay Its Debts?

THE recent default in the payment of principal and interest on the fifty million dollar Russian Government 6½ per cent credit creates a very difficult situation. The default was a highly embarrassing event because just now American bankers are engaged in experimenting in foreign financing thru the sale of foreign securities to American investors. An incident of this character can only engender distrust in the minds of many investors, and this is hardly desirable at a time when the world is in a state of economic readjustment.

In June, 1916, a New York syndicate sold these certificates to the public, the proceeds being spent in the United States for account of the Imperial Russian Government. The credit was to be retired at the end of three years, or sooner. The syndicate was granted certain options under which it could profit by any rise in Russian roubles from 33 cents to parity—51.46 cents. At the time the credit was offered, some of our most conservative banking houses issued literature setting forth the vast economic resources of the Russian Empire. Not only were the dollar bonds sold in large quantities but the internal bonds payable in roubles were imported from Russia and investors were advised to purchase them and take advantage of any possible advance in Russian exchange.

The unfortunate phase of the reasoning was that little consideration was given to the fact that while there was no question about Russia's economic resources, its political structure was undermined with revolutionary plots. Russia had a despotic government and a conflagration could have broken out at any moment. We now see the financial results of shortsightedness. Aside from this, Russian exchange declined steadily so that it was never possible to make a profit from a rise in roubles.

Will the credit certificates ever be paid? The original banking syndicate has formed a committee for the protection of the bondholders, but the situation in so far as the United States is concerned is peculiar. Great quantities of Russian bonds were sold to the public in England and France early in the war, but they were taken over by those governments in exchange for their own war loans. This was not done in the United States and altho some hope was expressed that we might follow the practise of our allies, it is not likely that such action will be taken. When the Russian credits were issued here and abroad, England and France were allies of Russia, while the United States was still a neutral. This fact relieves this Government of any responsibility with respect to the credit.

Interest on the credit was regularly paid by the Kerensky Government. Even after Lenin succeeded Kerensky in November, 1917, and repudiated the external loans of the former governments, it seems that the interest was derived from credits granted to Russia by the United States, which had not been exhausted when the Bolsheviki came into power. The representative of the All-Russian Government at Omsk in the United States recently stated that due to circumstances beyond his control he would be unable to provide funds with which to meet the credit due June 18. He stated, however, that his Government would recognize all obligations issued by the Russian Government before November, 1917.

The State Department at Washington issued a statement to the effect that at this time it was not practicable to make any claims for American citizens against Russia. It is expected that whatever stable government may ultimately assume control of affairs in Russia "will follow the practise which enlightened governments have always followed—of recognizing the legitimate external



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Professor Francesco Nitti, of the University of Naples, who becomes Premier of Italy in place of Orlando, is well known as an economist and social reformer. He believes more in the industrial development of Italy than in its territorial expansion

loans of prior governments." A government is sovereign in so far as its own subjects are concerned. If it cannot pay its internal debts, it can tax its subjects to the extent required to discharge its debts. Not so in the case of external obligations. Russia, for instance, is a country which will require vast credits or loans, which it can never obtain abroad so long as any of its external obligations remain unpaid. When the credit certificates will be paid must depend upon the chances for the establishment of a strong and responsible government in Russia.

Italy Under New Management

PREMIER ORLANDO, returning to Italy to report the result of his negotiations at Paris, was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 259 to 78. The test came on Orlando's motion for a secret session to discuss the peace terms. The Premier declared himself satisfied on the whole with the treaties with Germany and Austria and stated that Italy had stood firmly on the pledges of the Allies regarding Adriatic boundaries, tho willing to discuss other solutions in hope of agreement. It was hinted that Italy had been promised concessions in other directions that would compensate for concessions in regard to Fiume and that these could only be explained in secret session. But Parliament refused to consent and so the Orlando Government was forced to resign.

When Orlando returned to Rome the last of April because Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau refused to cede Fiume to Italy he was received with great popular enthusiasm and sustained by a vote of 382 to 40 in the Chamber. Only the Intransigent Socialists voted against him. He returned to Paris with this backing but apparently failed to gain his point. Various solutions have been proposed such as making Fiume a free city under the protection of the League of Nations or giving Fiume to Italy and leaving its industrial suburb, Sushak, to the Croats with promise of an artificial harbor there. If any of these solutions was accepted is not known.

The Italians have been irritated further by the thwart-

How Aeroplanes Are Launched From Ships

The queer-looking boat at the left is the H. M. S. "Argus" of the British navy, news of which was deleted by the censor during the war. The "Argus" earned its name by carrying the eyes of the navy. A whole fleet of aeroplanes are stowed away beneath the broad expanse of deck which is built so as to provide an adequate launching platform for the planes

Central News

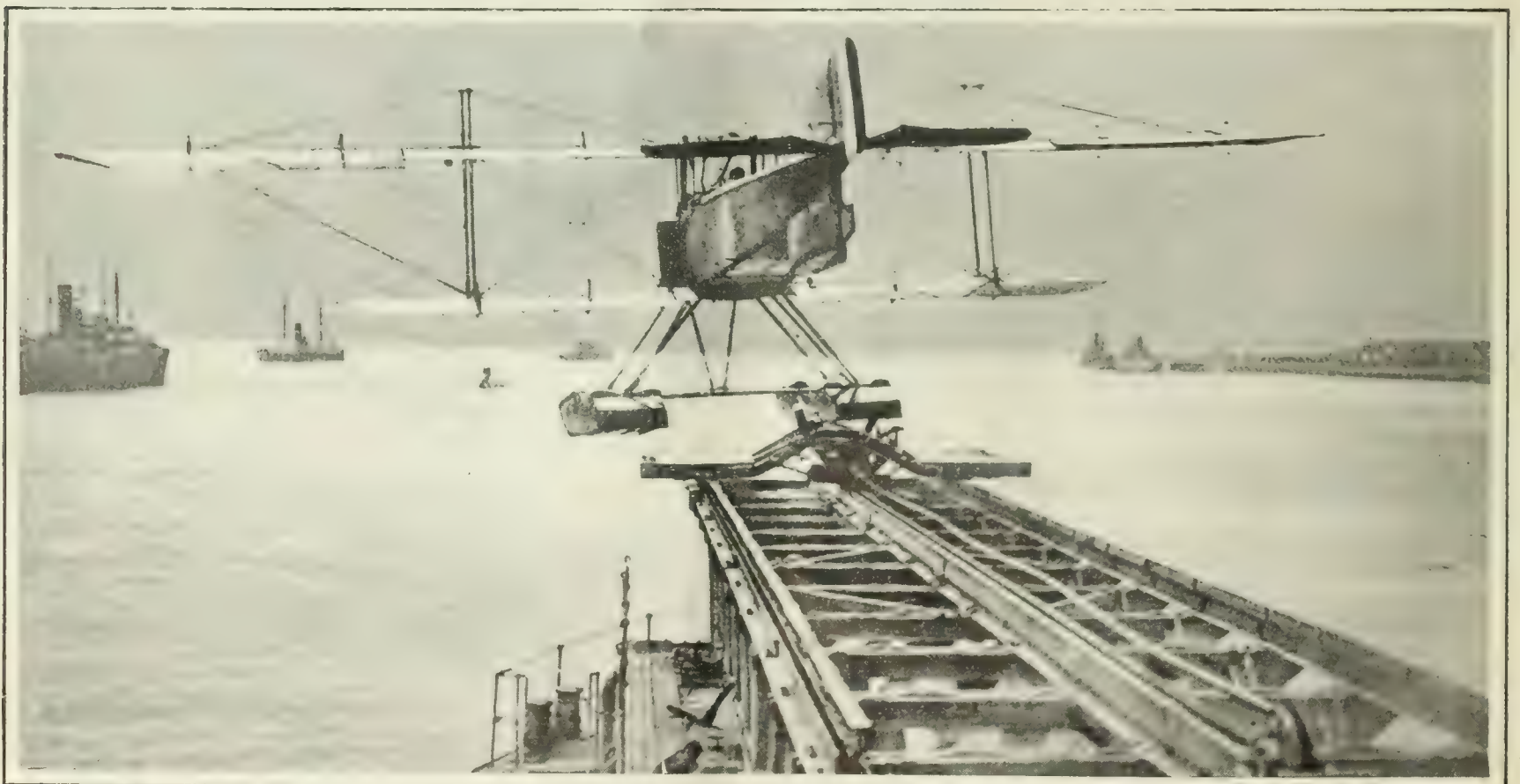
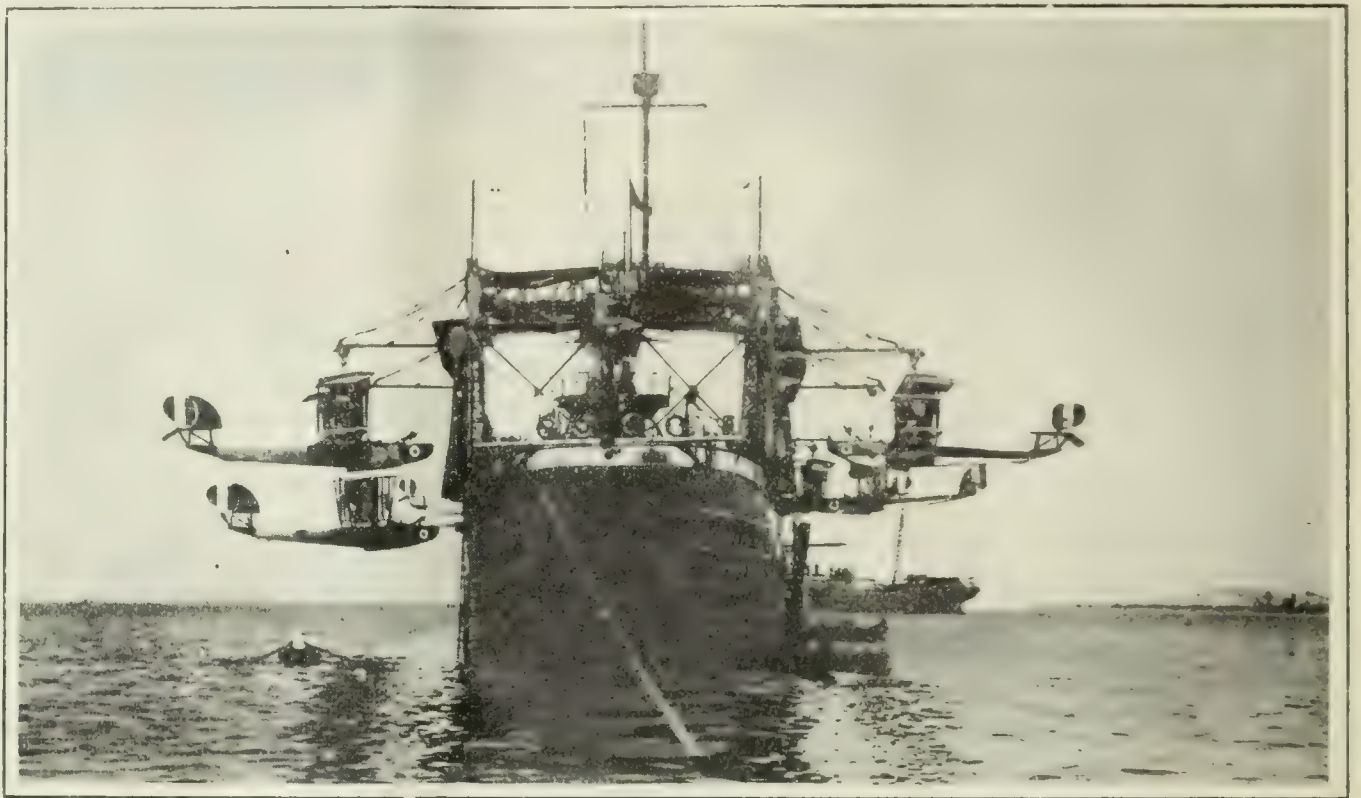


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FESTOONING THE PLANES
The Italian navy devised another method of carrying scouting planes during the war. At the right is the "Europa," an Italian battleship, with four planes hung over the sides. They can be dropped like life boats and rise from the surface of the water for a flight

A CATAPULT START
Below is the H. M. S. "Slinger"—or rather the small part of it from which it gets its name—a platform built over the deck with a compressed air catapult which launches a seaplane from it. This device was used by the British navy to send planes from ships with a small deck space

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ing of their aspirations in other directions. The unlimited opportunities for expansion in Africa granted by the Treaty of London of 1915 have, it is understood, been curtailed. By the secret treaty signed at St. Jean de Maurienne in August, 1917, Smyrna was conceded to Italy. But the Bolshevik revolution prevented the ratification of the compact by the Russian Government. Great Britain on that ground repudiated it and promised Smyrna to Greece in exchange for aid in Macedonia. Last month both Greek and Italian troops were landed on the Turkish coast to take possession of Smyrna, but the Council of Four insisted upon the withdrawal of the Italians. English Liberals led by Lord Bryce are protesting against drawing the Tirolean boundary of Italy as far north as the Brenner Pass since this involves the annexation of the solidly German population of the Bozen and Meran districts.

The opposition to Orlando came from divergent points; in part from those who were disappointed that he did not get all that and more than the Treaty of London promised and in part from those who favored a less ambitious foreign policy. It is apparently the second or more moderate party which will come into power. Prof. Francesco Nitti has been asked to form a cabinet which is expected to include Senator Tomasso Tittoni as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the place of Sonnino. These believe that Italy has overreached herself in her expansionist policy and that a good agreement with the Allies and America is of more importance than new territory. Professor Nitti was added to the Italian Mission of 1917 to the United States as a liberal member to counterbalance the Prince of Udine on the aristocratic side and while here he used to slip away from official receptions to speak in the public schools of the Italian quarter of New York. It is his opinion that "the friendship of England, France and the United States is of more value to Italy than acres of grottoes on the Adriatic."

Signor Tittoni sometimes as Foreign Minister, sometimes as Ambassador to Paris and to London, carried on between 1905 and 1916 negotiations which shifted the alliance of Italy from Germany and Austria to England and France. The new cabinet will also be especially qualified to deal with the industrial development of Italy and the social problems. The Orlando Government did not give these questions the attention they demanded and this is one cause of its downfall.

The new Italian peace delegation to Paris will be composed of Foreign Minister Tittoni, Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy and a member of the Italian mission to America, and Senator Vittorio Scialoja.

Congress Stands By Prohibition

WILL the eighteenth—the prohibition constitutional amendment—prove another "fifteenth amendment," disregarded, without protest from the rest of the country, by those sections that chose to disregard it a few years hence?

A majority of the present Congress answers "No," but there is an active minority in both houses that takes the opposite view. This group, made up of many, but not all, the wets and a few of those who vote dry under political pressure from the prohibitionists, believes that there is good ground for its hope that legislation for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment ultimately will be repealed.

In the meantime these men will seek to make prohibition obnoxious by making the enforcement legislation rigid to the point of absurdity. Somewhat similar tactics were employed, but were not regarded with any great degree of success, when the Reed "bone dry"



Poy in London Evening News

God of War (mortally wounded) —"Carry on, Sergeant!"

amendment, barring liquor order blanks and liquor advertisements at the border of dry territory, was adopted by Congress.

"If they want prohibition, let them have real prohibition and see how they like it," said Senator Reed. And many wets voted for the amendment.

The present development of the wet policy has given pause to the Anti-Saloon League. On further consideration it is counseling modification of some of the more stringent provisions of the enforcement bills drawn by its legal department, and introduced at its request. The House Judiciary Committee already has softened some of these provisions, notably the search and seizure clause. Others will be modified by the dry majorities on the floor of the House and Senate.

It is recognized by the prohibitionists that much depends upon the success with which constitutional and war-time prohibition is enforced during the first few months. The difficulty of enforcement is expected to decrease constantly, if it is made evident at the start that enforcement is to be attempted everywhere in earnest.

President Wilson has it in his power to prevent war-time prohibition from becoming effective July 1, by issuing a proclamation announcing the termination of demobilization. In his May message to Congress the President said it seemed to him entirely safe to remove the ban on wine and beer during the next six months, but that without further legislation he had not the power to remove the restrictions. The attitude of the Senate toward this suggestion, which it regarded as "passing the buck," was indicated by its refusal by a 55 to 11 vote to clear the way for consideration of the legislation proposed by the President. The House Judiciary Committee voted 10 to 5 against a proposal to grant the President the power he said he lacked.

The President has asked Attorney General Palmer for an exact definition of his powers under the war-time prohibition act. Prohibitionists do not see how the President can remove the ban on wine and beer without also removing the restrictions on the sale of distilled spirits. They look to Mr. Palmer as "a good prohibitionist" to tell him he cannot.

The number of troops in France on July 1 will be under the strength set by the Army Appropriation bill



Marcus in New York Times

"Don't you think, Woodrow, it's time to speak to your child?"

for the next fiscal year—400,000 men—but prohibitionists are inclined to quarrel with the argument that demobilization will be terminated in the sense meant by the war-time prohibition act on that date.

There is among congressional wets, and apparently among producers and consumers of alcoholic beverages out in the country, an abiding faith that the President will come forward at the last minute with a reprieve for wine and beer. There is a possibility also that the courts will rule that Congress exceeded its constitutional authority in forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages in "war emergency legislation" enacted after the armistice was signed.

However, the prohibitionists have another barrel to their gun. They announce that they will offer an amendment to the enforcement legislation that will make prohibition effective on the date the act is signed, regardless of any action by the President. The courts may hold that Congress is without power to forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages in the states, but Congress has unquestioned authority to regulate their manufacture, transportation in interstate commerce, importation and exportation, and removal from bond. These are the powers the prohibitionists will employ in the amendment they will seek to attach to the enforcement legislation, by way of an "ace in the hole," and will ultimately succeed in attaching however the wets filibuster. A presidential veto of the act would not save the situation for the wets, for their opponents control enough votes in both houses to repass it over the veto.

While the war-time prohibition act carries no enforcement clauses, it does provide maximum penalties of one year's imprisonment and \$1000 fine, which the drys are counting upon to deter violation. There are thirty-three dry states where prohibition will continue to be enforced, regardless of how long Congress delays the federal enforcement legislation. In a majority of the wet states liquor licenses expire July 1. Unless war-time prohibition is nullified in the meantime, expiring liquor licenses are not likely to be renewed—and thus circumstance assists in prohibition enforcement.

Statements by wet leaders that prohibition cannot be enforced without an army of detectives, as yet unprovided for, and that the failure to compel obedience to the prohibition laws will result in disrespect for and disregard of all laws, are not greatly worrying the drys. They admit, not for publication, that absolute prohibition cannot be enforced for two or perhaps three years. They are somewhat troubled, however, by the decision of Judge Dillon of the Franklin County (Ohio) Com-

mon Pleas Court, that the voters of Ohio have a right to approve or disapprove the action of state legislatures in ratifying constitutional amendments. The term "legislatures" as employed by the framers of the Constitution, Judge Dillon held, was intended to mean "that body or bodies in which lie the full and final expression of the will of the people." This decision fits in exactly with the plan of the wets outside of Congress, to press for referendums on the action of ratifying legislatures in states where referendums are possible. The approval of thirty-six legislatures has already been given the prohibition amendment. The wets claim, however, that thirteen states will refuse ratification if the amendment is put up to the people.

While they are planning for legal attacks against the amendment from every possible angle, the interested trades also are working on a scheme for political action in the next congressional election, taking example from the methods of the Anti-Saloon League. The Sixty-seventh can be made a wet Congress, they believe, if a combination of soldiers and workmen can be effected that will withhold its votes from all except those candidates pledged to vote for the repeal of the prohibition enforcement legislation.

The trouble with this plan is that neither the soldiers nor the workers are solidly opposed to prohibition. The American Federation of Labor, with Samuel Gompers leading the anti-prohibition faction, voted 26,475 to 4000 for a resolution protesting against war-time prohibition and asking that beer with an alcoholic content of 2¾ per cent be permitted under constitutional prohibition. The resolution was not aimed against all prohibition.

Labor had an opportunity for an impressive demonstration against prohibition, when permission was granted for a protest meeting on the Capitol steps. The demonstration was not impressive, and consequently was altogether without effect on Congress.

Prohibitionists are making effective use in their propaganda of the charge that protests against prohibition are inspired in the main by "German brewers." Wets are making a telling point of the claim that prohibition is "class legislation" since the man of means can lay in and is laying in a supply to "last a lifetime," while the worker in the mine and the steel mill is denied the necessary stimulant of a glass of beer. Drys from the South bring word that in that country liquor is buried five feet deep, with bushes growing over it.

CONGRESS has no delusions about the impetus prohibition will give to home brewing. Druggists have told the Senate Judiciary Committee that a nation-wide preparedness movement has practically exhausted the supply of bottle stoppers. Just how far the drys are ready to go in breaking up the practise, they are finding difficulty in deciding.

Some of the most far-sighted among the wets in Congress do not subscribe to the theory that by making prohibition absolute, prohibition can be destroyed. They have accepted with resignation the fact that the United States is going into the dry column and will probably stay there.

In this connection they are recalling the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Mann White Slave act. The court found that the act did little more than give opportunity for blackmailing, and practically recommended that it be repealed and passed in different form. Nevertheless the law was held to be constitutional. Representative Mann, author of the law, said he would make no move either to repeal or to amend it. Senator James Hamilton Lewis made this comment:

"It is an axiom: Congress will never repeal a moral law."

What applied in the case of the Mann White Slave act is regarded as applying equally to prohibition. Congress will not repeal a moral law. If that point needs settlement it will be settled according to the prohibitionists when the nineteenth amendment is ratified and women are given the vote.

Whether Congress will wink at violations of a moral law is, however, a very different matter. That remains to be seen.

R. M. B.—Washington

The A. F. of L. Makes Adjustments

BACK of the sound and fury with which the convention of the American Federation of Labor repudiated Bolshevism, and back of the well-oiled machinery thru which the proposals of all professed radicals were brought to naught on the floor of the convention at Atlantic City last week, is there a movement in the Federation which under the guise of orthodoxy is really incorporating some of the radical tendencies?

Take, for example, industrial unionism. The very name causes the hair to rise upon the head of any right-thinking A. F. of L. man. When a resolution proposing the reorganization of the Federation along industrial lines was introduced in the convention by a delegate from Portland it was overwhelmingly and scornfully voted down. Yet one of the high pitches of enthusiasm reached by the convention came when John Fitzpatrick, of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, told of the organizing campaign which the committee has been carrying on for the past year. The very essence of this work, as the name of the committee implies, is that it is carried on along industrial lines. Twenty-six international unions are working in close coöperation to bring into the fold of organized labor the half million men who are directly connected with the steel industry. This movement forms the very core of the labor movement in America today, for Mr. Fitzpatrick declared, amid the applause of the convention, "If we break the opposition of the steel trust, then the real opposition in this country to the labor movement has been removed." He went on to proclaim a genuine doctrine of industrial unionism when he said, "The great majority of the steel workers are common laborers. We could readily organize the skilled mechanics in the industry, but would have to pay the price of leaving the common laborers at the mercy of the steel trust. That we will never do!" Here is idealism if you like, which any professed radical of the convention would do well to equal, and in what soil has it flourished? In the old opportunism of the American Federation of Labor, which has found, in this case at least, that idealism *works*.

Freedom of speech and of assembly was another issue to which the convention had seemed cold, when, in place of a number of flaming resolutions on the subject, it substituted a tepid demand for the repeal of the espionage act after the signing of the peace treaty. But this, too, became a question of vital concern to the delegates when it was brought up in connection with the steel workers' campaign. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared, "America will mean nothing to us while we have not the right of free speech and free assembly!" And the convention cheered him lustily when he declared that the organizers and workers intended to defy the mayor of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, by holding a meeting which had been forbidden.

Socialism is a term which still has power to affright the orthodox labor man, and syndicalism makes him turn pale. Yet the convention virtually endorsed the railway plan put forward by the railway brotherhoods, the most revolutionary plan that has been worked out

in this country, for it proposes public ownership of the railroads and operation under a plan in which the workers will have a real share in management. The convention adopted a resolution favoring coöperation with the brotherhoods in regard to this plan.

By its endorsement of the forty-four hour week the Federation again stole the thunder of its opponents, for it has been the independent unions and the insurgent unions within the Federation that have claimed the glory of gaining this shorter work-week for their members.

Most of the state federations of labor meet just before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the meeting of the Virginia state federation, in May, the colored delegates, for the first time, were given full membership and seated with their white colleagues on the floor of the convention—against the protest of a number of locals which threatened to withdraw but eventually thought better of it. The state federation of Ohio has had much trouble concerning negroes, because during the war hordes of ignorant colored people were coming in from the South, and, because of their accustomed low standards of living, often accepted work at less than union rates of wages. The president of this federation, however—also within the last few weeks—issued a statement explaining that the objection of the white workers in the state did not extend to northern-born, educated negroes, and that steps would be taken in the near future to organize those of them who were in skilled trades. In a southern state an even more significant thing happened. A national organizer of the A. F. of L. went down there this spring to help organize the workers in a certain industry who were said to be badly underpaid. When he got there the white workers refused to have anything to do with the union unless their colored fellow-workers also were organized; for, they said, "Unless this is done we shall merely lose our jobs."

The action of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City in going on record "as endorsing the colored brother as being entitled to any charter according to his trade," does not indicate a change of attitude on the part of the central organization, but is expected to have great influence



Handicell in New York Tribune

The old problem of scrambling and unscrambling



Press Illustrating

Ex-President Taft's Daughter Becomes a President, Too

Miss Helen H. Taft, who graduated from Bryn Mawr and has been for two years dean of the college, has been appointed acting president for next year. There is a precedent for presidency in the family. Besides having been twenty-seventh President of the United States, Mr. Taft is now president of the League to Enforce Peace

with state federations and locals. On two occasions colored unions have asked the A. F. of L. to affiliate "internationals" composed exclusively of colored unions; and in each case the request has been declined on the strength of the argument that the organization is built up on occupational lines and cannot adopt racial divisions. Individual colored unions have for long been affiliated. The resolution passed at Atlantic City specifies some of the trades in which more particularly negroes require organization and authorizes the A. F. of L. to appoint special organizers for that purpose.

Pocket Wireless

THE young man in the picture is not trying to stir up a cold wave on a hot day. He is dealing with a different kind of wave—an electric one—and the fan-like thing in his hand is the sending and receiving antenna of a portable wireless telephone. The small bag slung over his shoulder contains all the apparatus for generating electric waves, controlling their amplitude thru sound waves sent out by the voice and also for receiving wireless waves and translating them into speech. The entire outfit weighs only twelve pounds, its cost is \$15, and with it the fan-wielder can talk to a friend equipped with a similar contrivance a quarter of a mile away.

This remarkable wireless telephone is the invention of W. W. MacFarlane, an inventor who lives in Philadelphia. Sometimes Mr. MacFarlane takes his baby radio along in his automobile and while speeding along a country road calls up his wife at home to chat about the weather, or say that he has met Jim Smith and is bringing him home to dinner. He has made many demonstrations of his invention, but so far he has refused to let his wireless cat out of the bag.

Mr. MacFarlane's wireless telephone depends for its action on some form of vacuum tubes which are power generators done up in small packages. Such tubes were used in the greatest triumph of the radio telephone when, in 1916, spoken messages sent out from Arlington, Virginia, were heard in Paris and Hawaii, the latter 5100 miles distant.

All of this power depends upon the smallest thing in the world. It is called an electron and its home is the atom. An atom is quite a pigmy of matter itself, being about one three-hundred-millionth of an inch in diameter—there are billions of them in a drop of water—but each atom houses many electrons which bear the same relation in size to the atom as a baseball does to the Woolworth Building.

The electron consists of negative electricity, while its atom home contains, besides electrons, some positive electricity. Normally the positive and negative electricity in an atom balances exactly. But the atoms are always moving about, collisions between them are frequent and electrons get bumped off. Heat causes great activity among the atoms and a consequent increase in the number of electrons that are dispossessed. This fact is taken advantage of by heating to red heat or hotter a loop of wire enclosed in a vacuum tube, very much as the filament in the electric lamp is heated. In the tube is also placed a small plate of cold metal. The wire and the plate are called electrons. Now as the cold plate is charged with positive electricity the electrons as they leave the home atoms on the heated wire will, since electrons consist of negative electricity, move across to the positively charged plate, and there will be a continuous flow of electrons (negative electricity) between the hot wire and the cold plate so long as the wire is kept hot. In other words an electric current will be flowing in the space between the wire and the plate. It is the electric



With this "pocket" radiophone you can talk to the folks at home while you are out walking within a quarter-mile radius. The entire outfit weighs twelve pounds and the materials cost \$15

current thus created in vacuum tubes that is the basis for all of the recent advances in radio communication.

To get back to Mr. MacFarlane and his invention, he uses almost anything for an antenna—the means of sending out into the air as electric waves the energy generated in the flow of electrons in the vacuum tubes. An umbrella, a soldier's rifle, short lengths of stove pipe, all have served in turn for sending and receiving the radio waves. He refuses to add prophecy to invention, but he is willing to venture so far as to predict that in a short time the radiophone will be in use on railroad trains so that the traveler can at any time communicate with home or office, and some enthusiasts see the day coming when the radiophone will be as common as the wire telephone is now and when camper, tourist by train or automobile, or even the journeyer on foot will be able to pull out his pocket radiophone and tune in on the home circuit.

Education for Internationalism

THE new era of world fellowship into which the Covenant of the League of Nations is to lead us demands a new kind of education. If the various peoples of the earth are to work together they must understand one another, not merely each other's languages, but each other's thoughts and ways. The earliest form of human intercourse, fighting, did not require any such mutual knowledge. In fact the less you know about your enemy the more heartily you can hate him. The second form of intercourse, trading, demanded indeed a certain degree of mutual understanding, but only on the material plane of purchasable needs. But if the nations are to coöperate in a united effort to uplift humanity as a whole they must learn how to exchange ideas as they have commodities and to aid one another in efforts for the common good. The old form of education, which was too often a training in exclusiveness and national self-esteem, must be supplemented by new agencies to cultivate international acquaintance.

The need of this has been felt by educational leaders in all countries and before the peace treaty has been



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?

signed various organizations for this purpose have sprung into existence. The American Universities Union in Europe has branches in Paris, London and Rome. At Paris the Office National des Universités et Ecoles françaises has been opened. The Bureau of the Universities of the British Empire at London has appointed an Interchange Committee to deal with foreign bureaus. Rome has the Unione Italo-Americano and Madrid the Board for the Furtherance of Scientific Study and Research. Geneva, the future capital of the League of Nations, is to be the headquarters of an International Bureau of Students. Similar bodies are being formed in other countries.

The latest and most comprehensive of these agencies is the Institute of International Education, which was organized in New York last March. It is well endowed and under the direction of an administrative board and advisory council of prominent American educators and publicists. The new institute does not aim to rival or supplant any of the organizations mentioned above, but rather to work with them and to serve as a general international clearing-house in education. At present the Institute has its headquarters at Columbia House, but doubtless it will eventually have a building of its own, which will contain an international library and provide rooms for the reception of foreign scholars and for the administration of the system of student interchange. A British Educational Mission has recently toured the United States and arrangements are being made for the visits not only of the educators but of the captains of industry and labor leaders of foreign countries. The French Government sent over M. Felix Bertriaux to lecture on moral and civic education in France in April and his itinerary of American colleges was drawn up by the Institute.

Next fall it is planned to bring to the United States various distinguished professors who can speak English fluently. They will travel from one college to another, staying from one to six weeks at each and delivering

such lectures as the length of the visit permits. The director of the Institute, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, has just sailed for Europe to select the foreign scholars who are to come in the fall.

With the cessation of the war have come inquiries from all quarters of the globe for information about the opportunities offered to foreign students by American universities and schools of all sorts, but there has been no agency whose particular business it was to gather such data and give advice to individual students. The United States Commissioner of Education has done what he could in this direction, but he has his hands full tending to home affairs and, besides, a public official has to maintain an aloof and impartial attitude that hinders him in the task of fitting together the student and the school. It would not do for him to warn the foreign inquirer of the defects of a certain college or to recommend a particular professor as the only man in the country for some special subject.

In former years the German universities afforded the greatest facilities and the freest opportunities to foreign students and therefore to them flocked young men and women from all over the world. Now Germany has become unpopular for good and sufficient reasons that need not be specified, and those in search of foreign education are looking elsewhere, many of them to the United States. Thousands of Japanese and Chinese have been educated here and we are getting every year more students from the countries south of us. The Brazilian Government is supporting a hundred young men in America, each on an annual scholarship of \$1200. Several young ladies from the University of Chile are studying teaching in different colleges. The Spanish Board for the Furtherance of Scientific Study and Research recently sent a delegation to this country to explain its aims. The board is prepared to organize in New York, and later in other cities, permanent courses of Spanish language and literature especially intended for North American teachers who wish to engage in the teaching of Spanish. Several professors and scientists from the United States will be invited by the board to conduct in Madrid research courses in laboratories with a view to teaching modern methods to small groups of Spanish graduates, and the interchange of students will be fostered in various ways.

Hitherto there has been a reluctance to send young women away to America because it was feared that they would not be looked after as carefully as in the home countries, but this difficulty is being met. In view of the large number of foreign women who have signified an intention to come to America to study in our various educational institutions, a committee to be known as the Central Committee for the Reception of Foreign Women Students, has recently been formed to receive and extend hospitality to them. A large number of these women enter the country at the port of New York and must remain in this city over night or longer before going on to the university or college—possibly in the far West—where they are to study. This committee is made up of women representing various organizations interested in seeing that foreign women receive a cordial welcome on their arrival, and aid in finding a suitable lodging while in the city, in order that first impressions, which often are the most lasting, may be pleasant ones. The headquarters of the Central Committee will be at the Institute.

These are some of the ways in which the Institute of International Education proposes to make itself useful at first, but its founders have further fields in mind. They do not propose to confine their efforts to the exchange of scholars, but will develop plans for the exchange of thought. "The dissemination of correct in-

The Days of Real Sport



Levick

THE TENNIS CHAMPION OF A DECADE AGO COMES BACK

Mrs. George W. Wightman is again the national woman lawn tennis champion of this country. It was in 1909 that Mrs. Wightman, then Hazel Hotchkiss, first won the women's singles championship. She held it three years. Miss Mary Browne was the champion for the next three years and then Miss Bjurstedt appeared and took all the subsequent honors. Miss Bjurstedt defended her title this year, but went down in the semi-finals



C. Underwood & Underwood

POLE-VAULTING FOR THE A. E. F. IN PARIS

Fifteen hundred or more athletes of the Allied and American armies have been competing in field sports at a huge meet held in the Pershing Stadium in Paris. A majority of the events were won by the Yanks



Paul Thompson

THE CRIMSON AND THE BLUE RACE ON THE THAMES

With the war in Europe over, Harvard and Yale clashes are getting the attention they deserve. A record crowd turned out at New London for the races this year in which Yale won the varsity by five and one-fifth seconds and lost to the Crimson in the freshman and second eights races. This photograph shows the finish of the varsity just after the Yale boat had pulled ahead



London Daily Mail. From Paris Dispatch.

A successful test of the "Guardian Angel" life-preserver in a thousand foot drop, made by Miss Sylvia Boyden, who is the first woman to make a descent in a "packed" parachute

formation about foreign peoples" is one of the objects specified in the prospectus of the Institute and certainly we all realize the need of this as we never have before. It would be naive to assume that the more people know about one another the better they will like each other, but certainly misunderstanding is one of the chief causes of disagreement. The war has proved that an *entente cordiale* is stronger than an alliance, and a good understanding—in plain English—is the best bond.

Life Preservers for Airships

THE parachute is the life preserver of the air. No one would think of voyaging on a steamship unequipped with life preservers, and when all of us take to the air we will find on our passenger-carrying airplanes and dirigibles notices of instruction telling where to find our parachutes in case of accident.

In the infancy of flying, before the war, the parachute jump was a circus stunt demonstrated by professional aeronauts at country fairs, and so little was thought of the life saving possibilities of the device that the parachute was not part of the equipment of the airman. Even the supposedly efficient General Staff of the German Army left the Zeppelin crews unprotected, and when forced to abandon ship in mid air the half crazed men leaped to death from their flaming ships.

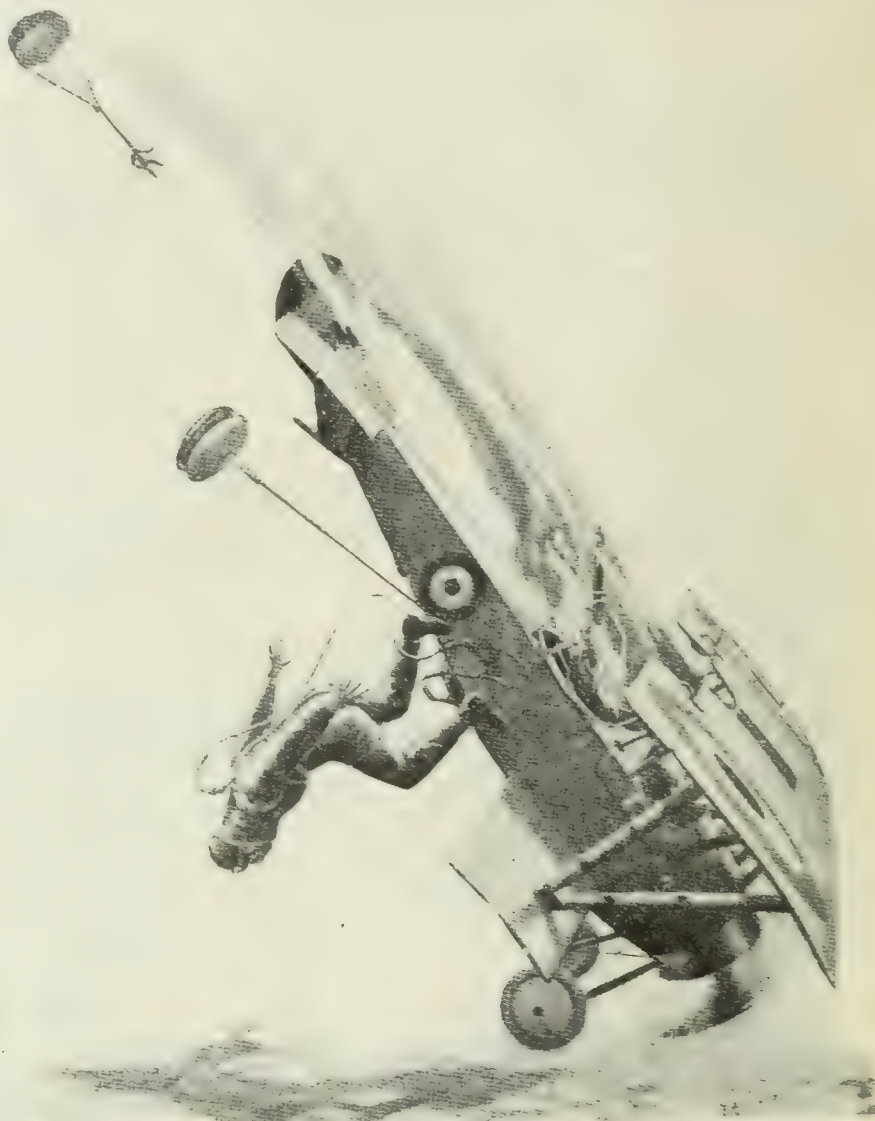
The use of the observation balloon in the great war really introduced the parachute to practical science. Potting observation balloons with incendiary bullets was the favorite sport of the airplane fighters of both sides and an observation balloon officer's life became just one jump after another. There are many soldier balloonists alive today who have made more parachute jumps than had any professional "death defier" before the war.

To perfect a parachute as the life saving equipment of a balloon was a comparatively simple thing. It was another matter to adapt one for use in an airplane speeding a hundred miles an hour. But attempts were made even before the war. Pegoud in France—the same Pegoud who first looped the loop in an airplane—was the first to try the leap from an heavier-than-air ma-

chine. He lived to tell the tale, but his imitators were few for a long time. The chief difficulty attending the use of the parachute on an airplane was to attach the life saving apparatus so that it would not be in the way; so that it would be readily accessible—if you intend to leave a disabled 'plane in mid air there is not time for lingering farewells—and so that it would not foul the tail or wings at the critical moment.

The attempts of inventors to solve the problem have been many and curious. They include a parachute carried on the head like a huge hat and supposed to open when the aviator jumped or was thrown from his machine; a parachute folded into pillow form and attached by a harness to the aviator's shoulders; a parachute garment, useful, according to the inventor, in air or water; and a device to shoot the parachute from the airplane by compressed air, dragging the aviator with it.

Most successful of all the devices reported thus far is the "Guardian Angel" type, which Major Ordo Los, of the British Air Service, and Miss Sylvia Boyden, an English woman, have recently been demonstrating in this country. The parachute is contained in a box fastened to the under part of the airplane. It is attached by a line to a harness which the aviator wears about his body. As the aviator jumps the box is pulled away from the machine and hangs by a rope and in turn the parachute is pulled from the box by the drag of the airman's body as he falls. In using this device the aviator dives head foremost from his machine. It was first successfully demonstrated by Captain Sarret, of the French army, who had previously jumped with an ordinary parachute from an airplane at a height of 2500 feet.



London Graphic.

Here's how an aeroplane life-preserver works—this is the "Guardian Angel" type, the most successful device as yet discovered. The parachute is in a box fastened under the plane and is attached by a line to the aviator's harness. When the aviator jumps the box is jerked away and the parachute is pulled from it by the drag of his body and then opened by the rush of air

Article X—The Soul of the Covenant

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

THE Republican Senators, having realized that they could not muster enough votes to pass the Knox resolution to separate the Covenant from the Peace Treaty, and thus in effect to undo all that has been done in Paris during the past five months, were last week forced to shift their attack. Now they propose to ratify the treaty with the three following reservations suggested by Elihu Root:

First, that in ratifying the treaty Article X be repudiated.

Second, that the United States shall be accorded the right to secede from the League on two years' notice, whether its international obligations are fulfilled or not, and

Third, that the United States shall not be required to submit any policies which "it deems to be purely American" to the "decision or recommendation of other powers."

I have not space here to go into a detailed discussion of the second and third reservations. Suffice it to say that it would be an act of selfishness for the United States to ask for any exemption for itself as proposed in the second reservation without being willing to accord similar exemptions to all other members of the League. And if it were made a general rule that any power could secede while its obligations were in arrears, a premium would be put on secession and the breaking of international agreements, and that would mean the disintegration of the League. Likewise, if the third reservation is insisted on, it would practically prevent the League from functioning in the Western Hemisphere and in its place the United States would be made by international authority the sole judge of what should be done in North, Central and South America. We ought to be willing to submit cases involving the Monroe Doctrine to arbitration, certainly to conciliation under the League. We have already agreed to take all questions (including of course the Monroe Doctrine) to inquiry under the Bryan treaties. Thus this third reservation is a backward step. Besides, we seem to be asking special favors for ourselves when we have been quick to resent the selfish demands of some of our allies at the peace table.

But Mr. Root's first reservation, for the exclusion by the Senate of Article X from the Covenant, is by far the most dangerous proposal yet made for emasculating the League of Nations.

Article X reads as follows:

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

This article is purely American in origin and is taken almost word for word from the first part of Article III of the original American draft for a League of Nations brought over by our Delegation to Paris.

This article reads as follows:

The Contracting Powers unite in guaranteeing to each other political independence and territorial integrity against external aggression; but it is understood between them that such territorial readjustments, if any, as may in the future become necessary by reason of changes in present racial conditions and aspirations or present social and political

relationships, pursuant to the principle of self-determination, and also such territorial readjustments as may in the judgment of three-fourths of the delegates be demanded by the welfare and manifest interest of the peoples concerned, may be effected if agreeable to those peoples and to the States from which the territory is separated or to which it is added; and that territorial changes may in equity involve material compensation. The Contracting Powers accept without reservation the principle that the peace of the world is superior in importance to every question of political jurisdiction or boundary.

Altho Article X does not contain anything that specifically authorizes future changes of territory as given in the original American proposal, there is nothing in Article X that would prevent such changes. This is where the League of Nations differs from the Holy Alliance of a century ago. The Holy Alliance, which was anything but holy, attempted to maintain existing boundaries, to preserve rotten dynasties and in general to perpetuate the status quo. There is nothing in Article X or any other article of the Covenant that would prevent an oppressed minority from achieving its independence by revolution, or a peaceful transfer of territory, unless the Monroe Doctrine, as recognized in Article XXI, would prevent this in the Western Hemisphere. All the nations who join the present League of Nations agree to do is to preserve each other's integrity and independence in respect of one contingency only—namely, "*as against external aggression.*" These four words, "*as against external aggression,*" are the most important of the article. Yet they have generally been ignored by opponents of the League. These are the words that forbid the violation of the international commandment, "Thou shalt not steal by force." These are the words that refute the German doctrine that "might makes right." It was for the principles embodied in these words that we entered and fought the great war.

Senator Root in his criticism of the original draft of the Covenant thought that Article X should remain for at least five years. Now he asks that it be excluded altogether. He fears that it may involve us in all sorts of quarrels in remote parts of the world in which our people have no interest.

The answer to this is obviously that we will not have to take part in every petty quarrel that arises in Europe and Asia. In the first place, there are not likely to be many, if any, quarrels that lead to war. The Monroe Doctrine, for instance, is nothing but Article X limited to the aggression of non-American nations against countries of the New World. Yet the United States alone has maintained it for nearly a century without firing a shot or losing a single soldier. Would not a declaration of the League of Nations, uniting the whole power of the world in the maintenance of a similar doctrine, be ample to insure that no more petty wars should take place? But if such wars should start then the Council will recommend what action shall be taken. The United States is always to have on the Council one representative who must join in recommending the course to be taken, and, as the Council acts on the principle of unanimity, it is inconceivable that it will recommend that the United States send her troops to any part of the world except where we have a direct interest or our proximity makes us the logical policeman. Of course, in case of a great war or a conspiracy on the part of some nations to overthrow civilization, then we would have to come in with

all our might. But we should undoubtedly do this in any event, League or no League.

Article X, then, is not designed for the protection of the great nations who do not need it, but for the small nations. And every reason of humanity and expediency should lead us to add our guarantee to that of the other great powers to make it effective.

Article X, in fact, is the soul of the League. It is the one proposal of the Covenant that would bring international law up to the same high moral level of private law. At present international law is no farther advanced than private law was as far back as the twelfth century.

Then, if a man committed murder, he committed the crime against an individual. The members of the dead man's family were the only ones likely to seek revenge or redress. But as we became civilized it was perceived that murder was a crime against society, and today society prosecutes the murderer and will not even let the father or brother of the murdered man seek personal redress.

At present international law permits one nation to

attack another. When that takes place the other nations assume the attitude of neutrals, and the nation attacked defends itself as best it may. But under Article X the nation that wrests another nation's territory or independence away by force has committed a crime against the Society of Nations, and the Society of Nations will jointly prosecute the guilty nation. Does the United States Senate now propose to keep international law back in the dark ages?

It is evident from the action of the majority of the Republican members of the Senate that probably nothing is going to satisfy them. President Wilson adopted most of the suggestions made by Messrs. Taft, Hughes, Root and Lodge, easily the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Republican party, and yet they are not satisfied. Senator Lodge says that the revised Covenant is worse than ever.

President Wilson therefore might as well meet the Senate on the present battleground as any other. Let him make no further concessions. The American people will stand with him on this issue, and the people in the United States rule.

What the War Was Worth

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

THE monstrous war that began in August, 1914, and formally ended with the signing of the Treaty of Peace on June 28, 1919, was planned more than twenty years ago by William Hohenzollern and his accomplices, and was decided upon by them five years ago this June. The days between June 6 or thereabouts and midnight of July 31, 1914, were filled with lying to other nations and within Germany and Austria with feverish preparation. The conflict was undertaken in mad expectation of bringing the entire world under German imperial dominion. It has ended in the destruction of the German Empire and the ruin of German prosperity. It has cost more than any other undertaking in human history, but the triumph of the Allies has created and established priceless gains for civilization and has given to the world a reasonable expectation of a happier future.

Of the cost of the war in agony of body and anguish of soul no symbol is adequate. Of the cost in objective items that can be counted the statistics at present are crude and perhaps will never be more than approximate. The number of men killed is put down as seven millions, distributed as follows: Germany, two millions; Austria-Hungary, one million; Balkan States and Turkey, three hundred and fifty thousand; Russia, two millions; France, one million four hundred thousand; Great Britain, six hundred and fifty-nine thousand; Italy, three hundred and fifty thousand; Belgium, one hundred and seventy-five thousand; United States, fifty thousand or more. The total deaths caused by the war have probably been between fourteen and fifteen millions, and the total casualties between twenty-five millions and thirty millions. The direct cost of the war is estimated to have been two hundred billions, of which one hundred and thirty-two billions was for actual expenditures for military and naval purposes. Of the business losses no estimate is possible. To all these costs must be added the devastation of great areas in France and Belgium, and the destruction of much of the noblest product of human skill for a thousand years. Disease and demoralization also must be reckoned in the grand total.

The gains of the war are imponderables. They can be enumerated only in qualitative terms. Quantitative statements, if attempted, would be meaningless. The greatest danger that threatened mankind has been disposed of. Prussian militarism was its most concrete and definite expression, but the danger itself was "kultur," a philosophy and a practice of ambition, arrogance, race exclusiveness, ruthlessness, and denial of the fundamental moralities, which the leading minds of Germany proposed to substitute for that culture which is identical with historic civilization.

The kings that assumed to rule by divine right in Europe are gone. The kings that remain are not kings in the old meaning of the word. The European kings that remain are not sovereigns. They are but factors in parliamentary systems, and they bow to the will of the people. The inexorable connection between personal monarchy and militarism has been made clear. Republics and democracies do not develop militarism except temporarily, when forced to do so in self-defense against a real militarism, which always is a product of monarchic ambition. Neither a democratic Europe nor a democratic America will be militaristic.

The war has awakened in the Allied nations a consciousness of great power tempered by a sobering consciousness of responsibility. Six years ago the wildest dreamer would not have ventured to prophesy that Great Britain and the United States would be able in a hundred years to achieve such feats of organization and collective effort as they accomplished in a hundred weeks. Nor would he have foretold the drawing together in good understanding of the Allied nations and the United States. The terrific pressure of war fused and united as white heat fuses steel.

Perhaps of all the blessings that the war gave to the world in partial compensation, or, as we may hope, in more than compensation for its fearful costs, the intellectual and spiritual development of man himself should be counted supreme. The world will never think again as it thought once. Reactionaries and provincially minded politicians may try as they will to re-

vive a narrow nationalism; they can only ignominiously fail. The world is internationalized, and so it will continue to be. The race is exalted and purified by its sacrifices, and it never again can be so nearly satisfied with pleasures devoid of the thrill that comes of great effort and great daring as it was in the comfortable days with which this century began.

How will the future be shaped by these costs and gains of stupendous war? Hope is safer than prophecy, yet, after all, if history teaches anything it is that, while mankind easily forgets and each generation insists upon learning by its own experience, some things are from time to time destroyed forever and some achievements are enduring. The old political order will not come back, as a general state of things. Reactions, sporadic, local or temporary, are to be anticipated; but the world has been made safe for democracy in a larger sense than the phrase originally carried. Only popular sovereignties can henceforth hold their own. The task before the nations now is not to get democracy but to get prosperity and happiness by means of it. Democracy will everywhere be antagonistic to war between nations. It is not yet everywhere antagonistic to war between classes. It has not yet everywhere learned that violence will as surely destroy the violent who clamor for social revolution as it destroyed the violent who attempted world dominion; and until this lesson is learned thoughtful

men everywhere must keep bright the armor of their intellectual and moral powers, holding themselves ready for effort and for sacrifice, remembering that it is yet true, as in earlier days, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

As for international relations, the League of Nations will, we firmly believe, become a league of peace. It is not a perfect instrument. Like every other creation of man, it is a product of ideals and of compromises, and it must undergo adaptive development. But it is a recognition of the imperative necessity of international cooperation and of the common moral purposes of civilization. Happily it is backed by concrete power. Happily the English-speaking people of the world are today a preponderant power in the world. They can keep the peace, and we believe that they will. We say "happily" they are preponderant, because, notwithstanding all the talk about balances of power and guarantees to small nations, there always is somewhere in the world a concentration of coöperative intent and of ability which, as a matter of fact, constitutes preponderant power. Recognizing this fact, we rejoice that preponderance today is with those peoples who first among the nations have been democratic, who practically have shown that they care for justice, whose faces are set against militarism, and who cherish the continuing culture of historic civilization.

Editorially Speaking

We are holding our breath for fear the Germans have sunk the skull of the Sultan Okwawa.

The German attitude reminds us of the little girl who complained: "'Taint fair! Every single thing I do is laid to me!"

In 1911 a British statesman calculated that "a successful war with Germany would cost England twelve hundred million pounds and a century of economic depression." The actual cost to England was not six billion dollars, but over forty billion, and it is still mounting up.

Lovers of literature—or rather lovers of literary landmarks—are wildly excited in England over the proposed establishment of an aluminum factory at Stratford-on-Avon. What would they say to a slaughter-house such as that of John Shakespeare's in which young William used to kill calves while spouting poetry?

* * *

The term "Bolshevist" is applicable, as we find from the current press, to those who advocate (1) bomb throwing, (2) prohibition, (3) socialism, plain or fancy, (4) exchange of pulpits between Episcopal and Protestant ministers, (5) raising the Russian blockade, (6) elimination of Latin from college requirements, (7) free verse, (8) any other alarming or offensive movement.

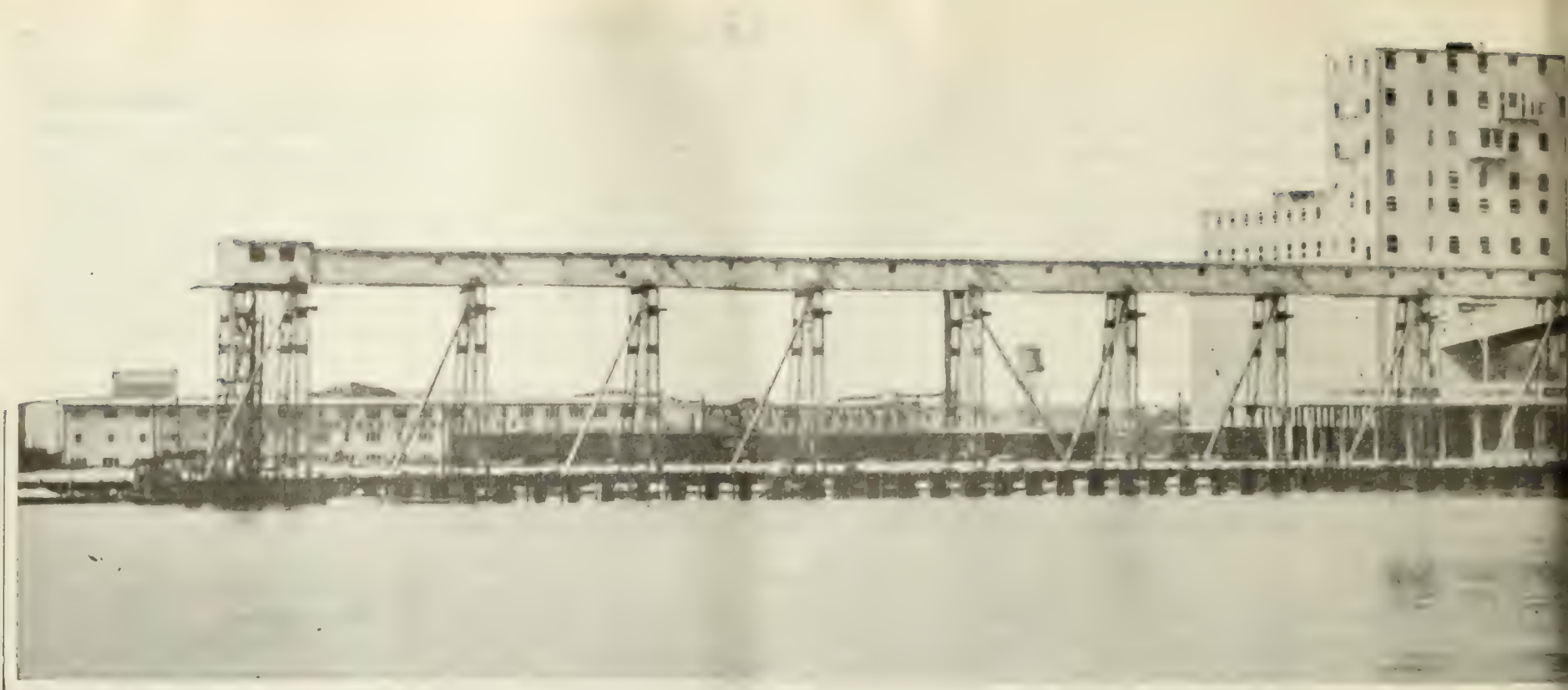
The United States Government has set a new precedent by adding a Scientific Attaché to the Embassy at London. Major C. E. Mendenhall, formerly Professor of Physics in the University of Wisconsin, is the first appointee. The English Speaking Union advises Great Britain to follow this example and also to attach a social reform expert to each of the British embassies to keep in touch with all social movements.

Political controversy in America is a tame business compared with Egypt. This is the way the Nationalists describe the ministers of the new cabinet:

They are too low to be trodden on. Eyes of hate look on them. They are mean and disgusting, exhaling nauseating odors, infecting the air, and driving off the vultures and crows. Malignant souls, the devil's offspring. Fiend spirits have breathed in and defiled the skeletons that God permits to wander, postponing their punishment to the last day.

Our spellbinders should take lessons from the Arabic in preparation for the approaching Presidential campaign.

The movement among Baptists in this country to place less stress upon immersion as the only valid form of baptism is steadily gaining in volume and momentum. It was only two years ago that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at a dinner of the New York Baptist Mission, declared that he did not consider immersion as a necessary qualification for membership, and that in the church of the future, form and ceremony will play a minor part. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, probably the ablest Baptist pastor in New York, has said publicly that "immersion should be taken from the doorsill of the church and placed upon the altar. It should not be a matter of first importance in church membership, but love of God and service of Christ should be the essential thing." Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, a Baptist minister who is now pastor of the interdenominational church at Broadway and 104th street, Manhattan, no longer makes immersion a test of fellowship, but admits members into his church whether immersed or sprinkled. He feels sure that many Baptists agree with Mr. Rockefeller who do not dare to utter their opinions. Of course, such utterances are vigorously attacked by the conservatives and reactionaries. Mr. Rockefeller is mercilessly lampooned, and liberal Baptists are denounced as New Theology apostates. Meanwhile the Spirit is working, widening and sweetening human hearts, and guiding both clergymen and laymen to exalt the things which are essential.



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Government ownership, or strict Government supervision, of grain elevators, transportation facilities and packing houses is a strong point in the farmers' bill of rights. This state-owned grain elevator in New Orleans has proved a successful experiment. It is the largest of its kind and loads four ships at once

What the F

By R. M.



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Senator Arthur Capper, former Governor of Kansas, is a publisher of a farm paper, too. "The farmer is neither a radical nor a revolutionist," he says. "He is a progressive"

WHO is there to speak for the American farmer? Certainly not the Secretary of Agriculture. Half the farmers are clamoring for an investigation of his department and for his resignation. There are two national farm organizations, neither pretending to speak for all the farmers. Their combined membership numbers not more than half of the rural population.

But one statement can be made with certainty: What the farmer wants he can get! Neither the Sixty-sixth nor any other Congress will stand out against any demand upon which the farmers are willing to unite. This will be proved by the present Congress when it repeals the daylight saving act. It was proved by the last Congress when it approved prohibition, and persisted, almost until the day the armistice was signed, in an attempt to boost the wheat guarantee.

Since the farmer already possesses some power to enforce his demands, and is reaching out for more, it is important to the rest of the country to know what the farmer wants. It is also important to the farmer. It needs no searching investigation to demonstrate that there are few demands upon which the farmers are unanimous.

There are conservative and liberal and radical farmers. A conservative farmer in Georgia may, and probably does, want something very different from a conservative in Iowa. A North Dakota radical may be completely at odds with the radical farmer of California.

Altho it is in the making, the farmers have as yet no adequate machinery for getting together on a national scale, smoothing out their differences, and uniting behind a program of agrarian reform. There is no Sam Gompers of the farm movement, who can bunch all organizations to present a solid front. The lack of agricultural solidarity has given the politician his loopholes to escape meeting squarely the farmers' demands.

In the past the farmer has been more consistently humbugged by professional politicians than any other class. The same politician who advocated in the city square a substantial reduction in the cost of living, would advocate before the country store a larger return to the farmer. After election no thought was given to reconciling these apparently conflicting positions.



Farmer Wants Beckel

The farmer came to accept and almost to expect humbugging. Now he resents it and means to have no more of it. He means to find out whether his interests are in conflict with those of the worker, and if not, to take some steps to see that the demands of both are met.

THE farmer has been thinking—thinking very seriously—about politics. He has learned much from his abortive efforts of the past, and there is every evidence that he is ready for another attempt at political conquest on a national scale.

He has before him the example of the Non-Partizan League. He is interested in its experiments in state control of grain elevators, flour mills and banking facilities in North Dakota. The Non-Partizan League is the most interesting development of recent years in American politics. Starting as a movement of protest against dishonest grading of wheat, the league was swept into power in North Dakota, and is now putting thru its program of thoroughgoing agrarian reform. A referendum on that part of its program already enacted has been forced by the League's opponents. The vote will be taken shortly, and a campaign for and against the program is now in full swing thruout the state.

Before the last congressional election the Non-Partizan League had set its heart on sending fifty farmer congressmen to the national legislature. In this it failed. The disloyalty issue raised by its enemies had not been forgotten. Only two out-and-out Non-Partizan Leaguers were elected to Congress. The League had tried to spread too fast. It had been made over-confident by, and attempted to repeat in states of less unified interest, its success in North Dakota, a state devoted almost exclusively to the raising of wheat. While missionary work is being continued in California, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Maine, the League is concentrating its active work in Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. It will attempt to secure control of the legislatures of these states before making another serious effort in national politics.

Meanwhile the groundwork for this effort is being laid in Washington by another organization, the National Council of Farmers, of which the League is a constituent member.

The National Council of Farmers is an organization created to carry out the farmers' programs for economic reconstruction in America and for international reconstruction, which were formulated upon the inspiration of the Farmers' National Headquarters.

The committee that drafted the two programs, in its recommendations for their enforcement, made this suggestion in an unobtrusive paragraph of its report:

That a farmers' non-partizan congressional committee be formed (1) to assist the farmers' friends in Congress in their campaigns for reelection and (2) to aid in securing the election of farmers to Congress. The committee to be strictly non-partizan and be guided in its support of candidates solely by their support of the farmers' program.

The congressional committee is now forming. Its in-



c. Harris & Fournier

This "rube" picture of Representative J. M. Baer, the first Non-Partizan League man in Congress, was circulated as campaign propaganda for his election. "What the farmer wants most," says Mr. Baer, "is a new and scientific method of marketing."

fluence is certain to be felt in the next congressional election. Thus the farmer, all but unnoticed by any except professional politicians, takes his first sure step into the arena of national politics.

The farmers' reconstruction program, backed by the National Council, does not represent the opinion of all the farmers of America. It does represent the opinion of the most forceful of the articulate groups. Some farm organizations find it "socialistic, paternalistic and dangerously radical" and disagree emphatically. But the program is receiving more serious attention than any other recent pronouncement by any other farm body.

The program advocates retention by the Government of all natural resources on public lands, the purchase of those now in private ownership, and their exploitation under public ownership.

Government ownership of railroads, pipe lines and express systems is recommended and legislation carrying out the Federal Trade Commission's recommendations for controlling the "Big Five" packers is demanded.

Under the heading "Agriculture," the program calls for:

1—The establishment of a sound, economical method of marketing farm products;

2—Amendment of the Federal Farm Loan Act to make credit readily available to small farmers;

3—Taxation of idle lands, as a means of coping with the evil of farm tenantry;

4—Public ownership of terminal elevators as a part of the government controlled railroad systems.

High tax levies on those best able to meet them, and taxing war profits back into the treasury, are emphasized by the program as fundamental demands. The farmers also are put on record as seeking the repeal of

all federal and state laws restricting freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of travel and freedom of choice of residence or occupation. The program in addition expresses uncompromizing opposition to compulsory military training.

While the National Council of Farmers occupies itself with general reforms, the National Board of Farm Organizations is seeking redress of specific grievances. It wants agricultural associations, organized for profit, exempted from the anti-trust laws. It wants discrimination against farmers' elevators checked; an embargo on the importation of Oriental vegetable oils and an investigation of charges reflecting upon the Department of Agriculture.

The campaign of the National Board of Farm Organizations for a huge fund with which to build a Tem-

ple of Agriculture in Washington is looked upon by its rival organization as a dissipation of energy at a time when the farmer should be collecting his strength to compel fundamental reforms.

Farmers of the Northwest, while subscribing to the reconstruction program of the Farmers' Council, are being influenced somewhat by the program adopted by the Canadian farmers at Winnipeg. This program calls for dropping the protective tariff system; acceptance of the reciprocity agreement of 1911; regulation of selling price of land; public ownership of railways, water and aerial transportation, telephone and express systems. As fundamental democratic reforms it recommends discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles in Canada; more responsibility for individual members of Parliament; publication of campaign contributions before and after election; proportional representation; the initiative, referendum and recall; opening of seats in Parliament to women; removal of press censorship and restoration of free speech.

American farmers as a whole look upon this program as very extreme, but active opposition to their more moderate demands undoubtedly would lead to the adoption of some of its radical provisions.

Seeking a more colorful picture of the farmers' wants, I went to Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, the Northcliffe of the Missouri Valley. If any one knows what the farmers want, Capper is the man. Before he came to Washington this spring he was Governor of Kansas, the greatest wheat producing state in America, and he owns more farm papers in this country than any other publisher.

I found him taking the breeze from an electric fan.

In front of him was a desk piled with papers and back of him two large windows. His face was in the shadow and the noise of the fan frequently drowned out his low voice. The arrangement was worthy of the skill of Washington's oldest diplomat.

"The farmer is neither a radical nor a revolutionist," he said emphatically. "He is a progressive. He is a man willing to try an experiment. And if the first doesn't work he is willing to try another. He pays attention to public affairs—more attention than the average city man, for he has no movies to go to and he stays at home at night and reads his paper."

Senator Capper, who is a Republican, believes the farmers are leaning more and more toward the Republican party. This seems to be demonstrated in a meas-

[Continued on page 30]

What the Farmer Wants

Scientific system of marketing, eliminating the middleman.

Consolidation and strict government regulation or control of railways and waterways.

Government regulation of the "Big Five" packers.

Government regulation or control of grain elevators.

Conservation of natural resources, especially those capable of producing fertilizer.

Liberalization of farm loan system to make credit more available.

Termination of present system of land tenure, perhaps by taxation of idle acres held for speculation, and government aid to homesteaders.

Investigation and publication of cost of production figures on farm staples.

Assurance that only practical farmers shall be chosen hereafter to head the Department of Agriculture.

Amendment of the anti-trust laws to permit collective sales and collective bargaining by farmers.

High taxes on incomes, excess profits and inheritances until war debt is cleared.

Repeal of all legislation restrictive of personal liberty, enacted to unify America during the war.

Withdrawal of American troops from Europe and Siberia and immediate demobilization.

A small standing army, and no compulsory military training.

Creation of an international organization that will minimize the possibility of future wars.

Bearding the Lions

By Donald Wilhelm

SCENE: Washington. A large corner room; offices of the War Labor Board.

A large man bustles in. All in one motion he shakes hands, says, "Have a seat," tosses hat to a chair, calls to his secretary in an adjoining room, "Hello, Misch."

"Misch" answers cheerily, brings in a sheaf of letters, lays them on the desk.

The only living ex-President of the United States proceeds to sign, and to say:

"You journalists are a nuisance!"

"Yes, Mr. President."

"A very great nuisance!"

"Yes, sir."

He laughs uproariously. Laughs again, pushes letters aside, swings round in swivel chair, and booms:

"Well, we're off!"

Then he "hits the floor"—getting on his feet with alacrity, talking all the while he walks back and forth, then round and round the pillar in the center of the room, pausing only once amidst some four thousand words to laugh, "You know I'm told that I am the greatest president the League to Enforce Peace ever had. I am—because I am the only president the League to Enforce Peace has ever had!"

He is a good dictator, speaking clearly, only now and then rearranging a sentence, seldom retracting one. And he has no aversion to being quoted word for word.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed an aversion to being quoted word for word in the last interview that he granted this reporter a few months before he died. He said, in fact, that he would much prefer to be written about than be quoted word for word. He was assured that in the nature of the national situation and of his

powerful influence on the country, people generally would prefer an accurate and authorized statement of his views to anything that any writer might put down. He explained then, confidentially, the reasons that inclined him not to wish to be quoted, word for word, about national affairs.

This bit of procedure is interesting because it illustrates the experienced manner of dealing with interviewers. The more experienced an individual is, in fact, the wiser he is either in saying conclusively that he wants no interview at all or in talking confidentially to a reporter in order to make clear his own point of view. The public has not the least idea of the extent to which public men confide in that class of public servants called interviewers. There is, in fact, in Washington scarcely one public man—unless it is Postmaster General Burleson—who does not rely on the judgment of one or more newspaper men. Mr. Garfield did not do so at first—he learned to do so later. The White House has several means of ascertaining the opinions of correspondents and editors. And Mr. Roosevelt, of all Presidents, coöperated with them preëminently.

THE sense of camaraderie that existed between Colonel Roosevelt and the Washington correspondents was the rarest of relationships. Long before San Juan Hill he appreciated his kinship with them; in fact, when he was in Harvard College twice he gave, for annual class records, his future profession as journalism, and even then demonstrated his rare powers of putting himself ahead of slow-moving public opinion and holding the lead. Probably he would have made a great newspaper editor. And certainly, in part because he made it his business to know something about everything, he loved, and was loved by the newspaper men. That is why he confided to one of them one day, after Mr. Taft was elected President, "You know, the American people are tired of me. I am going to give them a rest and lose myself. I am going to Africa."

What a favorite part he had played in the lives of scores of correspondents then became evident. Mr. Taft has since been transformed, in spirit and in fact—if one looks at him from the correspondents' angle—but the transformation had not occurred previous to that first summer of his at the summer capitol, Beverly. During the years before, President Roosevelt had addicted the correspondents to expecting all Presidents to have his rare powers of being, for starved news appetites, as an automatic lunch counter, at which one could have, in a moment, whatever one desired. Mr. Taft could not satisfy the insatiable appetites of these correspondents. Thus when things were so dull that one man usually stayed "to cover" the summer capitol at Beverly, while



Ex-President Taft learned to take the newspapermen into his confidence when he was President. And he gives them the advantage of taking down what he says verbatim



Western Newspaper Union

Secretary Daniels has a genius for news and talks freely to the correspondents. So does Secretary Baker—when he wants to. Evidently he didn't want to this time, for he is disappearing into the "U-117," while Secretary Daniels stands up to the photographers



Mr. Hoover talks swiftly and freely to interviewers—even while shaving—and makes no objection to the verbatim quotation

the rest of us went swimming, in desperation the manager-editor of the New York Sun disturbingly telegraphed a young Princeton graduate, his Beverly correspondent, "How deep is the mud back of the summer White House?"

Without question such discontent reacted on the public estimate of Mr. Taft and had a part in his disastrous election when he came up the second time. Why, in fact, should the effect have been otherwise? Certainly so far as popularity with the correspondents is concerned there has probably never been, and there probably may never be, a President so loved as was the "Colonel," the title by which most of the correspondents addressed him. He was confident of their esteem. Thus, to an inquiry as to whether the writer might reprint his undergraduate themes in a book about his undergraduate life, he sent a reply of 113 words and exactly thirteen capital

"I's"—and probably enjoyed himself hugely in sending that letter with all those "I's." And certainly he knew that, time after time, these men who cared so much for him, saved him from embarrassment—which is one of those many interesting stories that never will be told.

Mr. Wilson does not like to be interviewed. Interviews come into a kind of middle-ground with him. In his public utterances he is trenchantly serious and effective. At his dinners and in his private contacts he has a lighter side and employs a great store of witticisms, and wit, and now and then a pointed anecdote. Thus interviews are not in either of his most familiar codes—probably that is why he "lets Tumulty do them." And probably he is right. Certainly results to date indicate that he is right. Moreover even Colonel Roosevelt, with his infinite versatility, was sometimes hard put to satisfy the craving for news of the White House correspondents, and certainly it is a strain for anyone, especially for anyone so greatly engaged with important matters as President Wilson is, to feel that he must be interesting whenever—which is always—an interviewer wants to show how good a vacuum pump he is, and how much pressure he can apply.

Mr. Hoover took heed from the President when the tremendous responsibilities confronting him became absorbing.

Just before the President had nominated him to be Food Administrator—in those crucial days when it was said that the Senate would refuse to confirm the appointment—I set out, by appointment, to interview Mr. Hoover at his Washington hotel. I knocked on the door of his room. There was a pause. Then the door was opened a little way. Mr. Hoover poked his head into the

gap and said, "I'm called to the White House. I'm changing clothes for dinner. If you don't mind talking to me while I get my clothes on, come right in."

I went in. He was in his underwear.

I had never met him, and to nearly every one in Washington he was, in a way, something of an enigma.

I groped for a way to induce him to begin. At last I asked him—what you can ask almost any one and get a sympathetic response: "What do you think of this job of yours?"

With his face well lathered he started to talk. He talked swiftly and freely, and he permitted me to record every word—which is no easy thing to do when he gets his great propulsive power behind a train of words. He was talking still as we went down the elevator together and he got into a waiting taxi.

Mr. Hoover is hard to record verbatim. Mr. Creel was worse sometimes, because he bit off his words.

When the war was concentrated on No. 8 Jackson Place, second floor, front, Mr. Creel had his hands full. It was the rude irony of fate that this crusader, who is a man of tremendous and lovable earnestness, who can, with equal ease, write good verse and swear, had been a member of the publicity staff attached to the Wilson campaign committee, where Robert Woolley, now a commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, became so impressed with him that he not only planned the Committee on Public Information but recommended Mr. Creel to its chairmanship. While with the campaign committee Mr. Creel invented the expression "rhinoceros birds"—to apply readily, as one may see, to paid publicity agents, for corporations or individuals. Then, as luck would have it, he was made not only the king of

rhinoceros birds but a secretary bird as well, which is one that lives on reptiles. (See Webster.)

Because, unfairly, he was presumed to be a censor, while as a matter of fact he promptly passed most of that disagreeable function to the Postmaster General, he presented the picture of being inside a plate glass cage shaking his fist angrily at the newspapermen outside the cage, who were shaking their fists at him, while both sides were pleading for coöperation! It was no wonder that this heckled and much misunderstood man should have raised his voice in mighty wrath sometimes, to dismiss, for instance, one of the many who were heck-



© Moffett

Mr. Hurley is intimate and loquacious in his manner with newspaper men, and is ready in granting interviews

ling him, with the remark, "Aw, McCarthy, there's Irish, you know, and *there's butlers!*"

Another day, I found him in no mood for a peaceful interview. After raving up and down for nearly an hour, he explained that "they" had accused him of doing light housekeeping in his office because he worked all night, and now "they" were after him because he took his own lingerie to New York in a suitcase marked with his wife's initials. That day, when it was suggested with desire only to comfort him, that a certain "reptyle" (to wit, enemy of the Administration) had publicly said thus and so, he raged and gave out the first intimation of the real reason for the coal closure—Lord Rhondda's cable saying that the Allies could not guarantee to hold out unless the ships held in New York harbor were coaled and freed.

One morning, early, when he was eating breakfast, reading his morning paper, I said, "The Senate's after you again, isn't it?"

"I don't mind a good, free fight," he said, "but I wish they'd quit nibbling at me."

A few days later, very tired, he strolled into a Washington club. An intimate friend said to him, "Well, George, how are you?"

"You know," he said, smiling wearily, "I've got to that state where I hate myself."

Snapped the friend, "That makes it unanimous"—which was meant in fun, of course.

Secretary Houston, like Secretary Glass to a less degree, contends for a certain classic dignity and aloofness that does not warm an interviewer's heart, and certainly has not enhanced his public success.

Secretary Redfield is not much more infectious. Secretary Wilson belies his appearance of approaching age by vigor and readiness of speech that is surprizing.

There are, in fact, all kinds of individuals in Washington, and the highway to each of them is, in



© Keystone View

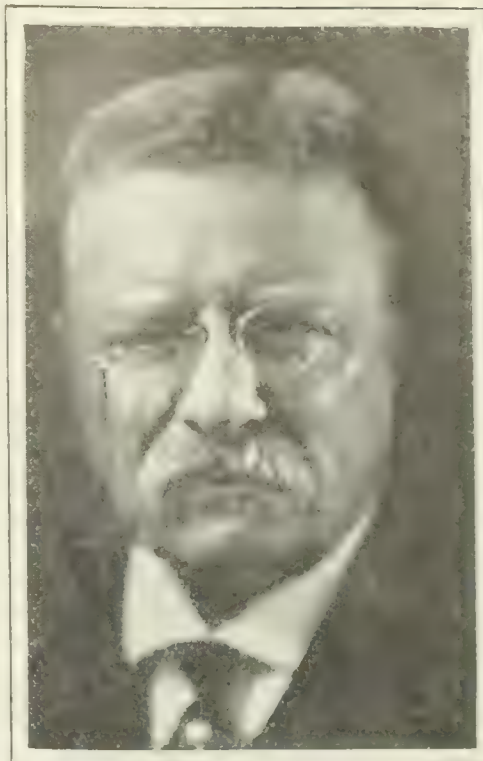
Mr. Gompers, until the reporter wins his confidence, likes to do the questioning himself. But once he agrees to do the answering he does it forcefully. This photograph of the labor leader was taken at the front

one way or another, distinctive, and you must discover its secrets as you must in successful salesmanship, before you can achieve a successful interview.

In New York City one day, at a luncheon interview, Miss Anne Morgan stopped speaking the moment I produced a notebook. I put it away. She began. I took it out. She warned me. I put it away. A second later, unwittingly, quite from habit, I snatched it out again. She smiled, and I got four thousand words about her own work in devastated France.

I tried the same tactics, with due apologies, on General Goethals. Said he, banging his desk with his mighty fist, "Put up that notebook!"

I did so.



© Photo-Masthead

Colonel Roosevelt loved and was loved by newspaper men, and the sense of camaraderie that existed between them was the rarest of relationships

him one day and he explained, after pushing over a box of cigars. "You know it's hot in this new office of mine. I feel it on top of my head. You see I am quite bald!" And he drew his hand over the top of his head and smiled.

A month later, when I called again, he picked up the subject matter just where he had left off weeks before. "It's cooler now," he said. "I've had electric fans put in above the ceiling."

This incident is typical of the Secretary's consideration of mere interviewers and newspaper reporters.

Secretary Daniels, who, like many other office-holders in Washington, also was a newspaperman in his years before he came to Washington, is apt to welcome one heartily, talk freely and intimately, and, like Mr. Schwab lean forward and work his chair over toward you, as he warms to his theme, until, almost before you know it, he is hammering home his convictions—on your knee! He has such a scent for news that much of his success in dealing with Congress is due to his ability to apprehend what Congress is likely to do or would like to do.

Continued on page 22

Mr. Baker uses much gentler means when he does not want to be quoted. He simply says so, and that ends it. And if he cares to talk, he leans back, reaches to a table behind him for a pipe, fills it from a jar on his desk, lights it, tosses away the match, twines a leg under him, and talks more fluently than any man in Washington, unless we except, perhaps the President and Secretary Lane.

Secretary Lane sits at a small, round table in the far corner of a mighty room. I called on



President Wilson does not like to be interviewed, and prefers to have Mr. Tumulty do the honors on such occasions. Mr. Wilson is here seen leaving a session of the Peace Conference

When the Storm Breaks in Mexico

A Carranza Officer's Statement and Some First Hand Observations

By Agnes C. Laut

A SMALL boy was once asked to translate the expression *laissez faire*. He answered on the dot—"Let her slide!"

That has been exactly our policy on Mexico.

First, we went in. Then we came out again. Now we have gone in again. Now we have come out again. First, we said we wouldn't interfere. Then we did interfere. Then, when we aroused resentment from interference, we stopped interference. Then, when we aroused the flaunt of contempt by stopping interference, we have interfered again. Now, again, we have stopped interfering. But it is a safe bet—Villa won't stop. He will rest his horses and refresh his men in some watered and sequestered valley—then he'll emerge—to do—what? Exactly what you don't expect. Always what you don't expect. That is the cunning of the Indian bandit's marvelous psychology, which has raised him from a penniless cowboy ten years ago to a bandit who can scarcely sign his name, tho that name is good for a check for thirty million dollars, and has all the glamor of a Robin Hood to a peon's heart and sets mothers and children to muttering their prayers.

We have "let her slide" in Mexico till a bump is due at the bottom with the explosion of a spark under dynamite. Look which way we will, there is an explosion coming; and as one of the best informed men on Mexico has said, "Only God knows what will come out of the Mexican muddle; and He isn't telling."

Take the crossing of the border between El Paso and Juarez to stop shots firing on the American side. Did we do it as politics because a Congressional investigation is coming on Mexico; or did we do it to stop shots? And will it stop shots, or cause a lot more? Obviously, we couldn't have our patrols pot-shotted across an invisible line any longer as they have been potted and shot continuously from Arizona to Texas for six years; so we sent our troops across the Rio Grande and drove the Villistas out of Juarez, just as they had snatched the prize of victory. Now the Villistas had to have Juarez to let thru a troop of expatriates and their financial support and supplies. If Villa had held Juarez, he

would have taken Mexico City. Everybody acknowledges that, especially since Carranza has just lost the support of labor and half his own Mexican City garrison by shooting on the school teachers striking for back pay, and their sympathizers.

But our interference at Juarez has held Villa back from Mexico City. How will Villa take it? He has protected American life in his present campaign up to the Juarez incident. Will he continue to do so? Will he strike across the border, or at Americans in his field? Villa is Indian in code and warfare. He never forgets and he never forgives a double-cross, as we had reason to learn at Columbus. What he will do, no man can guess. All you can know is that do he will, somehow, somewhere, unless he is dead.

MEANWHILE, how will the Juarez incident affect the Mexican people now wavering in allegiance to Carranza? I asked a Carranza officer that. Here is his answer; and he fought for four years under Villa and three under Carranza: "It will infuriate all Mexicans at the United States. It will unite all waverers solidly under Villa. It will make him their national hero."

"How will it affect Carranza? Won't he consider that we have been friendly and helped him?"

The officer threw up both hands with a howl. "Yes," he answered, "and he will pray God to save him from his friends. Why, Carranza has held himself in power by lashing up insult to Americans. To be helped by them! Why, you don't know the pig-headed old boy. He would sooner cut his own throat than acknowledge to Mexicans that he needed help from Americans. What he will do is something like this: he will suppress the facts in the Mexican city press. Then he will issue a note of protest against the invasion of Mexican sovereignty, ordering the Americans to get out. When he is sure they are out, he will issue flamers that he ordered the Americans out and they had to run as usual.

"You know how he worked it to his advantage, when Pershing withdrew. Pershing only withdrew when Carranza had pledged President Wilson he would defeat



Beals Studio

Ninety-five rebels executed because they supported the weaker party in Mexico in 1913. The same methods are still in use

Villa. He had the United States promise in his desk drawer to withdraw troops. Then, what did he do? Give that out? Not on your life. He issued a flaming order for the Americans to get out. Then when they withdrew he said, 'See what I did. I go down in Mexican history as the only President who has defied American power.' He got the one and only great ovation of his life. Mexico City went mad over him. He will try the same trick now to steady the foundations tottering below him.

"Americans don't quite take in what has happened to Carranza since May. The teachers had not been paid because the generals had been stealing so much public money. They presented a petition of grievances. A hearing was refused their petition. They were then joined by railroad and tramway workers and other unions. In spite of the boasted New Constitution giving the right to labor to organize, Carranza issued a decree forbidding employees in national works to strike. This brought the wallop from Gompers and the entire American Federation of Labor. Emboldened toward the end of May, the striking teachers and their sympathizers paraded the streets of Mexico City.

"You remember the wires and rails from Mexico were stalled for about a week in May. Why? Things were happening and being suppressed. The militia fired on the teachers. How many fell isn't told, but rumor put the casualties hurt and dead at a hundred. The official press never uttered a peep; but three revolutionary sheets did. What happened? It was announced in the United States these editors were being sent North to see the error of their ways. They were really being

spirited away to be shot, because no jury in Mexico City would have given a verdict against them. Meantime, seeing how badly the shooting was affecting public sentiment, the Carranza people were trying to throw the blame on General Hill, who is an ardent supporter



LESS AMUSEMENT

General Obregon and his support may prove strong enough in the struggle for control of Mexico to unite President Carranza and General Villa against him. Or he may fight with one against the other

of Obregon for next President. This made Hill so mad he hid one of the revolutionary editors in his cellar; and a Hill officer fought a Carranza officer and killed him in the street.

"Hill was at once relieved of the command of his troops and forbidden to leave the city—the last insult to a Mexican officer; and his troops were broken up in small units and sent off to remote garrisons in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. What happened then? Just what you would expect if you knew

Mexicans. The garrisons where they were sent deserted bodily over to Felix Diaz; and Diaz cleaned out every last Carranzista from Oaxaca, where their excesses had been unspeakable.

"Then, up springs Villa in the North. What happens? When Carranza sends 35,000 men North to fight Villa, he daren't send his best men from Mexico City. Of the 35,000 many were so young, just young bucks out for outrage and loot, or so old as to be decrepit, that all had to be scrapped and sent back but 5000; so Villa captures the trainloads of ammunition and the horses coming across the border for Carranza; and the North is in a flame. The Yaquis go on the war path. Obregon is the only general who can control the Yaquis; but Carranza has always double-crossed Obregon; and Obregon is out for the presidency, and he isn't going to fight for Carranza; while Carranza holds one of Obregon's best supporters and organizers under surveillance in Mexico City.

"By one pig-headed criminal stroke, Carranza lost the support of labor and three-quarters of his own Mexico City garrison.

"Another blunder lost all the south country. All communication with Vera Cruz [Continued on page 24]



Beals Studio

General Villa (center) observing movements of troops during the battle of Tierra Blanco in 1914. At his right is Rodolpho Fierro, the famous Villista "killer," who murdered Jim Benton



© International News

The wavering President of Mexico, General Carranza; and in the background General Felipe Angeles, who fought under Villa and who, according to one rumor, is leading the Villistas now



These cane beds are painted French gray and the coverings are Delft blue to harmonize with the window hangings

From the Four-Poster Down

Try Some of These Suggestions in Your Countryside Home

By Mary Harrod Northend

IT is a far cry from the old-time four-poster to the latest folding contrivance that camouflages the bed into a bookcase for daytime. Modern ingenuity has paradoxically aided and complicated the home maker's choice of the right bed for the right place.

In small houses beds are occasionally built-in, but while these are space saving they are the least desirable, for they do not give space for proper circulation of air. If single beds are to be used, the correct measurements are from three to four feet in width, and six feet eight inches in length. A three-quarters bed demands four feet to four feet four inches in width, with the regular length, and a double bed should be five feet one inch.

But the beds must not only be the right widths; they must also have suitable springs, comfortable mattresses, and soft pillows. Tho comforters are largely used, blankets are much more sanitary.

The white quilt is rarely shown, and rarely do we find a bed without some dainty bright color thrown over it, to give an attractive touch to the room.

There are many graceful shapes on the market of walnut and mahogany bedroom sets at reasonable prices, and delightful white enamel wooden beds, which have in a large measure replaced the brass ones. These are much more effective in a room, and require little

care, as the brass beds were constantly tarnishing and needed rubbing up. There is a pleasing revival of the old-time four-posters, and if you have one of your grandmother's tucked away in the attic, bring it down, scrape it, and repaint it. You will be charmed with the effectiveness of it in your room. If you are not fortunate enough to inherit one of these old-time pieces, you can get a reproduction unpainted at the manufacturer's, and can paint it to match the color scheme of your room. A very picturesque effect can be secured by introducing a floral design matching the color of the hangings and bed cover.

A charming scheme for a girl's room can be secured by painting the walls white, using gray green for the furniture, which brings out to good advantage its painted ornamentation. For a room such as this, chintz in rich colors for bed cover and cushions on the chairs is necessary to bring out the decorative quality of the furniture.

It is always essential, in furnishing a chamber, that the background should be less intent in color, to emphasize the quality of the bed and furniture. Soft, neutral tones of yellow, blue or green are very attractive for this purpose, and simple decorative materials express refinement and good taste.

Woodwork also should be taken into consideration, white or putty color



"Nobody would suspect it was an extra bed, always ready for the unexpected guest"

Planting a Countryside Playhouse

By Olive Hyde Foster

CHILDREN love a playhouse, but it isn't always easy to build one. A morning glory bower, however, is the nicest kind of playhouse, and it doesn't have to be built; it grows.

Persuade some big brother to drive a few long stakes in the ground so as to mark out either a square or a circle, as you prefer. Then ask him to fasten some heavy cords from the bottom of one stake to the top of the next nearest, and then across the top, leaving only a place at one side for an entrance. Soak your morning glory seeds over night, so that they will germinate more quickly, and then plant them along the line of the circle or square marked on the ground. As soon as they begin to grow, train the vines on the cords, and, if necessary, tie in a few more strings near the bottom, to help the baby climbers get started.

The morning glory grows very rapidly, and is justly popular because of its lovely blossoms, which come in the most beautiful shades. And as the flowers always turn away from the sun, you will find them soon completely lining the inside of your playhouse.

The most common kind (*Convolvulus major*) grows from fifteen to twenty feet, and will do well in almost any location. It costs only five cents a packet, and will flower all summer. Who could ask more! The rarer kinds are known as the Japanese Morning Glory, which grow from thirty to fifty feet, and have blossoms measuring from three to four inches across. These range from snowy white to darkest purple, both plain and with all kinds of variations. They grow and spread very fast, and love a sunny location.

If you prefer, you can use the trunk of some tree for the center pole of your playhouse. (Possibly some of you at the opera may have seen Siegmund draw the magic sword from the big tree-trunk in the center of his sweetheart's home.) Well, you could attach cords from pegs driven in a circle around the base to the tree at any height desired, and here plant either the scarlet runner or the hyacinth bean.

Still another way is to plant two poles eight or ten feet apart, and have a stick nailed across the top, like the ridge-pole of a tent. Drive pegs into the ground along each side, in parallel lines six or eight feet apart, and tie heavy cords from the pegs on one side to the pegs on the other—carried, of course, over the ridge-pole. Plant your seeds close to the pegs, and in a few weeks your vines will form a flower tent. For this purpose you might use the climbing nasturtiums, or the wild cucumber vine. Or if you can save up the fifteen cents necessary, buy the new cardinal climber, which has clusters of five to seven blossom each, of a beautiful cardinal red, from July

until late fall. The vines grow rapidly, and often more than twenty feet long, so that when they reach the ridge-pole you can let them run over the other side, and make a good thick roof. The seeds are very hard, however, and so should either be soaked over night, or slightly nicked with a file.

If you get a firm, strong framework for your playhouse, you might like to plant a hardy vine that would live thru the winter and be ready for use early next summer without further trouble. In that case you could use the Dutchman's pipe, which is a fast growing climber having peculiar yellow-brown flowers the shape of a pipe. Tho these seeds are only ten cents a packet, the young plants are sold by the nurserymen for fifty cents apiece: so if you grow them yourself you can figure out what a valuable little house you will have!

The everlasting pea is a sprawling quick grower, having many flowers in a cluster, and blooming in August. It thrives in even the most common soil, and gets better every year. It comes in white, pink and red, and a package of the mixed colors can be bought for five cents.

OTHER things besides vines are good for flower playhouses. Hollyhocks, planted in a square or a circle, will soon be high enough to screen you from the curious butcher boy or the neighbor's maid. While most kinds are biennials, and so do not bloom until the second summer, you can either coax a few plants from some grown-up friend who has a lot already established, or you can buy seed of the new annual variety, which will flower two months after the seed is sown.

Sunflowers, too, are to be found in several varieties, ranging from six to eight feet in height, which you could use for a sort of stockade, *à la* Robinson Crusoe. Those having the small blossoms are nice for cutting, while the old fashioned kind furnishes good food for the chickens—in which case your plants would be well worth growing for the seed.

It will never do, however, for you simply to get your flower playhouse started, and then leave it to take care of itself! You must help the vines to grow in the right direction and water thoroly whenever there is a dry spell. Scratch deeply and carefully around the roots with a rake every few days, as this breaking up of the hard crust which forms on top will prevent the moisture from escaping thru the air channels in the soil. Several times during the season dig in a trowelful of bonemeal around each plant, and then give a good wetting.

While the hardy vines bloom every year without much more attention, the annuals have one advantage—you can have a different kind every time.

Flashman, New York



This vine growing up a tree trunk makes a playhouse with the whole orchard for its front yard

What's Happened

The Council of Four has decided to give Belgium priority up to \$500,000,000 in the reparation money, and ask their legislatures to take over the German bonds awarded to Belgium so the Belgian debt will be wiped out at once.

The French flags which were captured in 1871 and were, according to the armistice, to be returned to France, were taken from the Berlin Museum and burned in Unter den Linden by a mob of German military.

The Greek troops recently landed in Asia Minor are being driven back to the coast by Turkish forces four times their number.

The Russian cruiser "Oleg" was torpedoed and sunk near Kronstadt by a British submarine on the evening of May 18. A battleship is also said to have been sunk on the following day.

British troops at Sutton Camp, Surrey, formed a soviet and refused to salute or obey officers. Four hundred were arrested and the remainder of the mutineers dispersed to other camps.

The German crews left on board the German fleet interned at Scapa Flow scuttled their ships. Of seventy-one vessels surrendered all sank except one battleship and a few light cruisers and destroyers. Several Germans were shot by the British.

The British Coal Commission favors nationalizing the mines and their administration by joint councils of employers and employees. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the owners are entitled to compensation or not.

Marshal Foch has asked the Germans to evacuate Windau and Libau and to withdraw as rapidly as possible from Esthonia.

Eddystone, "the world's greatest rifle plant," produced 607,092 British Enfield rifles, and 1,352,477 rifles for the United States Government during the war. The maximum daily production was 7201.

A mob of 20,000 defied the police in

strike-torn Winnipeg, and threw rocks; a street car containing women and children was wrecked by missiles. Soldiers placed machine guns at strategic points thruout the city.

Mexican border service calls for 26,450 soldiers to take the place of men who enlisted only for the period of the war against Germany. All army units will be maintained at full strength along the border.

Encouraged by President Wilson's stand for self-determination of small nations, Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," will tour the United States in an attempt to float a \$500,000,000 bond issue here, "to bear interest six months after the British forces have evacuated Ireland."

General Pershing received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from Oxford University, England, and Herbert Hoover was also honored by a degree.

The Army Appropriation bill as amended by the Senate provides for an army of 400,000 men, and authorizes the War Department to purchase camp sites already negotiated for.

President Wilson in a speech to the Belgian Parliament announced the raising of the American mission to an embassy, and that American experts had made plans for aiding Belgium. Only under a League of Nations, he said, can a small nation like Belgium gain true independence.

Automobile killings in New York City increased 30 per cent in the last year; more persons were killed on the streets of New York than went down on the "Lusitania." The New York Secretary of State appealed to the Auto Convention for reform.

Senate and House conferees have adopted the plan of terminating Government control of the telegraph and telephone systems at the end of July. Toll and local exchange telephone rates will continue in force four months longer unless changed sooner by state commissions.

Wagonloads of "Red" literature were seized in wholesale raids upon I. W. W. headquarters and the Rand School of Social Science, in New York. A roundup of "parlor" socialists is announced as a sequel. Many names useful to investigators were found by the raiders.

Borrowing by millions will be resorted to in New York to finance new building, and settle the exorbitant rent problem. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has announced the first of a series of big loans.

The first contingent of 50,000 men for regular army overseas service has been filled, and the War Department is engaged in getting 50,000 more.

The Senate has tentatively approved an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the Army Air Service, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the amount voted by the House.

President Wilson was denounced, and the overthrow of the United States Government was agitated at a Socialist Party mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York. Soviet Russia was extolled.

The Senate Naval Committee, adding to House recommendations, has voted \$625,000,000 for the navy. The Senate army bill provides for \$888,622,000, an increase of \$157,000,000 over the House total.

The House sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$483,699,457, includes \$1,400,000 to be expended for the apprehension of bomb throwers and anarchists now seeking to terrorize the country.

Sixty persons were killed and 150 hurt in a tornado at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, which swept the business section and wrecked 400 buildings.

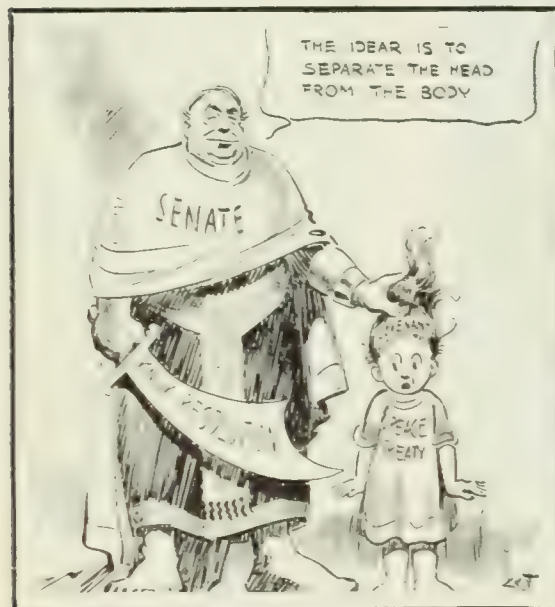
Both branches of Congress have voted that the present daylight saving law be repealed at the end of October. The National Daylight Saving Association will work for another law if President Wilson signs the repeal.

Some civilians got as much as \$25,000 a year for "special services" in the War Department, as disclosed in the investigation of expenditures by Secretary Baker, now being conducted by the select House committee.

Three thousand employees of produce dealers struck, and tied up fruit and vegetable houses in New York City in a fight for shorter hours and more pay. Five hundred carloads of truck valued at \$300,000 a day stood still while the strike was on.

The War Department spent \$14,544,610,223 from April 6, 1917, to June 1, 1919; \$12,704,822,234 was spent in the United States and \$1,839,787,989 by the A. E. F.

New York, sixth state to ratify woman suffrage, went on record with no dissenting vote. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Kansas were the first five; Pennsylvania the seventh.



Knott in Dallas News

The wisdom of Solomon



Husho in New York World

The last "Kamerad"

Bearding the Lions

(Continued from page 23)

Secretary Lansing is as uncommunicative to the newspapermen as Mr. Hurley is intimate and loquacious. All congressmen and senators, like detectives, hold great long whisperings in a reporter's ear. Mr. Stettinius, of the Morgan firm, who was notorious for his sphinx-like silence when in New York, relied more on the correspondents when he became an Assistant Secretary of War. Brand Whitlock, a newspaperman before he became a mayor, likes newspapermen and likes to exchange views with them. He talked half a day with me one busy week, on nothing less than the Russian novel.

A Philadelphia reporter discovered a Vice-President of the United States who was disposed to be very uncere-monious. "What do you want, now?" he demanded. "Your name will be enough," mused the reporter—and he then sat down to a pleasant chat. And in Boston one day Congressman Bourke Cockran, adopting the same brusque tactics, invited the remark, at a critical time, "Congressman, I think you are a Republican!", whereupon he got angry and said some tremendously important things about the Democratic and Re-publican parties. These were heralded on front pages and had vital results in Mr. Cockran's political defeat.

Mr. Gompers, until the war came to make him understood as a patriot and a statesman, was, in interviews, canny, to say the least, and prone to ask questions. But once his confidence is gained, he is apt to refer to an inter-viewer as "one of our friends." Then he is accessible tho no less forceful in what he has to say.

Ex-Senator Lewis, long celebrated as a horticultured man, prone to tonsorial excellencies and singularities, had to be approached with flourish and despatch. Senator Hiram Johnson gains one's confidence and affection better in his office than on the Senate floor. Senator Kellogg is exceedingly nervous in an interview, while Senator Cummins, President of the Senate pro tem, is leisurely and entertaining.

Each man, and each woman is, after all, a problem in himself, or herself. That is why interviewing is fascinating work and why an interviewer gets so good an insight into human character.

Washington, D. C.

A plumber started out to plumb,
With his apprentice gay;
And while the former laid a pipe,
The latter piped a lay.
I took a train for New York town
From old Vermont, by heck;
And when I went to check my bag,
Some rascal bagged my check.
When men are blue and out-of-sorts,
They're apt to sulk and frown,
And try to keep their spirits up
By putting spirits down.
The wild, ferocious lunatic
Can only rave and curse,
And while they try to nurse his brain
He tries to brain his nurse.

—Judge.



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can add vastly to the results they
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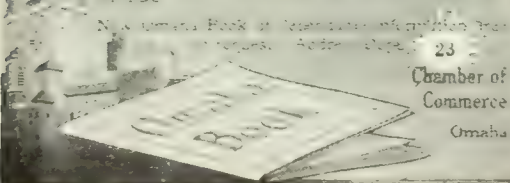
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CONGRESSMAN KAHN—I feel in my innermost heart that all the slaughter of human beings would have been avoided if the pacifists had been willing to consent to a fair measure of preparedness.

What the Farmer Wants

(Continued from page 20)

ure by the fact that the Non-Partizan League frequently endorses Republican candidates, and has been charged with being a subsidiary of the Republican party.

"They believe it is the more liberal of the two," he added. "For a time they thought the Republican party was too closely affiliated with big business. Now they are ready to be convinced that it isn't and if they are, they will vote its ticket."

During the war there was a strong inclination toward socialism among the farmers in some sections of the country, Senator Capper said, but the farmer is changing his mind about the desirability of the socialistic state.

"He is not for government ownership of railroads, in my opinion," he went on. "He doesn't believe government ownership has had a fair test, but he thinks the test was fair enough not to warrant retention of the roads."

What the farmers do want is strict regulation of rates and railroad finances, in Senator Capper's view. They object to paying dividends on watered stock. They want rates regulated on a basis of true valuation.

In the past the farmers have regarded the railroads as their principal enemy. It is interesting, therefore, to note the apparent swinging away from the government ownership idea, in connection with the recent report that farmers will insist upon such stringent regulation of rates and finances that the railroad companies will decline to take back their properties under such conditions.

Senator Capper indicated that the farmers have substituted the packers for the railroads as their principal target.

"If there is one thing the farmer wants more than anything else it is

regulation of the packing houses," he volunteered. "He believes the 'Big Five' packers are as much a menace to our democratic institutions as the railroads or the banks would be if controlled by four or five men.

"The farmer was impressed by the Federal Trade Commission's report. It confirmed suspicions of many years' standing. Now he wants the commission's recommendations carried out. He wants the ownership of refrigerator cars taken away from the packers and given to the railroads. He wants government supervision of the stock yards and of packers' branch houses. He is not ready for government operation of the packing business, but he probably will be if remedies already suggested do not correct present abuses."

Senator Capper put up his hands in a gesture of appeal when I sought the farmers' opinion on the League of Nations. The majority of his colleagues are opposing the League; he is in favor of it. Finally he ventured to express this opinion:

"The farmer is for some sort of international organization that will prevent future wars. He believes the war was fought to secure such an organization. Therefore, he wants the League of Nations covenant in the peace treaty."

"Has he studied the covenant?" I pressed. "Does he know what is in the peace treaty to be guaranteed by the League?"

"Well, the farmer doesn't like Article X. Otherwise he is inclined to think the proposed League is as good a one as can be secured at this stage of the game.

"He doesn't like the idea of sending his sons all over the world to protect the integrity of nations in which neither he nor his sons have the slightest

interest. But, I think, he is willing to accept Article X rather than reject the League.

"My personal feeling is that the Senate can interpret Article X in a resolution passed when the peace treaty is under consideration, in such a way as to nullify its obnoxious provisions. Then, if the Senate wishes to meet the wishes of the farmer, it will ratify the treaty and the covenant."

Senator Capper holds to his opinion, notwithstanding the action of the farmer legislature of North Dakota in passing resolutions denouncing the League as "un-American" and holding American participation in it to be "undesirable." Senator McCumber of North Dakota is the principal Republican support of the League. Both senators were called upon by the North Dakota resolutions to oppose it.

REPRESENTATIVE BAER, first Non-Partizan League man in Congress, also supposed the farmers of his state were strong for the League of Nations. He knows they are opposed to militarism in any form. When I came upon him he was finishing a cartoon. He is an artist as well as a congressman.

The drawing showed a doughboy straddling the Atlantic, with one foot in Europe and the other in America. He was vigorously slashing with his bayonet at the tail of the snake called Militarism as it disappeared in its hole in Europe. But behind the soldier in America Militarism was raising its head, ready to strike.

"We aren't going to have it," Mr. Baer said, laying aside his pen. "The farmers don't want militarism."

Knowing that this Non-Partizan Leaguer has the "wants" of his constituents all carefully catalogued, and that they fill two tall filing cases, I approached the subject with questions carefully considered.

"What does the farmer want?" would have called forth a day's discussion. "What does the farmer want *most*?" I asked instead.

"Most of all he wants a new and scientific method of marketing," said Mr. Baer without hesitation. "I am speaking now of the farmer who has thought his problem thru—and knows the remedy. He wants more control over the methods of distribution.

"This control he wants for his own benefit, and for the benefit of the consumer of his products. The farmer—at least the Northwestern farmer—has come to recognize his kinship with the worker in mine, mill and factory. He wants to be rid of the middleman, who collects at both ends by buying at a low price from the farmer and selling at a high price to the consumer.

"Do you know that on a yearly average the farmer receives only 35 cents of the dollar for which his product is sold? Two-thirds of his dollar is paid by the consumer to distribution."

Mr. Baer puffed hard on his cigar as he ran thru various volumes citing his authority for this statement.

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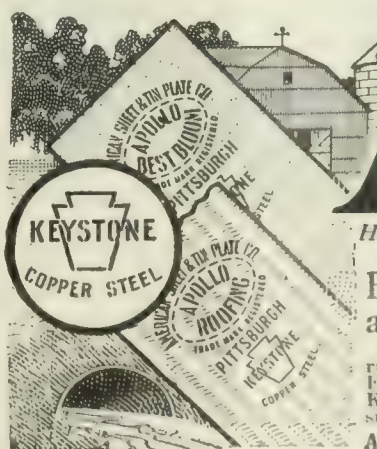
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tem, he told me, is looked upon by the farmer as approaching the ideal. Army motor trucks are used by the Post Office Department to bring food ordered by mail to Washington from nearby farms. By thus eliminating all middlemen, he said, the consumer is paying 10 to 15 cents, instead of \$2 to \$5, for the delivery of one dollar's worth of food.

"The farmer believes there should be strict government regulation of grain elevators, railroads, stock yards, warehouses, cold storage plants and terminal markets—all links in the chain of distribution. The Northwestern farmer wants government ownership of the merchant marine, but he sees Mr. Hurley disposing of it so fast that there will be no merchant marine for the Government to own, when Congress gets around to thinking about it."

As to railroad dividends, Mr. Baer had an idea that when railroad earnings under private ownership go above a certain set return there should be a proportional lowering in freight rates. He did not believe in disbursing these earnings in dividends.

Mr. Baer saw government control of railroads this way:

"It was as if you said to a farmer, 'You have a nice piece of land here and I need it. I am going to take it for a year, but I am going to let you run it. If you make a success of it, and show a profit, I'll keep your land. If you show a loss, I'll give it back.' What would the farmer do under such a contract? He'd do what the railroads did—show a loss."

Turning to the problem of natural resources, Mr. Baer denounced any and all schemes for opening up public lands for private exploitation under long term leases. The farmer wants government development of natural resources, he said, particularly of the mineral deposits that may be used as fertilizer.

"Under the pressure of war crops, farmers all over the country have impoverished their lands," he explained. "They have not been able to buy fertilizers at war prices. Now they want the Government to convert its nitrate plants, built for the production of munitions, to the production of fertilizers. They want government exploitation of phosphate and potash deposits. They want to buy fertilizer at what it is worth—\$12 a ton—and not to have to pay \$38 to \$40 a ton, the prices asked by private producers during the war."

As to giving lands to soldiers, the farmer is for giving them good lands—not bad, Mr. Baer indicated. He would much rather give them a year's pay. Not that he is afraid of competition. That is the difficulty; he knows that few of the soldiers are qualified to compete.

"The farmer does not wish to make these men, unskilled in the arts of agriculture, the prey of the present inequitable marketing system," he asserted. "Take it from a farmer—the whole back to the land scheme will fail unless farming first is made a respectable and profit earning industry."

The most hopeful thing about the

farmer at the present moment is that he is thinking, not of his own welfare alone, but of the welfare of all the nation and all the world. That is why the reconstruction program of the National Council of Farmers goes on from national problems to world problems, and makes concrete suggestions on the organization of the League of Nations. These suggestions were handed to President Wilson by a delegation of farmers that called upon him at the White House before he started on his second trip abroad.

To enforce selfish or class demands, the farmers could conceivably halt production. Cotton farmers are talking now of limiting production to stabilize cotton prices. It can be confidently asserted, however, that there never will be a widespread strike of farmers in the United States. Farmers will continue to raise their crops, altho there is no law to compel them to do so. They know a more human and a more practicable method of getting what they want.

Farmers' movements of the past—the Granger movement of the 70's and the Populist movement of the 90's—never have been successful, because they have been distinctively agrarian movements, nothing more nor less. And the farmers are in the minority.

Now the farmer is looking forward to an alliance that will be all-powerful in American politics and American life—an alliance with the workers. The best token of the strength of such a coalition is the wholesome fear with which this tendency is looked upon by the professional politician. Its consummation would spell his permanent retirement.

It is notable that the farmers' program for reconstruction in America contains many passages touching upon the problems of labor. In a section devoted to "Labor and Wages" these sentences appear:

The principle must be fully established and universally recognized that labor is the first fixed charge upon all industry, taking precedence of claims of property and investment in business and commerce. This is essential to securing the well being of our people and the industrial and economic democracy for which our men have striven.

Thinkers among the farmers have come to believe that their aspirations are not in conflict with the aspirations of labor. Several months ago there was a conference at Chicago between leaders of the Non-Partizan League and the new Illinois Labor Party. It was decided there that the two organizations should work hand in hand. Among other things the Labor Party decided to deposit its funds in the farmers' bank to be started in North Dakota—surely a fine token of trust. Of all recent political developments, none is more significant.

In the minds of those who have studied the aspirations of the farmer, and surveyed the weapons he has at hand to make them good, there remains no doubt that the farmer can get what he wants—everything he wants—when he gets out and goes after it.

Washington, D. C.

When the Storm Breaks in Mexico

(Continued from page 25)

inland is now cut off. Why? Carranza gave out that Blanquet and Alvarez had been defeated in April. People now know they were not defeated. What happened was this: Blanquet was aged. His horse threw him over the edge of a precipice, breaking his neck. His body was not found for several days; so to give it the appearance of defeat, it was jabbed full of bayonet stabs and the head brought in to be exhibited; but every doctor who saw the head knew it had been mutilated after death, to give a greater appearance of victory. Alvarez, an old Diaz man, who had assumed civilian status since 1914, was thrown in jail and sentenced to be shot. Alvarez appealed to the Supreme Court. It granted a stay of sentence. Now half the garrison in Vera Cruz is bribed and in Diaz's pay; and a friend of Alvarez gave him a pistol. At a signal shot from him, 11,000 friends from outside were to rush the jail, and his friends inside to overpower the garrison; but when Alvarez got the stay of execution, he didn't fire the shot. He didn't want to risk the loss of life to his friends; so he bade the mob outside disperse. No sooner had his friends dispersed than the Carranza men jammed him against the wall inside and shot him.

"Diaz's followers swore they would punish the treachery by destroying every Carranza escort accompanying trains to Vera Cruz; and they have done it so thoroly that they have captured all the customs receipts since, destroyed the remnants of rolling stock on these two lines, and for the past two weeks prevented a single train going from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

"True, Carranza, or rather his general, Gonzales, got Zapata; but the Mexico City garrison is so full of secret Zapatistas that both Carranza and Gonzales know they are sitting over the thin crust of a volcano there.

"Now take the situation: Carranza has lost the support of labor, of education, of his own Mexico City garrison.

"By going into Juarez, the United States have not helped him. They have hurt him. He will have to spit in the face of that help; and Villa will get the rebound of sympathy.

"The state elections of Mexico come about the 20th of July. Already civilian candidates have had to flee to the hills.

"If sentiment trends to Obregon, Villa and Carranza will fight him. If sentiment trends to Carranza, Villa and Diaz and Meixueiro will fight him. If Villa should triumph, Obregon and Carranza would fight him.

"If the decent Mexicans were allowed, they would beg the Allies to come in and pacify and rehabilitate the country financially; but when editors are thrown into jail for telling of a shooting on a labor parade, decent Mexicans are not allowed to express their wishes."

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From the Four-Poster Down

(Continued from page 26)

being advisable. They always give a dainty touch to the interior, conform to almost any setting, and can easily be washed and kept sanitary.

There are several different designs of trundle beds on the market today that are excellent, and when covered with felt, denim or heavy linen they add an unusual note to the effectiveness of the bedroom.

The old-fashioned quilts which were so popular in our grandmother's day are being used extensively on the old-time four-posters, and with their gay glazed flowers appliquéd to the plain cotton cloth they give a bright note of color that is refreshing and enticing, especially when the bed is backed against a plain painted wall.

The old-fashioned field bed is also most decorative, especially when covered with simple muslin or voile, with a ball fringe sewed around it. Should you be fortunate enough to own a tufted bedspread, use it by all means, as it will add an air of individuality to your room.

The little low decorated beds are very convenient and attractive, and should be painted two tones deeper than the wall. A charming scheme is to have the furniture putty color, with lines of black or brown to bring out the color value, and further enhanced thru the use of a white linen spread, with an edge of black and white fringe. Day slips of black and white striped linen, with a ruffle of white finished with fringe, add an unusual touch.

FOR the guest room, either decorated enamel or painted pieces along the Empire lines are advisable, giving a smart appearance to the room. But if you are in a small house, where it is impossible to have a guest room, the difficulty has been solved in a large measure by the revival of the day bed. It can be placed against the wall in your living-room and used as a lounge in the daytime, with an attractive cover of silk or some somber figured material thrown over it. No one would suspect it was the extra bed, always made up and ready for the unexpected or occasional guest.

It is advisable, if possible, to have the doors inside your bedroom paneled with mirrors. This does away with the necessary cheval mirror, and always gives size to a small room. The mirror can be made more attractive by framing with black or white, according to the trim of the room.

Wicker furniture is being introduced rapidly into bedroom furnishing, and gives a light, airy touch that is pleasing. And cane is gaining in popularity, not only for chair panels and seats but for beds as well. A very charming effect can be worked out by painting a bed with cane insets a lovely French gray, having the covering Delft blue, to harmonize with the window hangings. This is such a restful combination that it is adaptable to almost any type of room.

Salem, Mass.

Pebbles

"All the men say she's a little brick."

"That's because she throws herself at them."—*London Opinion*.

"Life in New York," says Terryble, "is like a game of golf—just one drive after another."—*The Sun Dial*.

Little Boy (in church for the first time, as the surpliced choir enters, whispers to his father)—Are they all going to have their hair cut, father?—*Blighty*.

"Did she tell you the truth when you asked her how old she was?"

"Oh, yes."

"What did she say?"

"That it was none of my business."—*Yale Record*.

The old mountaineer had a secret
Which many a bottle did fill,
And altho I am telling his secret,
His secret's a secret still.

—*Cornell Widow*.

Composer (to music publisher)—
This new song of mine has a melody
which is absolutely infectious.

Publisher—Oh, don't mention that
word to me—I've just got over the flu.
—*London Opinion*.

Little Bo Peep sought a flat that was
cheap

And didn't know where to find it.
So despite the increase in the terms of
her lease

She patiently, gratefully signed it.
—*New York Tribune*.

Patient Parent—Well, child, what on
earth's the matter now?

Young Hopeful (who has been bath-
ing with his bigger brother)—Willy
dropped the towel in the water and
he's dried me wetter than I was before.
—*Passing Show*.

In a Brooklyn high school the stu-
dents were asked to discuss the propo-
sition: "Germany demands a place in
the sun."

One girl elucidated as follows: "Ger-
many demands that her news be pub-
lished in *The Sun* as well as anybody
else's."—*New York Evening Sun*.

Bobby was entertaining the R.A.F.
pilot who was waiting to see his sister.

"Fancy," said Bobby, "flying ma-
chines are mentioned in the Bible."

"Are they really?" asked the inter-
ested sub.

"Well, in his sermon this morning
the vicar said that Esau sold his heir-
ship to his brother Jacob," replied
Bobby.—*Blighty*.

"Now, Tommy," said a Sunday school
teacher to a member of the juvenile
class, "which would you rather be—the
wheat or the tares?"

"The tares," said Tommy.

"Why?" asked the teacher in some
surprise. "How can you say that when
you know the wheat represents the
good and the tares the bad?"

"Oh, that's all right," replied Tom-
my; "the wheat gets thrashed and the
tares don't."—*Blighty*.

Make the Pennies Bigger

When James Buchanan was President and tall beaver hats were in vogue; when gentlemen wore broad cravats and ladies wore hoop skirts, the pennies they tossed to children were as big as quarters. But the cart-wheel coppers your grandfather got for keeping his lace collar clean were not as big in buying power as the pennies of today.

A penny then might buy a pastry, or ten of them take one to the Fair, but your great-aunt and great-uncle couldn't have gone to a movie at any price.

Your great-gran'ther may have driven the fastest horse in the country and paid a tidy sum for it. But the price of a stable of thoroughbreds would not have bought him a fliver.

Sixty years ago the ladies could go shopping for dry goods and buy silks that would make you green with envy, linens that were linens and broadcloths that beggar description. But what their favorite store did not have they usually got along without.

Times have changed, and so have merchandise and business methods. One of the influences that has helped to bring about so much of change, that has helped to multiply opportunities and increased the spending size of our pennies is advertising.

Every merchant, every manufacturer knows that advertising materially reduces selling costs by increasing the demand for and the distribution of the products of hundreds of thousands of factories. Indeed many of the things we count today as necessities or simple luxuries could not be made and sold at their reasonable prices except as advertising has created a broad market for them, making millions of sales at little prices and little profit.

And so you owe very much to advertising. You owe much to the people of yesterday who have read and been influenced by past advertising and so have made possible the economies and varieties and wide distribution of merchandise that you enjoy.

You owe present advertising a thorough reading. A greater familiarity with advertising, with advertisers and advertised merchandise makes continually for the increasing size of your pennies.

DIVIDENDS

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.

ENTRANCES

Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT
THE RATE OF **4** PER CENT.
PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1919 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.

LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.

ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.

CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 20, 1919.

C. G. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 80

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

United States Realty & Improvement Company

111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

June 27, 1919

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty Year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on July 1st next, will be paid on July 1st upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 1115 Trinity Building.

ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Treasurer.

1850 THE 1919

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

INSURANCE

Write W. E. Underwood, Director of The Independent Insurance Service, to secure free and confidential information in regard to your insurance problems.

119 West 40th St., New York

And We'll All Take a Flight

WALKING clubs and horseback trips and motor tours have all done their bit to get people in the way of traveling for pleasure. But they will all look slow and out of date this summer to the man—or woman—who goes in for the latest kind of touring—Flying Tours.

The Aerial League of America, of which Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary is president, has started—the propeller whirling, shall we say?—by organizing a series of weekly flying tours for this summer and fall. A canvass has been made, as far as possible, of the 30,000 former army and navy reserve aviators and of the 34,000 army cadets who were in training for the Air Service when the war ended, and it has shown a large amount of enthusiasm for civilian flying tours. Some of the men want the flying tours just for pleasure; others want them as a means of continuing their aeronautic activities and their connection with the aeronautic movement, so as to be ready for whatever business opportunities the development of aeronautics may bring; others are interested for technical and scientific reasons, and see in these tours an opportunity of obtaining actual data regarding the cost of operation of aeroplanes for sport as well as for transportation; others are interested because these flying tours form a pioneer movement which will do much toward bringing about the use of aeroplanes for general purposes.

By using the surplus military and naval planes and aeronautic equipment the flying tours can be kept down to a comparatively low cost. The army has thousands of aeroplanes and motors, and spare parts, instruments, accessories and materials for thousands more. It has already sold over two thousand of the idle aeroplanes and close to five thousand motors. The navy has over one thousand seaplanes, stored away, hundreds of which will deteriorate unless used.

But if you want to take a flying tour and can't buy an aeroplane, it is going to be possible this summer for you to rent one. The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation is putting into effect a plan which will enable aerial tourists to rent an aeroplane for one, two or three months, at a cost of less than \$2000 for two people, including the cost of the insurance for the aeroplane, the pilot and the passenger.

THE flying tours planned by the Aerial League of America are of four kinds:

One day tours, for people who can spend only one day each week in flying.

Week-end tours, which will last from Friday to Sunday or Monday, for people who want to fly over their week-ends.

Vacation week tours, which will last one week, for people who can take a week at a stretch for aerial touring.

Three thousand mile tours, which

will last ten days and cover as much ground as an ordinary summer of travel.

One of the one-day tours, for example, is from Atlantic City, the headquarters of the flying tours, along the coast to New York, with a landing midway for gasoline at Seagirt or Keyport or Asbury Park. After luncheon at New York or at Garden City, where there will be sporting events in which the aerial tourists can take part, the tour goes over the New Jersey air route to Philadelphia, where another landing is made. Then back to Atlantic City via Wilmington. Along this tour there are landing places thirty to fifty miles apart.

THE Aerial League has charted six or eight more tours of increasing lengths. Here is a birdseye view of the 3000 mile flight in which the tourists would start in squadron formation at Atlantic City and cover the principal points east of the Mississippi. From Atlantic City airport, the tour follows the coast, landing at Seagirt, Asbury Park or Keyport for gasoline, continuing to New York, where there is a stop for luncheon. From New York it proceeds to Albany (landing on the Municipal Flying Field); then to Binghamton, Ithaca, Rochester, Batavia, Buffalo, Erie, Brockton, Cleveland. From Cleveland to Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Hudson, South Bend, Terre Haute, Chicago. From Chicago to Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Springfield, Illinois; St. Louis. From St. Louis to Sparta, Illinois; Dexter, Millington, Tennessee; West Point, Mississippi; Montgomery, Alabama; Americus, Georgia; Macon, Georgia; Augusta, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina; Pinehurst, North Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Washington, District of Columbia; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and so back to Atlantic City. Tho this tour is very extensive, every place mentioned on the route has been used as a landing place by United States Army aviators, and is known to have a suitable landing field.

The average travel for each day in these flying tours will be 250 miles, which is less than four hours in the air, so as to give the aerial tourists plenty of time to take in other diversions, such as eating, swimming, tennis, golf, riding, and so on, wherever they stop.

Expert mechanics, fuel supplies and spare parts will be provided at the stopping places, and necessary repairs will be made, tanks filled and aeroplanes cared for at the lowest possible charge.

If you want to make your castles in the air come true this summer, send in your entry for the flying tours to the Chairman of the Aerial League of America Touring Committee, Atlantic City Airport, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor

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Associate Editor

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Literary Editor

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Secretary

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Treasurer

The Signing of the Treaty

THE treaty of peace was signed on the afternoon of Saturday, June 28, the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by a young Serb at Serajevo which precipitated the Great War. The scene was the famous Hall of Mirrors in the palace at Versailles, where on January 18, 1871, King William of Prussia had placed the crown upon his own head and was proclaimed German Emperor. Unlike that imposing ceremony, the signing of the treaty was a simple, democratic and businesslike performance. Tables covered with yellow cloth were ranged in a rectangle eighty feet long, with an open side facing the windows. On the outside were seats for the seventy-two plenipotentiaries and on the inside for their secretaries. Around were standing attachés, attendants, generals and guests, too crowded to be comfortable. Fifteen private soldiers from the American, French and British forces each were admitted to witness the ceremony that crowned their efforts.

At three o'clock the representatives of the Allied and Associated Nations were in their seats with the exception of the Chinese, who refused to attend or to sign because of the alienation of Shantung to Japan. The two German plenipotentiaries were then shown in from a side door and took their seats at the end of the long table between the Japanese and Brazilian and opposite the Peruvian and Liberian delegations. They were received in silence, without recognition or rising. M. Clemenceau, Premier of France and President of the Peace Conference, then announced:

The session is open. The Allied and Associated Powers

on one side and the German Reich on the other side have come to an agreement on the conditions of peace. The text has been completed, drafted, and the President of the Conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is identical with the 200 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation.

The signatures will be given now and they amount to a solemn undertaking

faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied by this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German Reich to sign the treaty.

The German delegates, Dr. Müller, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Bell, Colonial Secretary, went to the small tables on which the three documents were placed and affixed their signatures. On the other side the privilege of signing first fell to President Wilson, since the United States led the great powers in the alphabetical order of the French names (Etats-Unis d'Amerique). He was followed by Secretary of State Lansing, Ambassador to France White, Colonel House and General Bliss. The British delegation came next, led by Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, and followed by the delegates of the dominions: Canada—Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs; Australia—Premier William M. Hughes and Sir Gilbert Cook, Minister for the Navy; New Zealand—W. F. Massey, Prime Minister and Minister of Labor; the Union of South Africa—Premier Louis Botha and Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense; India—Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and the Maharaja of Bikanir. They were followed by the French, Japanese, Italian and other delegations with such celerity that within thirty-seven minutes after the opening of the session the ceremony was concluded.

The Germans were dismissed thru the side door and departed as soon as possible for Weimar. The other plenipotentiaries marched in procession across the terrace to see the fountains play. The grounds in front of the palace were thronged with men and women, soldiers and civilians, of numerous nationalities, all who could by any pass or pretext get a passage thru the gates. As the signal gun announced the signing to the outside world, the crowd burst into a great cheer. French soldiers dropped their rifles and



This medal to commemorate the signing of the treaty of peace is published by the American Numismatic Society and designed by Chester Beach. On the obverse is Peace advancing with Justice. But the dominant figure, on Pegasus, is Righteousness to eliminate future wars, the ideal set forth by the League of Nations



Inside the wreath of victory on the reverse of the peace medal is a decorative reproduction of the palace of Versailles where the Treaty of Peace was signed. The sun is bursting thru the fast-disappearing clouds of war and its rays light up the facade. The inscription on the medal names the treaty The Peace of Versailles, 1919

kissed one another, women wept, and hats and parasols were thrown into the air.

In the evening President Wilson and his party took train for Brest, where they embarked the following day on the "George Washington." Numerous telegrams of congratulation and gratitude were sent him from his colleagues of the conference.

Premier Lloyd George, returning home with peace and victory, was received with unbounded enthusiasm from all classes. He was met at the Victoria station not only by the Cabinet but by the King and Prince of Wales, an honor hitherto almost exclusively reserved for royalty.

Besides the large and handsomely bound volume of the main treaty, the plenipotentiaries signed the protocol containing the alterations, additions and interpretations decided upon during the negotiations with the Germans. Conventions regarding the left bank of the Rhine and the protection of minor nationalities in Poland were also signed by the great powers.

The Supreme Council has decided that the blockade of Germany will be lifted as soon as the treaty is ratified by the German National Assembly. This will allow the various legislative bodies to consider the treaty at leisure without fear of being handicapped in the race for German trade.

The new Council of Four which has charge of the continuance of the peace negotiations consists of Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister; Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State; Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and Tomasso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister. M. Pichon is chairman in place of Clemenceau.

The Protests

THE Chinese delegates at Paris were willing to sign the treaty if they could write in a reservation relative to the transfer of the German concessions in the Shantung peninsula to Japan, but the Council refused to permit this. So they issued a statement reading in part:

The Chinese plenipotentiaries regret having to take a course which appears to mar the solidarity of the allied and associated powers, but they are firmly of the opinion, however, that responsibility for this rests not with themselves, who had no other honorable course, but rather with those who, it is felt, unjustly and unnecessarily deprived them of the right of making a declaration to safeguard against any interpretation which might preclude China from asking for reconsideration of the Shantung question at a suitable moment in the future, in the hope that the injustice to China might be rectified later in the interest of permanent peace in the Far East.

The Peace Conference having denied China justice in the settlement of the Shantung question, and having today, in effect, prevented the delegation from signing the treaty without sacrificing their sense of right, justice and patriotic duty, the Chinese delegates submit their case to the impartial judgment of the world.

General Jan Smuts, the Boer leader, who has been in the inner circle of the British Cabinet in the latter part of the war, created a sensation when at the moment of signing the treaty he made public a protest against its severity. In his press statement he says in part:

I signed the Peace Treaty, not because I consider it a satisfactory document, but because it is imperatively necessary to close the war; because the world needs peace above all else, and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The months since the armistice was signed, perhaps, have been as upsetting, unsettling, and ruinous to Europe as the previous four years of war.

This treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation in the world. There are guarantees laid down which we all hope will soon be found out of harmony with the new peace-

ful temper and unarmed state of our former enemies. There are punishments foreshadowed, over most of which a calmer mood may yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion. There are indemnities stipulated which cannot be exacted without grave injury to the industrial revival of Europe, and which it will be in the interests of all to render more tolerable and moderate.

There are numerous pin pricks which will cease to pain under the healing influences of a new international atmosphere. A real peace of peoples ought to follow, complete, and amend the peace of statesmen in this treaty. However, two achievements of far-reaching importance for the world are definitely recorded. One is the destruction of Prussian militarism; the other is the institution of the League of Nations. I am confident the League of Nations will yet prove the path of escape for Europe out of the ruin brought by this war, but the League as yet is only the form.

A new creative spirit, which is once more moving among the peoples in their anguish, must fill the institution with



Knott in Dallas News

Not with those muddy feet

life and with the inspiration for pacific ideals born of this war, and so convert it into a real instrument of progress. In that way, abolition of militarism—in this treaty, unfortunately, confined to enemy—may soon come as a blessing and relief to the allied peoples as well, and enemy peoples should at the earliest possible date join the League. Not in selfish domination, but in the common service for the great human cause lies the true path of national progress.

Protection of Minorities in Poland

WHEN the reestablishment of Poland as an independent state was first talked of fears were expressed that the intense national, racial and sectarian spirit which inspired the restoration movement might result in intolerance and persecution of the various alien nationalities included within the enlarged boundaries. These fears have unfortunately proved not unfounded. Ever since their release from foreign sovereignty by the armistice the Poles had been in constant conflict with all their neighbors, with the Letts and Lithuanians on the north, the Russians on the east, the Ukrainians and Czechs on the south and the Germans on the west. Inside Poland these nationals and the Jews have been severely repressed and often maltreated. Thousands of Jews have suffered in the Polish pogroms

of the last six months. In some cases the Polish soldiery, using the arms supplied them by America and the Allies, have shot down helpless civilians and looted the ghettos. In protest against such outrages mass meetings have been held in England and the United States. The Polish authorities admit certain excesses, but they assert that the reports of atrocities have been grossly exaggerated and they accuse the Jews of being pro-German or pro-Bolshevik in their sympathies.

On account of the peculiar difficulties of the Polish situation and the fierce animosities aroused, the rights of minorities are safeguarded by a special treaty between Poland on one hand and the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on the other. This was signed at Paris on June 28 and provides that:

Poland undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Poland, without dis-



© 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.

"And all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again"

tinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion. All inhabitants of Poland shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practises are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for admission to public employment, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press, or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Poland will provide, in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are residents, adequate facilities for insuring that in the primary schools instructions shall be given to the children of such Polish nationals thru the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish Government from making the teaching of the Polish language obligatory in the said schools.

Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to

attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath.

In a covering letter M. Clemenceau points out that similar provisions have been inserted in previous treaties but have often proved ineffective because their enforcement has been dependent upon the spontaneous action of the guaranteeing powers, who sometimes have been too reluctant and sometimes too anxious to intervene. But in the new era there will be no such foreign control, for Poland will be a member of the League of Nations and all complaints will be brought before an impartial court.

The Treaty's Chance in the Senate

PRESIDENT WILSON returns to the United States to find all signs pointing to approval of the peace treaty by the Senate practically as it was signed at Versailles. There is no longer any doubt that the League of Nations covenant will be accepted in principle by the Senate. The main question now is whether the covenant will be approved exactly as it stands or with qualifications and reservations.

The first phase of the League of Nations contest, aimed against the acceptance of any such international organization, may be regarded as closed with a victory for the friends of the League. The out-and-out opposition reached the peak of its strength about a month ago, and since that time has been dwindling rapidly. Brilliant individual attacks were made, but lacking unity of argument and, indeed, frequently contradicting each other, they were without serious effect upon the whole body of public opinion, which from the first has been prejudiced in favor of the League.

Senators who have maintained the attitude of observers have come to believe that the people, altho deeply disappointed in President Wilson, have been waiting to hear from him as the spokesman-in-chief of the League before reaching definite conclusions. The irreconcilables expended their best efforts before the country was ready to listen to them in all seriousness. Their morale has been shaken and the ranks of their followers thinned by their failure to receive the expected popular response.

Have the enemies of the League allowed themselves to be drawn into a trap? Have they been attacking a "man of straw" specially constructed to receive their blows? Washington observers, always able to trace subtle stratagems, even where none was practised, are inclined to accept this theory. It would account, they think, for the President's request that the original League constitution be not discussed until he had explained it, which was calculated to inspire rather than quiet discussion, and for the very vague exposition that followed. It would account in addition, they hold, for the unsatisfactory responses of members of the American peace commission to appeals of League supporters in the Senate for material with which to refute the arguments of their critics.

His friends say President Wilson will demonstrate beyond all question that the evils conjured up by the foes of the League, upon inadequate information, have no basis in the covenant approved at Versailles. His enemies believe, on the other hand, that when the President begins to talk details he will give them their best opportunity for "disillusioning the people."

There is no better evidence of the fact that the United States is to be permitted to become a member of the League than the refusal of the Republicans to make their opposition a political issue. Democratic senators, under orders not to appropriate the League as Administration political property, persist nevertheless in imputing political motives to their opponents. Thus they

seek to take advantage of Republican hesitation to take a firm stand.

While the League may not become an issue in domestic politics in the immediate future, there is every indication that it cannot for long be barred. Countering the recent suggestion from Paris that President Wilson will feel compelled to run for a third term if the League is rejected, Senator Borah has threatened a third party movement with a platform calling for withdrawal from the League if membership is accepted by the United States. Senator Johnson has said the League, if established, cannot last twenty years.

There have been so many sudden and surprising shifts since the signing of the round robin at the last session, that no new turn of events at any time would cause much surprise. The disunity of the opposition, altho strong in number, gives League supporters ground for hope that the treaty may be ratified without qualification, and makes accurate prediction of the final outcome extremely difficult. There is evidence that the Republicans and some Democrats are lining up for some plan of "reservations," but there are wide differences of opinion as to just what the reservations should be.

At a time when the plans of the opponents of outright acceptance of the League covenant were in chaos, former Senator Root came forward with his suggestion that the Senate ratify the treaty with certain qualifications. He recommended that the Senate specifically refuse to consent to Article X of the covenant guaranteeing political independence and territorial integrity of all members of the League against external aggression.

After an original show of complete unity on the Root reservation plan, the Republicans began to waver under charges that the plan was an attempt to amend the treaty and would amount to an "affirmative rejection" of the League covenant. It will take an even more moderate plan to hold them together.

Republican leaders now believe that a majority of the Senate—a sufficient number to insert reservations in the instrument of ratification—can be got behind a plan that would call for the adoption of the following qualifications:

1—That the United States regards the Monroe Doctrine as an American policy the application of which is



Orr in Chicago Daily Tribune

"Oh, Woodrow!"



Marcus in New York Times

HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Prussianism and John Barleycorn went down in the same week

to be determined by the United States alone as the occasion for interpretation arises;

2—That the consideration of domestic questions such as immigration and tariff is to be left solely to the country in which they arise;

3—That the right of the United States to withdraw from the League upon two years' notice is not to be limited by the right of any other nation to claim its obligations have not been fulfilled;

4—That the Constitution of the United States is supreme over every provision of the treaty.

While this schedule of reservations closely follows the Root scheme, it is not open to the objection that it calls for the amendment of the treaty by refusing to agree to Article X. It draws the teeth of Article X, however, by reserving to Congress the right to declare war.

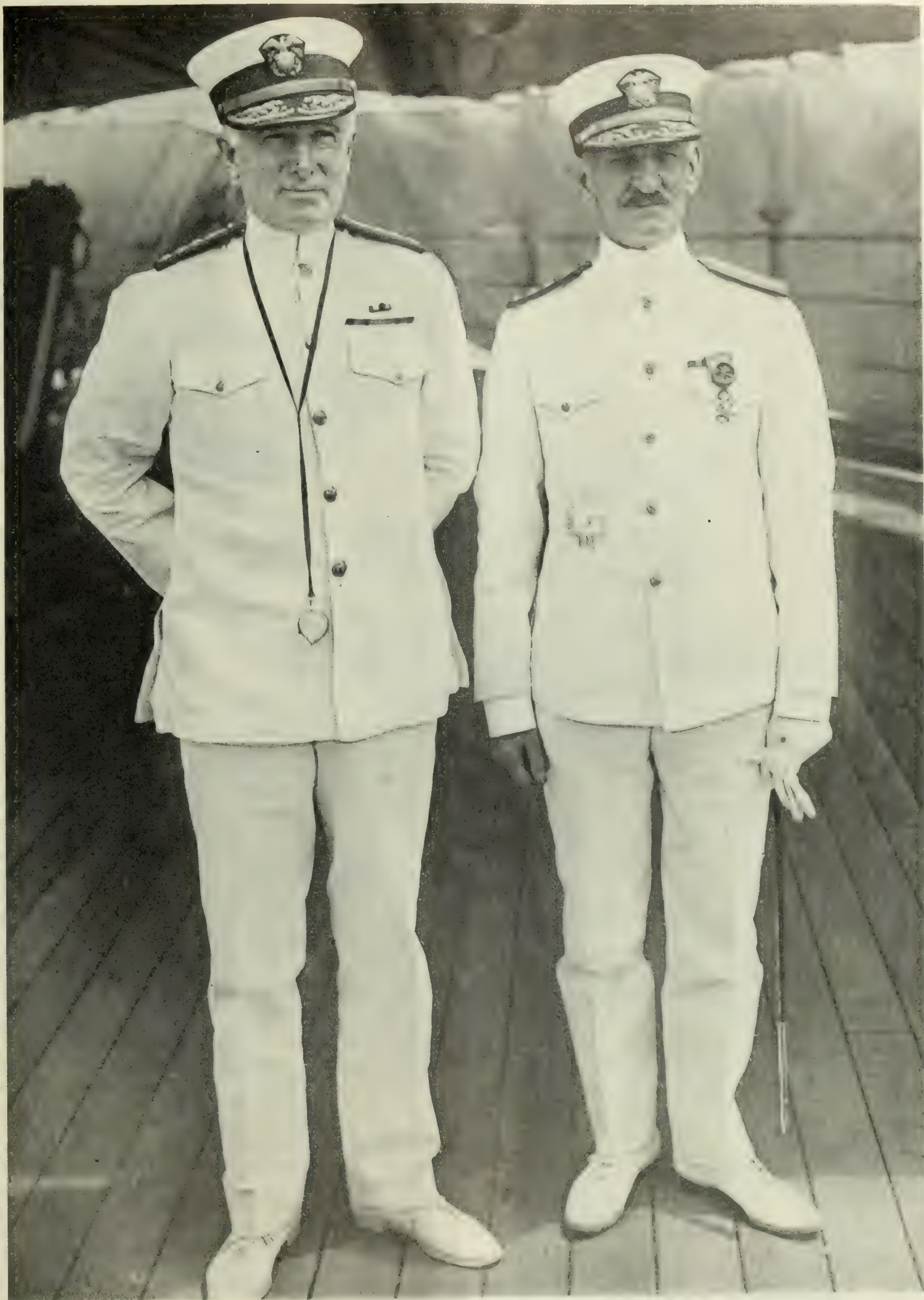
President Wilson and other supporters of the League of Nations have said at various times that all interests which these reservations would seek to protect are given ample protection in the covenant itself. Nevertheless it is not to be supposed that the President will accept the scheme. The President would rather make a fight on the reservations—even tho he be defeated—than allow the contest to shift to some more dangerous issue.

The charge that one side or the other is "delaying peace" is expected to be used with telling effect in steam rolling opposition when the contest in the Senate approaches a climax. The minute the Republicans can be sure of sufficient votes to adopt reservations they will make the charge against their opponents. When the Democrats see that the chances are against the adoption of qualifying amendments they will demand that "filibustering" come to an end and that an immediate vote be taken.

The country will be sure of the result long before the final roll call starts, for neither side will allow the ratifying resolution to come to a vote until it has been established by complete polls that there is no possibility of a last minute change.

There is little possibility that the decision will be over-long delayed. Protracted delay would afford the irreconcilables too good an opportunity to excite the country over "big business domination of the League of Nations," and the Shantung and other settlements, in an effort to secure rejection of the entire treaty.

Unless there is a mandate from the country for some other course; it may be regarded as settled that the treaty and the League of Nations covenant will be rati-



© Underwood & Underwood

And, Be it Understood, They Command a Right Good Crew

One reason why we publish only the admirals' photograph is that we haven't room to get in pictures of all the men who make the Atlantic fleet "the proud boast of our navy" and who had most of the hardships of war and few of its thrills. Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson (left), who commanded the American fleet in French waters during the war, is to succeed Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo (right) as commander of the Atlantic fleet, and Admiral Mayo is to return to the Naval Board at Washington.

fied by the Senate. Whether there will be qualifications depends very largely on the tactical skill of the leaders of the opposing forces. Even tho it had enough votes to do so, neither side would invite the condemnation of a world hoping for speedy peace, by defeating the ratification resolution whatever its form when it reaches a final vote.

R. M. B.—Washington

England Strikes Oil

TEXAS and Wyoming are not the only places where the oil fever rages. Old England is waking to the possibility that she may have stores of liquid fuel beneath her soil that will enable her to maintain the commercial supremacy that she gained from her coal fields, now in sight of exhaustion. The *London Times* says of the possible discovery of rich wells:

Its results in industry and commerce would be almost incalculable; the wealth which it would set free would be huge, and would be produced with great rapidity. Its benefits would have their effect, direct or indirect, in every household thruout the United Kingdom. It would be justly comparable with the discovery of the uses of steam; and once again, as after the Napoleonic wars, a totally unexpected discovery would change the whole face of industry and would nullify, almost certainly, the loss and the destruction of wealth that war has involved.

The prospects are certainly encouraging. Out of seven boreholes put down in Derbyshire two have struck oil at a depth of about 3000 feet and in the one at Hardstoft the oil rose 2400 feet in a few days. The drilling is being done by American experts under the management of S. Pearson & Son, which has extensive interests in Mexico and elsewhere.

The head of this firm, Lord Cowdray, tried before the war to get control of Colombian fields, supposed to be the richest unworked deposits in the world, but his scheme was thwarted by American intervention. He then turned his attention to the possibilities of a home supply and was prepared to invest \$2,500,000 in prospecting in the expectation, as he told the House of Lords, of "a Rockefeller fortune."

In June, 1917, when the need for oil became acute, the Government urged Lord Cowdray to start boring at once and this he agreed to do. Under the present ar-



© Clinedinst, from Central News

The American Medical Association has chosen as its new president Rear Admiral William H. Braisted, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. From 1906 to 1912 Admiral Braisted helped reorganize the medical service of the navy

and the Government is to furnish \$5,000,000 for developing the field and is to utilize the information and expert staff of the Pearson Company. No private prospecting is to be allowed.

Our Part of the World's Trade

FROM a survey of figures on the country's foreign trade recently issued by the Department of Commerce it can be noted that exports from the United States in the eleven months ended May 31 amounted in round figures to \$6,300,000,000, compared with \$5,400,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Imports were \$2,800,000,000, compared with \$2,700,000,000 last year. Of the manufactured goods entering world trade, we are now supplying nearly one-half, and all of those countries which are not classed as manufacturing countries look to us to fill their needs in such goods. In the pre-war period we were supplying about one-sixth of the manufactures entering international trade, while in the year just ended we supplied one-half. This fact alone serves to emphasize how largely dependent the world is upon us for goods. With the suspension of manufactures for export in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, the total of manufactures entering international trade was reduced from seven billions to six and half billions per annum.

As Europe suspended such exports, non-manufacturing countries—South America, Africa, Asia, Oceania and North America (excluding the United States)—looked to us for their goods, exports from Great Britain in 1918 having been less in value than 1913 exports, while those from France also showed a heavy decrease. The other large manufacturing countries practically suspended exporting manufactured goods, being engaged wholly in the war industries. It is estimated that the total world trade in the current year ended June 30 exceeded \$10,000,000,000, as in the eleven months ended May 31 it exceeded nine billions, as compared with eight billions in the corresponding period of last year. The bulk of our exports (in value) consists of manufactured



Wide World Photos

These soldier students at the University of Berlin are marching to a memorial service at the Berlin Cathedral in honor of their fellow students who were killed fighting in the German army

goods, foodstuffs ranking next and raw material following.

Europe needs our *goods*. Credit and money are only a means to further this end. In order to establish her industries and become productive, Europe needs raw material and foodstuffs. This is the consensus of opinion of all merchants and financiers who have studied European conditions on the ground. Obviously, American manufacturers cannot finance exportations to Europe; they must depend upon the country's banking facilities to take care of that. The funds set aside by the Government for European credits are well nigh exhausted and private enterprise must assume the function heretofore exercised by the Treasury Department or the War Finance Corporation. Of course, private enterprise may have the support of the Government in such an undertaking.

But, for all the prosperity that this large increase in foreign trade will mean to our industries for some months to come, let us not delude ourselves into believing that it will continue indefinitely. As soon as European industry becomes normal, she will begin selling to us and to her former customers in South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. We have not set out to capture the world's trade from Europe. We have merely given her a lift so that our Allies, in particular, can get back to a normal basis and pay us the interest and principal on the ten billion dollars we have advanced, so that Germany and Austria can pay the indemnity exacted by the Allied Nations.

Our field, in so far as foreign trade of the future is concerned, is not England, France, Belgium and Italy, for these countries will be to some extent our competitors. They will, of course, be a field for our raw material and semi-manufactured goods for a long time. But our natural field for expansion is in South America, Mexico, China and Oceania. To these countries may be added Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, at least until they find it more convenient to purchase from their immediate neighbors. Russia is still an unknown quantity. The extent to which countries in the latter group will purchase goods from us will depend upon the extent to which we can supplant the old lending nations of Europe in financing the industries of those countries. This is exceedingly necessary, for unless we find markets for our surplus products when Europe ceases buying from us on the present large scale, our industries will have to slow down after having worked at an abnormal pace. Economists feel that a depression can be avoided in the next two years only by the inauguration of a campaign of trade expansion in non-manufacturing countries, which campaign should be preceded by advances of funds for industrial purposes or government financing.

From Tin-Cans to Peas 'n' Beans

"MOTHER, I need twenty-five cents." Some fifty thousand children said this one fine day this spring on coming home from school. "There was a man at school today who said we could have six packages of vegetable seeds, five pounds of fertilizer and five pounds of lime for a quarter. And he said that would be enough to plant a garden eight feet by ten. I should love to have a garden." We do not know exactly how many fathers and mothers fell for this proposition; but 80,000 packets of seeds were sold, also 20,000 tons of fertilizer and lime in five and ten pound parcels. This was in Newark, New Jersey, where Carl Bannwart—known the country over as the missionary of tree planting in city streets—directs the movement for cultivating vacant lots. In 1915, in spite of the fact that food prices then were rising rapidly, only one of every

fifty-five acres of waste land in Newark was cultivated; the rest bore plentiful crops of tin cans. In 1918, one acre in every two and a half of that kind of lot bore splendid crops of eatables. And crops of happiness and good health also."

"All the moments in my garden," writes one man, "are happy moments. I took this up when I lost my wife, and it saved me. I get up at five o'clock every morning and get over the fence like a jack-in-the-box and go to work. I spend all my holidays in my garden. It has become the talk of the neighbors."

As in most places, the gardening "mania" in Newark started with teachers and pupils. But gradually, as the war garden propaganda took hold, fathers were persuaded to clear up backyards that had been cluttered up with useless family belongings; owners of factories of their own accord invited the use of land held for future extensions, people went further afield to get a piece of "real juicy" soil. So, at the end of last summer, there were four thousand registered vacant lots, mostly 25 by 10 feet in size, eighteen thousand backyard gardens, usually 25 by 20 feet, and twenty-three school gardens tended by some two thousand children. That makes twenty-four thousand individual gardens—some of them small, some of them not very productive, some of them little more than experimental beds; yet between them they produced several hundred thousand dollars' worth of food and taught people to use their hands in getting wealth directly from Mother Nature. "If I were worth a million dollars," one man wrote to Mr. Bann-



Press Illustration

THE MAN WHO WOULD TAKE THE KAISER'S PLACE

Former Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg made a formal request of the Allies just before the peace treaty was signed that he be placed on trial instead of "His Majesty William II of Hohenzollern" on the ground that by the German constitution the Chancellor bore sole responsibility during his period of office for the political acts of the Emperor. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was the German Chancellor from 1909 to 1917; it was he who said "necessity knows no law" in defending the German attack on Belgium's neutrality and who described the treaty by which Belgium's neutrality was guaranteed as "a scrap of paper"



Photographs from Press Illustrating

How Georgia Builds State Roads



Convicts from the Atlanta prison are sent out under guard to do the heavy work of road-building and road mending in Georgia. To minimize the danger of escape each gang is watched by a prison guard with a shotgun and a bloodhound, and the men wear the distinctive prison stripes



wart, "I couldn't have better meals."

Neighbors exchange seedlings and measure each other's potatoes, as tho they were competitive collectors of antiques or butterflies. And the giving away of "stuff" when they have grown more than they need and can put up for the winter, in some neighborhoods has engendered a new friendliness and fellowship which even the mutual borrowing of garden tools cannot impair. Of course, this does not happen in Newark alone. But there somebody has taken the trouble to ascertain statistical facts. Here is another one of Mr. Bannwart's facts: In 1915 there were 175 vacant lot gardens producing \$4200 worth of vegetables; last year there were 3600 such gardens with a produce worth \$145,224.

Share and Share Alike

IN these days of panaceas for Bolshevism it is interesting to find a scheme that promises to do even more than to kill that monster. Dennis Miller, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., an Englishman of high standing, with the support of some of the best authorities in economics and in social work, proclaims a state bonus scheme which, according to one prospectus, represents "a rational method of solving the social problem," and, according to another, will "abolish destitution for all time." Briefly, the state bonus may be described as a novel idea in partial communism: it proposes a state profit-sharing by pooling one-fifth of all incomes and sharing the pool equally among all. Under this plan, if you are a wage-earner with \$20 a week, you go to the post office, pay in one-fifth, \$4, and come away with \$15 bonus. You are \$11 a week better off than before. Exactly what will be the mood of the successful Harley street physician or Temple barrister in making that weekly trip to the post office is left to the imagination.



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OUR NEXT AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

Newspaper reporter, lawyer, Mayor of Toledo, Ambassador to Belgium—the milestones of Brand Whitlock's career have each marked an unusual ability to make good under exceptional difficulties. His administrative ability met its severest test in 1914 and 1915 when the American Embassy, because of its neutrality, became the center of relief work thruout Belgium

But, quite seriously, there must be something in a plan which is supported, or at least sympathetically considered, not only by labor unions and other working-class organizations, but also by people and newspapers that are not in the least socialistically inclined—such as Joseph Rowntree, the millionaire confectionery manufacturer; Judge Parry, the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, the National Adult School Union, and the like. Some of them see in the scheme an excellent means of collecting for the state the community-created and therefore "unearned" increment about which single taxers are so concerned, but which, they say, appears not only in incomes derived from land but in many others. To some the idea appeals because of its simplicity as a method of taxation at a time when enormous demands have necessarily to be made to pay for

Great Britain's war debt, while, at the same time, it is imperative to improve the lot of the average wage-earner. Some employers think that, on the whole, a plan that would generalize this burden and get rid of the continual wrangling between men and masters about rises in wages will make for industrial peace, and, therefore, pay for itself by helping to produce industrial peace and increase output. "We have gained considerable sympathy among the chief employers' federations," Mr. Milner writes, "but they are not sufficiently committed as organizations to quote them fully. The main line that the rich in general have taken is that the contribution asked of them is of small consequence besides the advantages claimed. They ask only that we prove our claims probable." In an appendix in the now famous Joint Report of the British National Industrial Conference, the proposal is made that "a special commission should be appointed to investigate and report upon the whole problem of unemployment in the widest sense, and the atten-



© Western Newspaper Union

Quantities of fruit and vegetables spoiled at piers like this one in New York during the last part of June and the first of July because 4000 teamsters and chauffeurs went out on strike just at the peak of the busy season for transporting perishable produce

tion of this commission should be especially directed to the problem of under-consumption as a cause of unemployment and the possibility of instituting a state bonus." The State Bonus League has already had one hearing before a royal commission, and that, in England, is the entrance gate for an idea into the society of respectable political propositions.

How Shall Our Cities Be Built?

THE subjects discussed at the eleventh National Conference on City Planning, held at Niagara Falls and Buffalo, clearly reflected the three different origins from which the city planning movement has sprung: the demand for greater municipal economy, the improvement of housing conditions for the common people, the quest for the city beautiful. The different roads were seen to lead to the same common recognition that, whether we are most interested in the efficient supply of public services, or in good homes, or in beauty, the urgent need of our time is for more foresight.

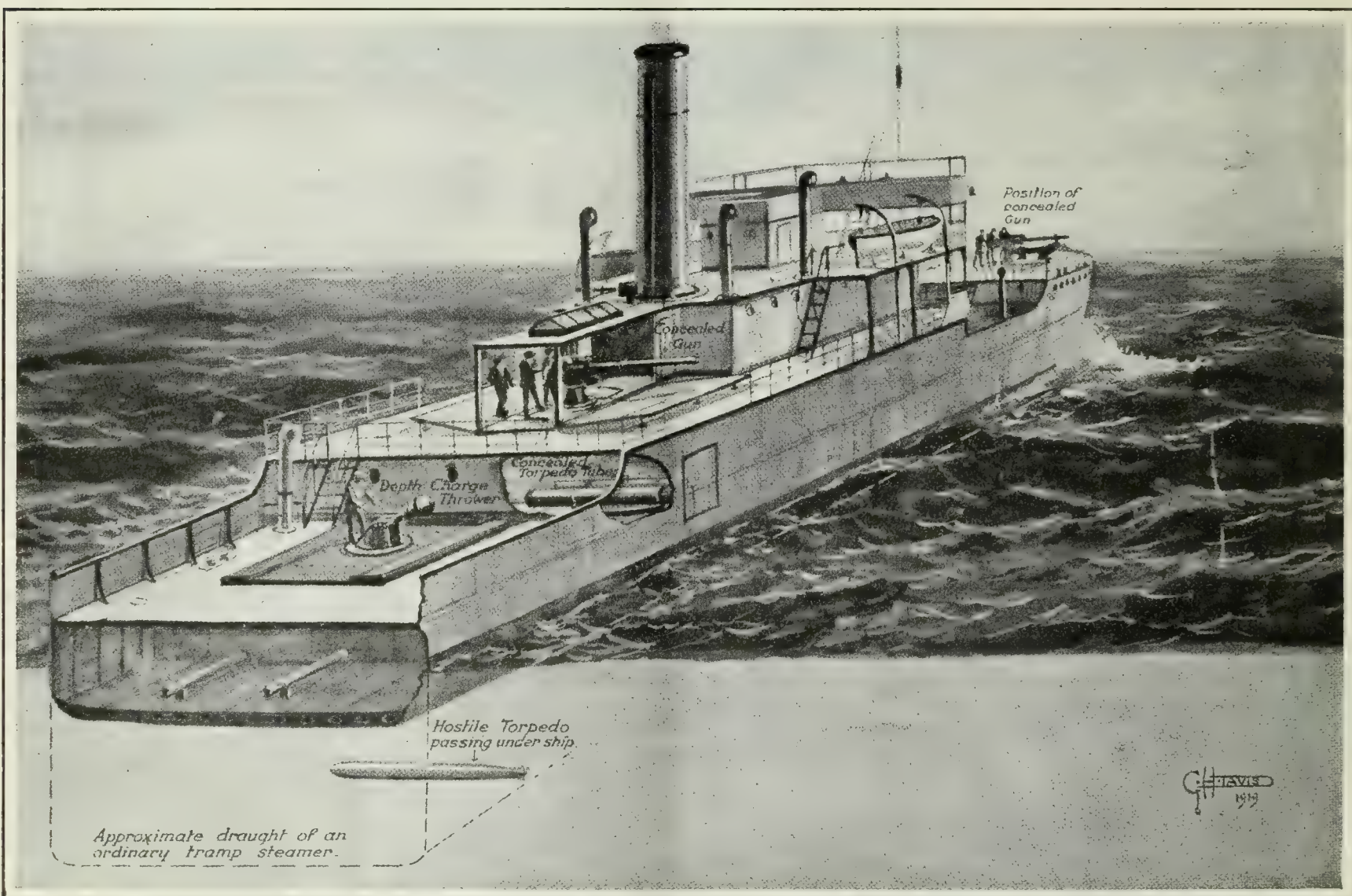
Not only the streets of the city plan must be laid out in advance, lest there should grow up a jungle of unrelated small and large streets or the tedious repetition of the same square street pattern characteristic of many middle-western cities, but to determine the width and character of the streets there must be "zoning" of the different sections of the city for the uses of land permissible in each of them. Exactly how far it is possible to go in separating industry from residential neighborhoods, or to prevent business from encroaching upon peaceful side streets, the experts themselves could not quite agree. But that the mere prevention of excessive heights of buildings, or excessive covering of the lot

with buildings, as under the New York City zone law, is not sufficient, for instance, to keep out, for example, garages and Chinese laundries from undesirable locations seemed to be generally recognized.

"Regional" planning is the latest phrase on the lips of those in the profession. To plan for one city alone, when that city is surrounded by a district industrially or otherwise closely connected with it, is to plan falsely and to leave out of consideration some of the most important factors that must affect the future well-being of the citizens. Thomas Adams, city planning adviser of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, was able to show that Niagara Falls, with its enormous recent industrial development, cannot make the best of its opportunities, cannot house its growing population as it should be housed, preserve and increase the attraction of its big scenic features, unless the plan for building it up physically is closely worked in with the plans of all the communities, large and small, along the Erie River, on both sides of the international boundary. Incidentally, a joint scheme for the parklike preservation of that river belt by the two nations and the construction of a dignified bridge as a war memorial of unusual significance was cordially endorsed by members of the conference from both countries.

A Yugoslav Sculptor

IN the exhibition of Yugoslav artists held in May at the Palais des Beaux Arts, Paris, the works that attracted most attention were the architectural models and statues designed by young sculptor Meshtrovich for the Temple of Kossovo. This is intended to be erected by the new Yugoslav state on the fatal field of



© New York Herald

THE BRITISH MYSTERY SHIP THAT FOOLED THE U-BOATS

Rumors began to spread even before the signing of the armistice of the British "Mystery Ships" or "Q Ships" that were decoying U-boats to their doom. This is the first drawing to tell the whole story. It shows one of the latest "Q" ships built to look like an ordinary tramp steamer, but equipped with concealed guns, torpedoes and bomb throwers. Its cleverest feature is the flat bottom that keeps the ship above the path of a submarine torpedo. The propellers are operated in tunnels, instead of exposed at the stern



Sergius of the Evil Eye. The head of the hero sculptured by Meshtrovich for the Temple of Kossovo

Kossovo where in 1389 the Serbs were crushed by the Turks and where in 1915 they again made a brave but futile stand against invaders, this time the Austrians. The story of the battle by which the southern Slavs lost their liberties has formed the national epic which the blind fiddlers (*guslars*), as they went from place to place, have taught to every fireside in the land for more than five hundred years.

Among those who heard it and was inspired by it was a poor Dalmatian peasant boy, Ivan Meshtrovich, born in 1883. He knew how these heroes looked from the cuts in the family almanac and he was at the age of thirteen so handy with his jack-knife as to be much in demand by those in need of distaffs and spindles. One day a wounded soldier limped to his father's farm and asked the boy to carve him a crutch. While he worked at it the crippled veteran told him of the fighting just over the mountains where the Austrians had taken possession of Bosnia and subjugated its Slavic population. Then he conceived the idea of using his skill with the knife to rouse his people to revolt against those who oppressed them.

A few of the neighbors, perceiving his talent and believing in his future, contributed of their slender means to send the shepherd boy at the age of fifteen to Spalato on the Dalmatian coast, where he was apprenticed to a marble cutter. Here, too, he could see the remains of Roman and Venetian as well as Slavic monuments. At eighteen he went to Vienna to study art and before he was twenty his genius was recognized and he had planned his colossal temple of patriotism, which is to be erected as an eternal symbol of superhuman endeavor.

This is to be a Slavic Pantheon, resting upon caryatids composed of the crushed and mutilated forms of a people enslaved for half a millenium, with gigantic figures of warriors and widows perpetually defeated but never despairing, a veritable revolt in marble.

Among the legendary heroes are Sergius, whose very look struck terror to the hearts of his enemies, who used to cut down Turks two by two and throw them over his shoulder; Milosh Obilich, the Roland of Serbia, who stabbed the Sultan Murad after cutting his way thru the thick of the enemy and slaying twelve thousand Turks and whom Saint Elias himself came down in the form

of a falcon to guide to heaven; and Marco, the good giant and dragon-killer, who could drink a river of wine and who still sleeps in a cave till the day of revenge—it is a wonder he was not waked by the high explosives in this war of vengeance and liberation.

Meshtrovich is a mystic. In his thought he has been most influenced by such pessimistic philosophers as Nietzsche, Schopenhauer and Dostoevsky. In his art he has been most influenced by the Frenchman Rodin and the German Klinger. But he has, like many of the moderns, gone back to the beginnings of art and taken lessons from the Egyptians and Assyrians, even of prehistoric man.

His later work has become more and more crude and repulsive, passing from grandeur to grotesqueness and from the sublime to the ridiculous. An attaché of the American peace commission who visited the Yugoslav Exposition suggested that the Italians might use the picture postcards of the exhibits as propaganda. Since seeing it, he said, he had changed his views on the Adriatic question and was now in favor of giving Dalmatia to Italy.

But it was from Italy that the young Meshtrovich received the highest acclaim. He was hailed as a second Michelangelo and Rome awarded him the first prize in sculpture at the exposition of 1911. London in 1915 greeted his work with great enthusiasm. Already considerable literature has arisen about Meshtrovich and the new movement in art, "Yugoslav dynamism," that he represents.

Altho his country has not yet got its name upon the map, some of his devoted disciples are already proclaiming an esthetic imperialism and express a desire to "Yugoslavize Europe."



My Mother. How this Yugoslav sculptor conceives of his martyred but indomitable motherland

A New Order of Affairs in the World

President Wilson's Comment on the Peace Treaty

My Fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany; but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfilment of its terms.

And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion. It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent League in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice.

It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to po-

litical consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality, the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practise. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind.

It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

Editorially Speaking

Public opinion is what the majority think they think.

A nation becomes formidable thru its virtues and dangerous thru its vices.

In Erewhon, according to Samuel Butler, there was a law against telling people what they did not want to know. Such a law would fill a long felt want—but Erewhon is nowhere.

What has become of the gigantic submarine which we were told two years ago had been constructed to convey the Kaiser and the Kronprinz to the United States when the latter was defeated?

What is worrying Europe nowadays is what Lincoln had in mind when he said: "It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies."

Canada is following the example of the United States in subsidizing technical education. A million dollars a year for ten years is to be appropriated for this purpose, part of it to be paid to the several provinces on condition they expend an equal amount. Not more than 25 per cent may be expended for land or buildings.

When the three-cent postage bill went into effect the carrier was careful to collect from us the extra cent when any of our correspondents put on a red stamp. Will he now hand us a penny whenever we get a letter

with a purple stamp? If not we shall be tempted to turn Bolshevik and say something rude about Burleson.

What worries us is not how high the taxes are now, but how high they will be fifty years hence when the pension bills come in.

Prohibition has come, and at least it has not produced revolution. In fact, it has been received quite as a matter of course. The fact is that the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution could never have been passed by Congress and ratified by the legislatures of at least thirty-six states unless the public opinion of the country was ready for it. There has been a deal of hullabaloo about it ever since. But it is a safe guess that 75 per cent of the noise has had its ultimate source among those engaged in the liquor business. It was of course natural that they should protest. There are also sundry conscientious objectors against legislative interference with things which they consider matters solely of personal concern. There are many moderate drinkers who do not see why they should be made to give up their drinking, which they do only in moderation. But it is an interesting fact of observation, however, that the "booze-fighter," otherwise the slave of alcohol, generally is glad that prohibition has come. The people, however, have made up their minds on the subject. By and large, they want prohibition and are glad that it is here. The liquor manufacturers know it and already they are hard at work making soft drinks or otherwise modifying their business plans. The only revolution that will come will be peaceful. It will involve a great business of manufacturing and distribution, and a people's habits, health and well-being.

What Is This Treaty of Peace?

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

NOW that the President has come home bringing with him the Peace Treaty in its final form for ratification, the obligation of action shifts from the executive to the legislative branch of the Government. The President has done his part under the Constitution. The Senators must now do theirs.

And what, then, is this Peace Treaty? It is a voluminous document of about 75,000 words framed by the representatives of thirty nations working conscientiously and patiently for fifteen weeks. Considering the magnitude and complexity of the problems to be solved, and the vital interests affected, the Conference completed its labors in a marvelously short time, for it should be remembered that the average length of all previous peace conferences since the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648 has been fifteen months.

The Treaty is naturally a compromise. It has not completely satisfied any nation, and it ought not to, for almost every delegation demanded things at the peace table it ought not to have had. As Benjamin Franklin said in the last speech of his life made before the Constitutional Convention of 1787, "When you assemble a number of friends to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views."

Nevertheless, considering the special idiosyncrasies of each nation, and knowing something of the difficulties at Paris from first hand observation, I am convinced that the Peace Treaty is beyond all question the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and I am quite certain that Senators Knox, Lodge, Borah, Johnson and Reed, had they been the representatives of the United States at the Conference, could not have done so well as President Wilson and his colleagues.

The Treaty has two great purposes. First, it purposes to stop the Great War. Second, it purposes to stop all war. But these two purposes have been so inextricably intertwined that it is not beyond the bounds of truth to say that the Treaty is the Covenant and the Covenant is the Treaty.

There have been many who have deplored this amalgamation, but the decision was officially made the first week of the Conference that the "League should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace," and the Conference has proceeded on that theory ever since. We can, of course, amend or reject the treaty because of this provision, but to demand that the whole work at Paris should be done over again because we now think there might have been a wiser sequence, is as preposterous as it is impractical.

I cannot understand the mental attitude of some advocates of the treaty who apologize for it while giving it their general support. Of course here and there selfish provisions were bound to creep in. Of course the League of Nations is only the foundation upon which the superstructure of the international edifice will be erected eventually.

But the treaty has within it the means of its own perfecting, and having once begun we can keep on building. But even as it stands the treaty is an admirable document. Ex-President Eliot is quite right when he says, "The treaty is by far the most promising agreement among the freer and more progressive

nations that has ever been worked out." This must be perfectly clear for the following reasons:

The treaty has shorn Germany of her power to subdue by force her neighbors. It has thus made the world a safe place for those nations who would live in peace within their own reservations.

It has compelled Germany to make substantial restoration for the crimes she has committed. This is justice to Germany and justice to her enemies.

It has provided a probation officer to see that Germany carries out the indeterminate sentence imposed upon her. How otherwise could the treaty be guaranteed? It will not execute itself.

It has liberated subject peoples and set them up under democratic forms of government. Witness Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the other new republics.

It has restored ravished territories to their rightful owners, and has redressed many of the great wrongs perpetrated by autocracies.

It has created an assembly of the nations, representative in character, that shall meet at "stated intervals," and deal with any "matter affecting the peace of the world." This is the beginning of the "Parliament of Man."

It has created a council of nine with adequate powers to supervise the international realm and all matters "within the sphere of action of the League." This is the germ of the international executive.

It has provided means for the creation of a permanent court of international justice. For the first time in history sanctions are provided for the carrying out of the court's decrees.

It has made peace the active concern of all nations and has brought international law from out the dark ages where war was a perfectly legal method of settling disputes. War is now made a crime against the society of nations and the Society of Nations will jointly prosecute the aggressor.

It has recognized the Monroe Doctrine as the law of the League. This is a triumph for our delegates at the Peace Conference that no one could have believed possible a year ago.

It has provided a method for the reduction of armaments and armies and for the publication of military, naval and air programs. If carried out this in itself will make war hereafter almost impossible.

It has established a boycott against any nation violating the peace of the world. Thus, for the first time, the great force of economic pressure will be brought into play to preserve peace.

It has recognized women as having equal rights with men in all international affairs. Thus sex equality is recognized long before it has gained universal acceptance in the internal affairs of nations.

It has established methods for the securing of fair and humane treatment for labor, that of women and children no less than men. This is the new Magna Charta of the workingman.

It has abolished wars of conquest against weak and backward peoples, whose welfare hereafter shall be a "sacred trust of civilization." How bleeding Armenia, the Congo, and all those who have suffered unspeakable barbarities from the oppressors will rejoice!

It has provided means for the control and prevention

of diseases and the promotion of the work of the Red Cross. This will be an incalculable boon to mankind.

It has established international bureaus to administer such scientific and other matters of common interest as may be agreed upon. Thus science will be internationalized.

It has abrogated all secret treaties inconsistent with the peace treaty. Hereafter there will be no parceling out of the destinies of peoples by beribboned bureaucrats sitting behind closed doors about the conference table.

The Treaty, it should be added, has not created a world state or limited the sovereignty of nations.

It has not preserved the status quo, or prohibited oppressed minorities to free themselves from unjust conditions by revolution.

It has not put the United States in a position where it can be coerced by an adverse majority, for all action is by common consent.

It has not affected the constitutional right of Congress to declare war or in any way exceed the treaty power under the Constitution.

It has not interfered in the domestic affairs of any nation.

This is the pact that our President has brought home to us. It is the first great practical attempt to substitute coöperation for competition on earth.

Will the American people permit their servants—the Senators of the United States—to emasculate it or reject it and thus throw the world back to the old pre-war days of alliances, secret diplomacy, colossal armaments and inevitable wars? It is for the people to decide.

The Methodists' Great Achievement

An Editorial

By Charles Edward Jefferson

THE Methodists are having a great time in Columbus, Ohio. They began on June 20 and will keep it up until July 13. The place is fitting, for Ohio is the banner Methodist state, and no other city in the world is more thoroly drenched with the spirit of Methodism than Columbus. The program of the celebration smacks of the New Age. There is a "City Day" and a "Farmers' Day," a "Temperance Day" and a "Peace Day," a "Labor Day" and a "Women's Day," a "Pan-American Day," an "Africa Day" and an "Asia Day," an "Americanization Day" and a "Reconstruction Day"; the Methodists have wrapped up the whole world in the folds of their celebration.

It is a great jubilee because it celebrates a great achievement, one of the most brilliant and stupendous achievements of our generation. The Methodists have gone over the top, not only over the top of all their past victories, but over the top of the things done by any other Christian communion. Their feat is unprecedented, their victory is without a parallel. They have raised over one hundred and forty million dollars for their church work for the next five years. Hence the celebration.

The Centenary Movement was born in the brain of a secretary of the Methodist Foreign Board. His name is Dr. S. Earl Taylor. He wanted to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Methodist Missions, and he began to dream of raising forty million dollars for foreign missions in five years. It was a big jump from two millions a year to eight millions, but some men can jump long distances in their dreams. This man Taylor set others dreaming. Somebody suggested that forty millions ought to be raised for mission work at home. Later on the idea got abroad that twenty-five millions ought to be raised for war reconstruction work in Europe. The Southern Methodists got interested and said they would be delighted to raise thirty-five millions in addition to the one hundred and five millions already suggested. The money has been raised, and more.

How was it done? It was not done without labor. To be sure there are a lot of Methodists in the United States, 4,249,000 in the Northern church, and 2,172,000 in the Southern, or a total of 6,421,000. But the per capita wealth of the church is not large. Few large individual gifts could be expected. To multiply the contributions of the church by four was an undertaking sufficiently formidable to seem to most men quixotic. It has been done.

It was accomplished first of all by organization. The Methodists are past masters at that. The organization of the Centenary Movement is a piece of high art.

Next came the working out of a plan. It was drawn with a free and bold hand. The whole world was included. Every continent and island was brought under the joint committee's eye. The survey was scientific. It was accurate and complete. The length and breadth of the need of each field were carefully measured, and the exact facts were set down with a clearness which spoke. These tabulated results were published in two volumes of eighty large pages each. One cannot turn these pages without being almost oppressed by the prodigious amount of labor represented in their statistics, and thrilled by the magnitude and beauty of the task which they set before the mind. These volumes are only two out of a multitude of publications. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on printers' ink. The Methodist world was deluged with leaflets, pamphlets, booklets, papers, pictures and maps, in order that the whole church might inform itself of the dimensions of the work to be done.

To the power of the printing press was added the magic of the tongue. The Government was using minute men to build up morale and sell bonds; why should not the church also have minute men? The suggestion was made by a New York pastor. Sixty thousand minute men—all laymen—were soon speaking for Methodism. Five minutes was their appointed limit. They spoke in the churches, in public halls, in lodges, in moving picture shows, on the street corners, everywhere. Without them the miracle could not have been wrought.

In a drive it is generally assumed that the raising of money is the ultimate goal. In the Centenary drive the supreme aim was to lift the whole church to a higher plane of spiritual vision and service. To accomplish this it was necessary to carry a knowledge of the world's needs down to the local church and the last man; to deepen the prayer life of the church; to widen the practise of Christian stewardship, and to secure definite commitments to some specific form of Christian life service. Of course the collection box was to be passed, but that came at the end.

There was a department of statistics, and another of finance, and another of publicity, but there was also a department for the development of spiritual resources.

There was a department of stewardship whose work was to deepen in all Methodists the sense of personal responsibility to God in the use of their money. The idea

of stewardship was driven home by hundreds of writers and thousands of speakers, and a quarter of a million Methodists were enrolled, pledging themselves to give yearly a definite proportion of their income for the advancement of the kingdom of God.

There was also a department of life service. Men are no less indispensable than dollars. To carry out the Centenary program 53,000 additional trained workers are needed. That they will be secured is certain.

There was a department of missionary education. Mission study classes were organized by the thousand, and millions of pages of missionary literature were printed in the most appetizing forms, that a vivid knowledge of the world's need might be carried into every Methodist home. The printed word was supplemented by pictures. The bureau of photographs and lantern slides reached tens of thousands who could not have been reached in any other way.

These were the forces at work behind the intensive financial drive scheduled for May 18-25 inclusive. The contribution box was passed. In eight days all the \$140,000,000 was obtained, and several millions more are expected to come in. Hence the celebration in Columbus.

Those doleful creatures who assert that the church is dead have evidently not heard of the Methodists. The critics who lament that the church is frittering away its time on picayunish matters should buy a ticket for Columbus. The cynics who supposed that the war would leave the church stranded and impotent should gaze at this Methodist giant who is girding up his loins to run a new race. A thousand voices have been shouting: "The church is facing a crisis." The Methodists have shown the world the manner in which they propose to face it. John Wesley in the eighteenth century used to say "The world is my parish," and his children in the twentieth century are fulfilling his dreams.

Moved by Clock Work

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

ACCORDING to Bergson's theory of humor the height of the ridiculous is reached when man is made to move like a machine. He would doubtless—if he had the opportunity—have thought the Tinman and the Strawman of the "Wizard of Oz" the most amusing men on earth. So did a great many people. The eighteenth century admired Kant because his morning walk was so regular that the housewives of Königsberg used to use his transit as a timepiece. But we of the twentieth century are rather disposed to wonder if he would not have been a greater philosopher if he had varied his routine occasionally.

This is the age of machinery; and that is a good thing, for it is only thru machinery that man can gain relief from unremitting and mechanical toil. But to make use of this new freedom man must master the machine, otherwise he becomes a part of it. This danger threatens not merely the machine-tender of the factory, for there is a machine to which all of us are in subjection, that is, the clock. Even members of the leisure class are handcuffed to a watch that keeps them from having any leisure at all. To eat when you are hungry, to sleep when you are sleepy, to play when you are playful, to rise when you are wakeful, these are privileges of a primitive past or of an invisible future.

So completely have we become the slaves of the clock that when we think it desirable to get up earlier we could not think of any better way than to pass laws setting the clocks an hour ahead of time. The discussion or even the experience of "daylight saving" does not seem to have settled the question of its desirability, but it has shown how completely we are controlled by those arbitrary divisions of time devised by the ancient Babylonians, who could not be expected to know any better. The city people who hate dining and dancing and dramatics by daylight were nevertheless constrained to follow the clock in its forward jump, altho gradually they relapsed into their old habits. The country people, who might be supposed to be independent of congressional clocks, were the most bothered by it of all. Farmhands dutifully rose at the conventional hour and then had to sit around till the dew was off the grass. According to a Kansas congressman, dew causes sores when it touches the skin. This is hard on the fashionable ladies who wash their faces in dew to improve their complexions, and on the

followers of Dr. Kneipp who walk barefoot on the dewy grass to cure their diseases. We also hear that the best time for gardening is in the early morning, and that the daylight-saving ordinance withered the hopes of the backyard horticulturists, to whom a famished country looked for fresh vegetables. The measure was urged as a favor to workingmen, but some of them saw in it a conspiracy of capitalists to rob them of their repose.

The American Federation of Labor voted overwhelmingly in opposition to "daylight-saving."

The curious thing about the controversy is that both parties go by the clock instead of by convenience, and prefer to shift the hand on the dial rather than alter their accustomed hours. Whatever economies may be effected by a daylight-saving law they cannot compare with the saving resulting from a distribution of activities over a greater period. Let those industries where early hours are an advantage take them. Let those who want to keep late hours keep them. Both would benefit by getting the other set out of the way. Our greatest losses come from the peakload in all the public services. At a certain fixed tho fictitious time everybody crowds into the cars. An hour before or later there are plenty of empty seats. For one hour in the day restaurants are so rushed that it is hard to get served. The patrons not only have to endure this inconvenience, but they have to pay rent on the room when it is empty and the wages of the waiters when they are idle. Both the high cost of living and its discomfort are largely due to this unintelligent attachment to the clock. Shoving the hour back and forth can do but little good so long as everybody insists upon doing the same thing at a certain nominal time. It is absurd to apply the same time schedule to all latitudes, from Alaska, where the daylight may last twenty-four hours, to Porto Rico, where it may last but twelve. It is in some cases convenient to have industries of the same sort and located in the same place begin and end at the same time, but if the different industries of a city overlap by a few hours some time during the day that gives sufficient opportunity for mutual intercourse. As a matter of fact most establishments and even most individuals thruout the country can arrange their hours to suit themselves. It is not Congress but their own conservatism that hinders them.



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Why France Needs the Coal Mines of the Sarre Valley

The widespread devastated region above was the chief center of French coal production before the war. But Lens suffered not only from the bombardment incident to the fighting but from obviously intentional damage done by the Germans to the mines and industries. There must be many years of reconstruction before Lens will be in condition to produce again





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Indemnity is a Poor Substitute for Factories, but Better than Nothing at All

At the left is one of the big factories that helped make France prosperous before the war—the “factory of a thousand trades” in St. Quentin. It was systematic destruction on the part of the German forces that reduced it to this ruin

Why Men Work

The Joy of the Working—As Kipling Calls It—Is an Asset Too Often Neglected by Both the Worker and the Boss

By Alfred J. Lotka

AFTER you have driven your car for six months it is a fair presumption that you understand the working of an automobile better than that of your own mind, tho this has been your constant companion for maybe twenty or thirty years or more.

It is not at all necessary for the functioning of some of our faculties that we should understand their action, or even be aware of their existence. This is well illustrated by our sense of balance. We do not even realize that we possess such a sense, until, thru one cause or another, it becomes deranged and we feel "dizzy."

In the same way certain other, more recondite features of our mental mechanism and contents ordinarily escape our observation.

What is more, we not only remain in ignorance of certain fundamental factors of our mental equipment—this would be a merely negative kind of failing—but we have an innate and persistent bias toward positive self-deception as regards certain operations of our mind. The admonition of Polonius to his son, "to thine own self be true," or the exhortation of the Greek sage, "know thyself," are precepts far from easy of performance. This is due, in part at least, to a peculiar twist of the human mind, which impels us to ascribe our actions to *rational* motives, when, in point of fact, they rest upon an emotional basis. There is a profound psychological truth in Æsop's fable. The fox is deceiving, not his audience, but himself when he states his reason for abandoning his efforts to reach the grapes. To admit defeat would hurt his pride. So, in very human fashion, he invents a plausible pretext, he "rationalizes" his action, as the psychologists say.

THIS process of rationalization explains certain notorious inconsistencies in human conduct. As Dr. Bernard Hart points out, "it is a familiar fact that people of otherwise irreproachable honesty will swindle the government or a railroad company with untroubled equanimity. If they are taxed with incongruity between their principles and their conduct, a varied crop of rationalizations will be produced immediately. They point out that nobody loses anything, that fares and taxes are so inequitable that it is justifiable to evade them, and so on.

"It will be obvious, therefore, that to ask a man why he does a certain thing is by no means an invariably efficient method of discovering the genuine causes underlying his actions. Introspection, however honestly it may be carried out, frequently fails when it attempts more than the mere recording of the superficial contents of consciousness.

"So soon as it aims at the elucidation of the real springs of action, there is always the possibility that either no result whatever is obtainable, or one vitiated by the mechanism of rationalization."

To the psychologist it is thus a familiar fact that we are ordinarily but imperfectly conscious of the fundamental motives for our actions. And so, in late years, a separate branch—dynamic psychology—has grown up. Its province is the study of the emotional basis of our

conduct, the *drives* that urge us on toward certain ends. These ends themselves, to quote Veblen, "are assigned by man's instinctive proclivities," and rest upon an emotional basis.

The healthy individual ordinarily pays little attention to the motivation of his conduct. It is only when inner conflicts arise that he (or his medical adviser) is induced to search out the motives for his actions. Dynamic psychology owes much of its development (in the hands of Freud, Jung and their followers) to the study of such more or less morbid cases.

BUT aside from these abnormal cases, a very clear light is thrown upon certain types of human motives or drives by what we might speak of as super-normal individuals, men of high attainments, in whom certain instincts are developed to great intensity. Unlike the average individual, these men have often become clearly conscious of the powerful drive behind their life efforts, and, in not a few cases, have given eloquent expression to their conviction.

Thus Arnold Bennett clearly tells us: "The artist works under the stress of instinct." Dr. Parry, in his book, "The Evolution of the Art of Music," gives a name to this instinct: "It is the intensity of the pleasure or interest which the artist feels in what is actually seen or present to his imagination that drives him to utterance. The *instinct of utterance* makes it a necessity to find terms which will be understood by other beings in whom this appeal can strike a sympathetic chord . . ."

Is this the instinct to which Arnold Bennett refers? We let him give his own answer: "An attribute which may be taken for granted in every artist is passionate intensity of vision. Unless vision is passionately intense, the artist will not be *moved to transmit* it, and the *motive to pass it on* will not thus exist." Again: "The *expression of the soul* by the brain and body is what we call the art of living." And: "The novelist is he who, having seen life, and being so excited by it that he absolutely must transmit the vision to others, chooses narrative fiction as the liveliest means for the relief of his feelings. . . . He is like other artists, he cannot keep himself to himself . . . he is bound to tell . . ."

A similar insistent drive for self-expression speaks in the words of Emerson: "Until a man can manage to communicate himself to others in his full stature and proportions, he does not yet find his vocation."

Closely, perhaps inseparably associated with this instinct of self-expression is another which has been termed by psychologists the instinct of workmanship. It is that which urges the person of talent to work for the love of work, without any very direct relation to material reward. A description, humorous but very true to nature, is given us by Arnold Bennett of one type of person in whom this instinct is keen—the amateur inventor:

"Watch the inventors. Invention is not usually their principal business. They must invent in their spare time. They must invent before breakfast, invent in the Strand between Lyons's and the office, invent after dinner, invent on Sundays. See with what ardor they rush home at night! See how they seize a half-holiday, like

hungry dogs a bone! They don't want golf, bridge, lim-ericks, novels, illustrated magazines, clubs, whisky, starting prices, hints about neckwear, political meetings, yarns, comic songs, anturic salts, nor the smiles that are situate between a gay corsage and a picture hat. They never wonder, at a loss, what they will do next. Their evenings never drag—are always too short. . . . They are continually interested, nay enthralled. They have a machine, and they are perfecting it. They get one part right, and then another goes wrong; and they get that right, and then another goes wrong, and so on. When they are quite sure they have reached perfection, forth issues the machine out of the shed—and in five minutes is smashed up, together with a limb or so of the inventor, just because they have been quite sure too soon. Then the whole business starts again. They do not give up—that particular wreck was, of course, due to a mere oversight; the whole business starts again. *For they have glimpsed perfection; they have the gleam of perfection in their souls.*

That is the key to the situation: They "have glimpsed perfection." They have had "a vision of their finished work." This is the goad that drives them on to continued effort. They have sensed with Emerson that "there is one direction in which all space is open to man. His faculties silently invite him hither to endless exertion."

Now it might be thought that the motives which impel men of exceptional genius can be of little moment in the affairs of the ordinary individual. But a little reflection surely points that this is an erroneous view. For, after all, men are much alike in their general construction, and it is not likely that impulses working at white heat in the genius should be wholly absent or even insignificant in the average individual. "It is clear," says H. T. Moore, "that special aptitudes clamor for the opportunity of asserting themselves. The tasks which are their fit occasion of self-expression are the supreme joy of the man of genius, who will suffer every earthly privation rather than brook the thwarting of his talents. The conflict with the environment takes on a very special character in these men, but we see in their particular demands for self-realization merely a unique instance of the same principle which applies to the rest of humanity." The same conviction is expressed by Veblen: ". . . in human behavior this disposition (the instinct of workmanship) is effective in such consistent, ubiquitous and resilient fashion, that students of human culture will have to count with it as one of the integral hereditary traits of mankind." Irving Fisher also voices the same opinion. "Text books of economics today make the

statement that the motive for work is money-making, with the exception that artists and scientists work for the joy that work gives them. There is no greater fallacy than to make this contrast. The workman has this same power of enjoying self-expression in his work."

A special value attaches to the pronouncements on this point from the lips of Robert Wolf, because, as the manager of a successful wood pulp factory, he speaks with the experience of actual practise: "The opportunity for self-expression, which is synonymous with joy in work, is something that the workman is entitled to, and we employers who feel that management is to become a true science must begin to think less of the science of material things and think more of the science of human relationships. . . . It is beginning to be un-

derstood that when we deny to vast numbers of individuals the opportunity to do creative work, we are violating a great universal law."

What, then, is the practical bearing of these facts?

They have a two-fold application. First, for the individual. "Better self-understanding means better self-control, and wiser ordering of one's actions along the normal paths of happiness." "For me," says Arnold Bennett, "an individual cannot be in a state of well-being if any of his faculties are permanently idle thru any fault of his own." Speaking of the man who has "taken refuge from life"—chosen comparative ease rather than a full scope for his own peculiar gifts, he says, "His existence is a

vast secret and poisonous regret." A similar thought runs thru Emerson's words:

"When you shall say, 'As others do, so will I: I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions: I must eat of the good of the land, and let learning and romantic expectations go until a more convenient season':—then dies the man in you. . . . The hour of that choice is the crisis in your history. . . ."

Here, then, we have a cardinal point in the compass for the vocational guidance of the young: Let the life-plan be drawn with eyes wide open to the meaning of the instinct of workmanship and self-expression; and to the "poisonous regret" that may come of choosing comparative ease and comfort in preference to struggle in obedience to an inner call.

However, in the great majority of cases, the youth starting out to learn a living is deprived of the opportunity, relieved of the necessity of making a choice. The strong bark of circumstance carries his frail bark into the maelstrom of industrial life. Of what avail is it to him that he should have an understanding of the instinctive drives to human en-



"The opportunity for self-expression is something that the workman is entitled to"

[Continued on page 68]

Chatting Along the Milky Way

How Radio and the Wireless Telephone Serve the Men "Up There"

By Lloyd E. Darling

"HELLO, down there. This is Plane No. 1 speaking. Do you get me all right?"

The words issued from the horn of a loud-speaking telephone. Grouped all about were admirals and generals, and representatives of technical interests of all kinds. The admirals and generals and technical representatives jumped. Never before had they heard a machine doing just this sort of thing.

Up in the air, circling about, was Plane No. 1. One of its occupants it was, who had spoken. Electric waves carried the words down thru the ether to the ground and to the receiving station in the midst of the distinguished visitors. Suddenly the apparatus spoke again, its stentorian tones leaving no doubt as to the perfection of its working order.

"Heard from Plane No. 1 yet? This is Plane No. 2. Everything's all right up here for our part. Tell us where you want us to go."

The spectators crowded around.

"Tell him to circle off to the right about a half mile or so, and loop the loop, or something," suggested one excitedly. This was done promptly. Immediately the plane started away, and, getting over its appointed spot, started to do tricks and evolutions of all kinds.

"How's *that*?" came the operator's voice. "What's next? Here comes Plane No. 1."

"Sure, I'm coming," broke in Plane No. 1. "What'll we both do now?"

"Well, circle off over beyond that ridge and tell us what anybody's doing over there, as if on a scouting expedition," came the suggestion from the ground. Off over the broad sweep of country went the two aeroplanes, in a few minutes getting out of sight. And still the instrument on the ground in the midst of the spectators continued to reproduce in loud tones the voices of the

men on the aeroplanes as they reported what they saw. A thrill went thru the onlookers. The Dayton, Ohio, country had seen little to approach this before. The war was a long way from over. The men were expert. Every one of them realized the enormous possibilities of such an invention as this that made talking with men miles away without wires, and with the men scooting along 68, 80 or 100 miles or more an hour, an everyday affair. Right then and there the whole group was converted to the radiotelephone, and particularly to its use in connection with aeroplanes. And immediately they began to confer with the demonstrators as to ways and means of making the invention available at once and on an extended scale.

This was late in 1917. You didn't hear much about the event at the time, for secrecy was necessary. But from that time on laboratories and radio manufacturing plants in this country hummed with activity. As a result we are years ahead of normal progress now. We can do more things with radiotelephony, and its brother



These are the large and small radio oscillation bulbs perfected by Dr. De Forest for the transmission of wireless messages.

art, radiotelegraphy, than we might have been able to do fifteen or twenty years hence, ordinarily.

Of radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony, the former is the older. It is the "wireless" of Marconi, and, more recently, of the thousands of youthful experimenters all over the land. Radiotelephony is a comparative infant, rendered practical within the last three or four years, and of the two, far the more complex in theory and design, tho in practise it is about as easy and convenient to talk radiotelephonically now as over ordinary commercial telephone lines.

In radiotelegraphy the operator, with the receivers clamped over his ears, hears the dots and dashes of the Morse code, not unlike in their way the dots and dashes you hear from telegraph sounders in any railroad station. In radiotelephony your own voice carries thru and is reproduced in the ears of any radio-listener, just as if there were a land telephone connecting you two. It is because voice currents are so much harder to manage and reproduce that radiotelephony is so much more complex in theory than radiotelegraphy.

The activity that began to hum in American laboratories and radio plants after the

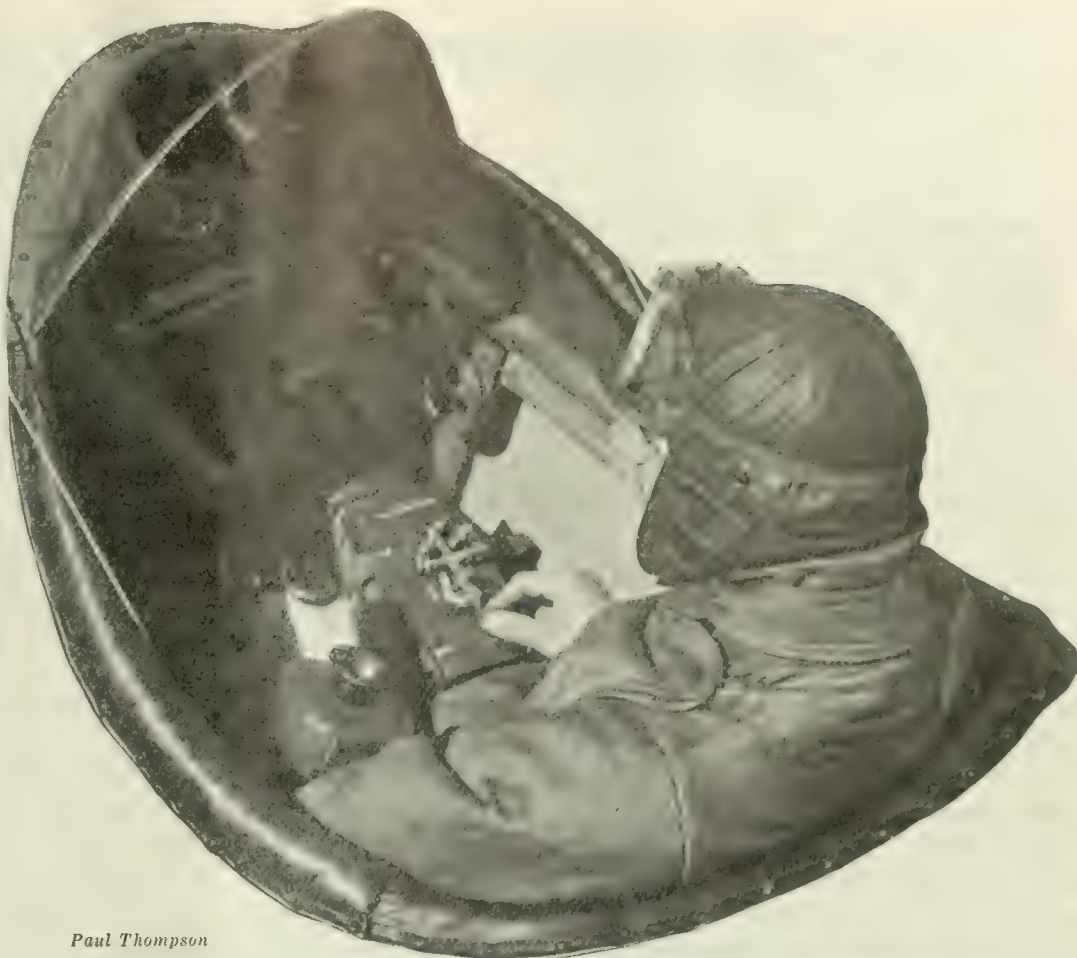


Wide World

One of the NC trans-Atlantic seaplanes being equipped with a $\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt radio set, specially devised for aeroplanes and weighing only 45 pounds. An ordinary ship set may weigh 500 or 600 pounds. The propeller at the right of the bullet-shaped body drives the generator inside. The aviator is attaching the terminal that leads to the rest of the set and the aerial

Dayton demonstration was largely an effort to obtain a reliable and standardized vacuum valve. That invention was root and branch of all the wonderful demonstrations the American radio-telephone specialists had been able to make in the presence of the Allied army officials and technical experts.

Vacuum valves of ordinary kind much resemble common tungsten-filament electric lamps of small size. The "vacuum" part of the name comes from their having a vacuum inside in the same way, and the "valve" end of it results from their valve-like action on some kinds of electrical circuits, i. e., from their ability to let electric oscillations thru in one direction but not in the other, just as a check-valve in the water pipe permits the water to pass thru one way but not the other. They are extremely sensitive and mobile. Their check-valve action trims off the undesirable halves of incoming radio oscillations and lets the remainder work the diaphragm of the telephone receiver—



Paul Thompson

When he is flying the advantage of having the aviator's instruments for radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony conveniently strapped on is obvious. This airman is manipulating the key of the De Forest wireless telegraph set



Paul Thompson

The aviator wears the De Forest wireless telephone set strapped to him—the transmitter on his arm and the telegraph key on his knee so that they are in the proper positions when he is piloting the plane. Connections are made to the transmitting apparatus thru the plugs attached to cords

that round iron disk about two or two and a half inches in diameter just underneath the receiver's cover—thereby producing audible sound in a listener's ears. If they did not cut and trim in this way, the telephone receiver would not respond at all, since it is too sluggish to keep up with the lightning-like oscillations resulting from arriving ether waves striking an aerial. Their enormous sensitiveness, and this special ability in the cutting and trimming line, has made one other contrivance, aside from radiotelegraphy, practicable and useful in aviation. That is the radio direction finder. But this invention we shall take up in detail later.

The task, then,

that faced us at the time the United States entered the war in 1917 was the perfection of this vacuum valve. This had to be done before anything else of major significance in radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony was possible. The vacuum valve had a long lineage. Originally discovered and perfected by Thomas A. Edison in the early 80's, it lay dormant and unused for many years, except in scientific laboratories as an interesting curiosity. In 1904 Dr. J. A. Fleming, of London, evolved the idea of applying the valve to radiotelegraphy as a detector of the presence of oscillations, and as a cutter and trimmer thereof as previously described. This was a long step forward in radio art. In the early years of radiotelegraphy—in the 90's and early part of this century—they used a contrivance called a "coherer" for the detection of oscillations. This was sluggish and cumbersome in action. Then came the crystal detector, an instrument that made use of the one-way conductivity for electric oscillations which certain crystals have (galena, iron pyrites, carborundum, for instance). This property resembled the one-way, or cutting and trimming action of vacuum valves, but was not so marked. The application of the crystal detector was a considerable advance at the time, but was completely outclassed by the advent of the vacuum valve in the field. At about the time this happened, Dr. Lee De Forest, of New York, came out with a vacuum valve considerably improved over Fleming's, one which contained what is now known as a third electrode, or grid. It is this form of vacuum valve which is so widely used at present. The third electrode is an addition of great value, acting as a sort of policeman or governor of what goes on within a valve, thereby enabling its operation to be much more flexible and its application much broader.

In aeroplane sets these vacuum tubes are mounted in little cases containing also switches and coils and connected apparatus. Sometimes the same set may serve for either radiotelephonic or radiotelegraphic use, depending upon the operator's needs. The NC trans-Atlantic flyers had equipment [Continued on page 64]

A Sequel to "Dombey and Son"

By Edwin E. Slosson

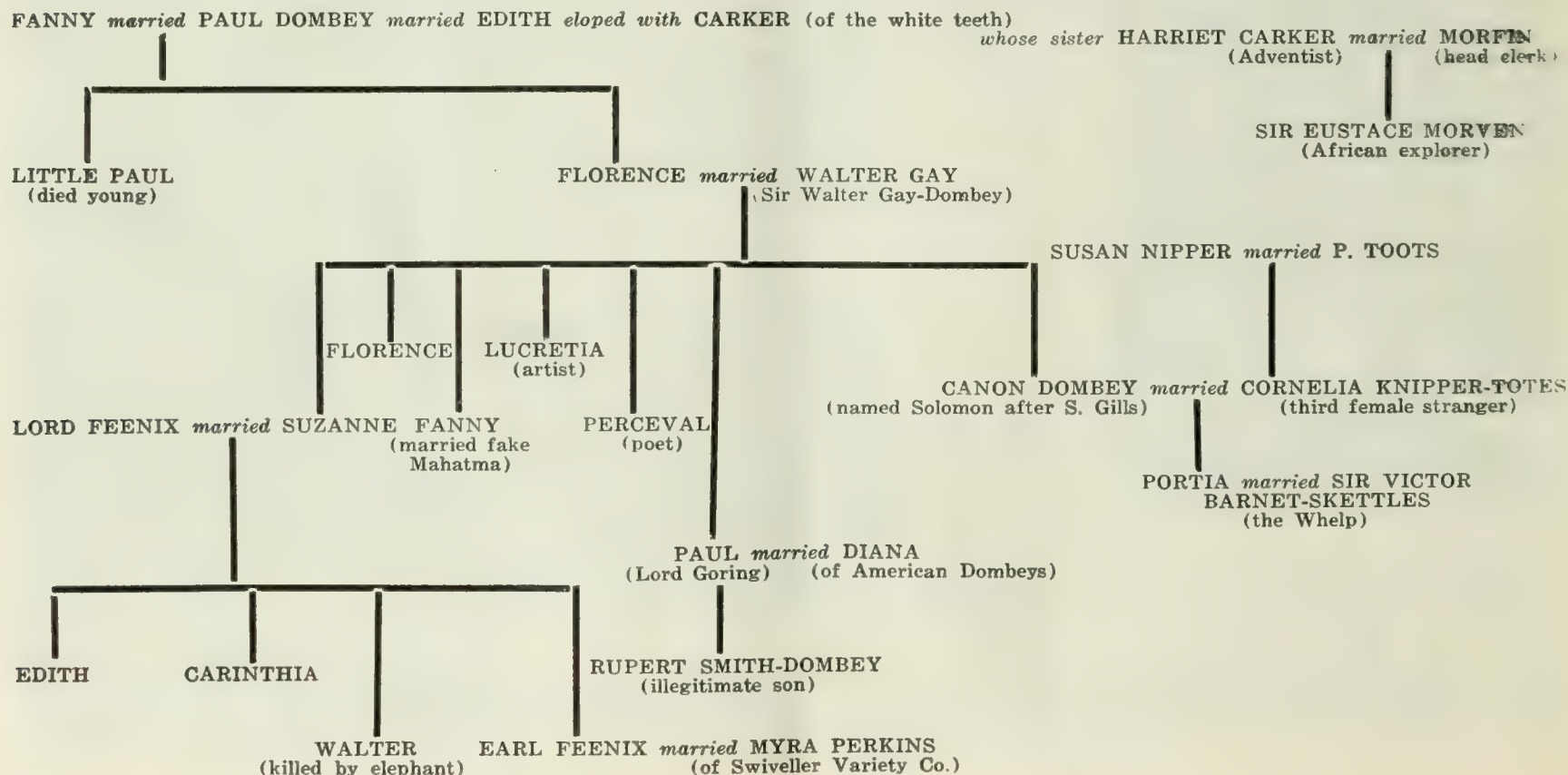
WE have all had, at some reunion or visit to old scenes, the experience—more perplexing than pleasant—of being ushered into a gathering of people whom we feel we ought to know but cannot quite place, forgotten friends, unmet relatives, lapsed acquaintances and recognizable but unidentifiable celebrities. That is the sensation we experience when we open Sir Harry Johnston's novel, *The Gay-Dombey's*, for we are plunged into a reception room where we meet Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dombey, Henry Irving, Miss Knipper-Totes, Arthur Balfour discussing theology with Mrs. Humphry Ward, Eustace Morven just returned from the Niger delta, Sir Arthur Sullivan playing "The Lost Chord," Frederick Chick, George Du Maurier taking notes for a Punch picture, Sir James and Lady Tudell, Oscar Wilde with a yellow carnation, Sir Barnet-Skettles, Arthur Pinero and Lord Feenix. As we collect our wits and find out who's who, we realize that half the guests of that dinner party at the residence of Sir Walter Gay-Dombey in 1887 have walked out of Dickens' novels and the other half out of real life. Our momentary confusion is followed—thru 397 pages—by the pleasure of reviving acquaintanceships in new environments and tracing relationships thru later generations.

The book will please those—and those only—who delight to sit down by the hour with a gossip genealogist, the old lady or family doctor to be found in every village, who can tell us the latest news or oldest scandal of our old town folks. There is no order to the novel, no plot, no narrative, no one of the three unities, just scraps of old letters, fragments of conversation, newspaper clippings, bits of description, ranging in time from 1700, when Cornelius Dombey began trading with the American plantations, down to 1916, when Rupert Smith-Dombey was killed by a shell at La Bassée, and ranging in space from Ubunyanza, wherever that may be, to New Orleans, where Paul Dombey III found his beautiful but unsatisfactory bride, Diana, daughter of Governor Dombey of Louisiana. I had to draw off a genealogical table of the two

books before I could get the relationships disentangled. It took half a dozen sheets of the biggest paper I could find and I can only give part of the table below, but I will supply the set complete at the usual rate charged by genealogists, \$5 an hour for research and \$50 for engrossing.

To the younger generation the book will be uncomprehensible, for to them the name of Dickens is nothing more than an expletive, if indeed even that usage has not gone out of fashion. But to those of us who have gray hair or little of any color it is a joy to see how the children of our fictional friends turned out. You remember—if you admit that you belong to the Dickens era—that Mrs. Jellyby was much interested in the settlement at Borrioboola Gha and was much laughed at in consequence by the people of Bleak House. But he laughs best who laughs last and the missionaries here as elsewhere have the laugh on the skeptics. The expedition of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1841, which Dickens was satirizing, was indeed a failure, but from such earnest tho misguided efforts has arisen the great Nigerian empire of Great Britain now completed by the acquisition of the Kameruns from Germany. But British expansion is hampered still as it was in Dickens' time by the Barnacles of the Circumlocution Office. You remember that Sir Barnet Skettles when he put Master Skettles into Dr. Blimber's school was in Parliament and anticipated rather touching up the Radicals if in the next three or four years he should succeed in catching the Speaker's eye? Well, as you would expect, the son of Skettles Junior, Albert Victor Barnet-Skettles, commonly known as "the Whelp," has a snug berth in the Foreign Office, where by his ignorance, inertness and incapacity he prevents Eustace Morven from carrying out his plans for the exploration of the Upper Niger. Morven is the hero of the novel, if it has a hero, anyway the author's favorite character. You knew his father, Morfin, head clerk in the house of Dombey and Son, who married Harriet Carker, sister of the unfortunate John and the scheming James of the glistening smile. Eustace is apparently a composite of various

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE GAY-DOMBEYS



African explorers including Sir Roger Casement and Sir Harry Johnston. Like the former, he exposes the Belgian atrocities in the Congo, and like the latter he writes a dictionary of the Bantu languages which is appearing simultaneously with this novel. Sir Harry also comes into the book in his own person; he is the ostensible biographer of Sir Eustace and he is referred to, sometimes complementarily, sometimes contemptuously, in the letters he quotes.

The Whelp of the F. O. marries Shrimpy Portia, daughter of the Rev. S. Edward Dombey, Dean of Barchester. He was named Solomon after old Sol Gills, the nautical instrument maker, Walter Gay's uncle, but he preferred to drop the -olomon and forget his humble godfather. He married Cornelia Knipper-Totes—you don't know her? But you used to know her mother, Susan Nipper, the vixenish maid of Florence Dombey. She married, you remember, P. Toots, the oldest pupil at Blimber's, "not what is considered a quick sort of a person" but "it's of no consequence," for he was wealthy and made a good mate for the Nipper. Susan K.-T., sister of Cornelia, took after her mother. She became a suffraget and ran for Parliament on the labor ticket in South Marylebone at the age of seventy-three.

The Toodles have come up in the world, too, and slightly altered the spelling of their names. Perhaps you did not recognize Sir James Tudell when I introduced him to you? He is one of the ten children of Toodle, the engine-driver, and Mrs. Polly, the nurse of Little Paul. The family scattered like the Kallikaks; one followed his father as an engine-driver and retained the old name, one became a notorious actress, Bella Delorme, and one a railroad magnate and Conservative M. P., Sir James Tudell.

While he rose on the railroad wave, Sir Walter Gay gained his fortune and title in shipping. He hyphenated his name with his wife's and started the Florence line of steamships all named after flowers. Florence and Walter had seven children, one of whom, Suzanne (named after her mother's devoted champion, Susan Nipper) married Lord Feenix, nephew of the Cousin Feenix whom you know as having helped Edith when she ran away from Mr. Dombey with Carker, his clerk.

The Verisophts, the Dedlocks and the Hawks (Dickens could never get over the habit of using characteristic names) still encumber the British bureaucracy. The great cabinet minister, Jos. Choselwhit, has a Dickensian flavor, altho he seems to stand for Joe Chamberlain. Harold Skimpole-Andrews, the talented young actor who was killed in the American railroad accident along with Lucilla Smith, comes out of Bleak House. You will be glad to learn that the old Blimber school, where little Paul suffered such hardship, has been quite reformed and brought up to date under the able administration of



Photographs Courtesy Macmillan Company

Florence, the daughter of Fanny and Paul Dombey, who married Walter Gay

Mr. Feeder, B.A., who, you recall, married Cornelia Blimber. Another institution that has changed is the Adventist church founded in the later thirties. This naturally was at first housed in a plain and temporary building, but as the end of the world was indefinitely postponed the service was "enriched" in the usual way by the addition of incense and candles and vestments until it became the most ornate and aristocratic in London, and its Byzantine edifice (largely built from the benefactions of Mrs. Harriet Carker Morven) was one of the architectural wonders of the metropolis.

But while the manners of the second generations may have improved, their morals have deteriorated. Prosperity has not been good for them. Or perhaps I am taking the mid-Victorian view of it. Sir Harry Johnston knows more about the heart of Africa than Charles Dickens. I doubt if he has explored the human heart as thoroly. But he also has painted with a fine-point brush a picture of his times and the two novels show a significant contrast in style as well as change in circumstances. Many people have tried to fill out the lacking chapters of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," but this attempt to carry on the Dickens characters into another century is an interesting experiment in fictional heredity. If future authors follow up this line we shall have a series like the twenty volumes in which Zola traces the ramifications of the Rougon-Macquart family or the six volumes in which Freytag relates the history of a German family for a thousand years.



Dombey and his clerk, Carker, with whom Edith eloped

New Books to Take Along

When You Go on Your Vacation

The Spirit That Giveth Life

Life is full of human problems. The world is full of men and women with ready made solutions of them. The solutions are usually ready made because that way lies the line of least resistance. To make solutions to order it is necessary to think; and thinking is not the thing that the men and women in the world do best. Generally they do not think at all. It is so much easier to accept formulas—either the formula of convention or of revolt. One formula is quite as deadly as the other.

Take, for instance, the problem of the child born out of wedlock. The slaves of convention strive to solve it by laying down the formula that there should be no child; the slaves of revolt appeal to the formula that there should be no wedlock. Both are wrong; rather, neither is right. For human life refuses to be confined within the strait-jacket of any formula.

John Galsworthy knows better. He likes to set before you a problem—especially a problem of the kind for which the old time "problem novel" was named. But you cannot catch him giving you a formula by which to solve it. Instead he offers, without insistence or arrogance, a different kind of solvent. It is not a formula, but a spirit. It is a triple essence of understanding, sympathy and love.

In *Saint's Progress*, his latest novel—may the gods keep far distant the day when we shall have to write "his last"—he has chosen the problem of the "war baby."

But it is no ordinary "war baby," born to Tommy Atkins and a factory girl as the result of war's relaxations of conventional restraints. The mother is the fine spirited, fastidious, warm pulsed daughter of a cultured and spiritually minded English Church clergyman; the father a boy officer, clean, chivalrous, brave. The swift romance of the boy and girl is met with reluctance by the widower father, who cannot believe his girl is ready or can know her mind in a fortnight's acquaintance. Inexorable orders to the front bring to an abrupt crisis the dragging debate between the father's hesitancy and the girl's passionate urgency. There is no time for the ceremony of church or state. The girl makes the decision. She will not let her man go to face death until she is his and he hers. If ever there were true marriage "without benefit of clergy," it is here.

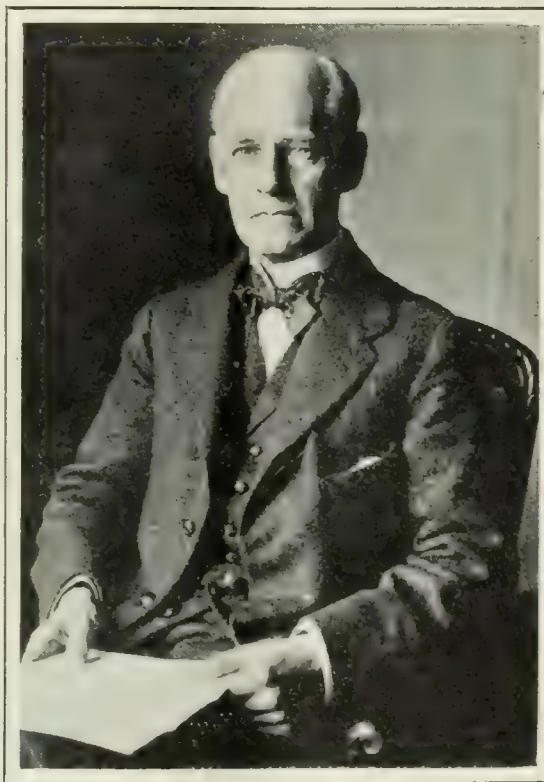
The boy officer goes to Flanders and dies. The "war baby's" coming impends.

Here is a puzzling enough problem ripe to demand solving. The world's solution is a foregone conclusion—ostracism. For "the world" is terribly afraid of what may happen to it if it relaxes its rigid conventions and lets its human heart rule its head. The girl's solution is simple: courage,

frankness, pride—not the pride so easily turned by misadventure into shame, but the pride that rises serene about men's stupid and cruel judgments. The solution of the father—the "saint" whose "progress" the book's title records—is not so easy. Saints find it hard to accommodate themselves to the implacable realities of the world we live in. But he seeks with sweet charity and fine self-forgetfulness and the answer is not denied him.

There are those who will tell you that Galsworthy is fond of posing problems and evading their solutions. It is not true. His whole telling of this human story is a solution. It is not a formula; it is neither the laying down of a law nor a denial of the existence of law. It is the infusion of a spirit—broad, understanding, charitable, human, Christlike.

Galsworthy believes with every fiber of his being in love. He knows that love and passion are not antitheses, the one noble and the other vile; but com-



Bain

John Galsworthy, the author of "Saint's Progress"

plementary halves of the same great human phenomenon. It is only when passion is dissevered from love that it loses its nobility. It is partnership with love that keeps passion pure and fine and worthy, not conformity to man-made rules and conventions. This is what John Galsworthy profoundly believes. His marvelous artistry—comparisons are odious, but we rank him second to no living writer in English—enables him to present with convincing power the case for those who refuse to be bound by artificial conventions when conventions mean denial of the right of men and women to the love that endures.

Saint's Progress, by John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons.

My Own People

What you think of *Our House* depends entirely on whether you are one of "the public" or whether *Our House* is *your house*. If you don't know just what class you belong to, reading the book and watching your reaction might be a good way to find out.

It is the story of a boy just out of college who thinks he wants to write, told by a Yale professor who knows how to write. Henry Seidel Canby's style has the unobtrusive charm which belongs to people who love words for their own sake but who love ideas more. You can't help feeling that there is a good deal of autobiography in the book, in the boy's mental processes, not necessarily in the events of the story which, unlike most novels of character, has a perfectly good plot. If your own mental processes are in the least like the hero's you will be intensely interested in his attempt to "find himself," in his home town, in Bohemian New York, in scientific research, in a drug store. It is hard to choose, but here is one paragraph which conveys pretty clearly what the author, and the hero, want to do:

"I know I'd rather write of my own people and for my own people than make a pot of money." A swarm of vivid images of college, Millington, his own kind in New York, danced thru his brain and drove out the vapidities of Wixter's drug store. No note book copies of casual conversation would suffice there! To get them one would have to go as deep as one knew them, far deeper than he should ever know the crowd—and afterwards, find words. "A man's job," thought Robert sanely, "with no quick climaxes in it. Why a lifetime's too short to do that kind of work!"

Our House, by Henry Seidel Canby. Macmillan Co.

From a Non-Combatant

In his introduction to *Volleys From a Non-Combatant* the author styles himself an unwilling non-combatant, physical infirmity alone having forced him outside the fighting ranks. After reading his fearless, striking collection of war articles we incline to the opinion that Mr. Thayer has had as big a share in furthering the Great Cause as have many more fortunate Americans in uniform. His message is one that the reader will not find easy to skip and there is a constant temptation to underline.

The first volley is directed against the Superman, whom Mr. Thayer demolishes in short order, proving that he has never been a match for his enemies on equal terms, but has achieved a limited measure of success only by superior preparation, surprise, corruption and deceit. In the essays, "Beware of a Judas Peace" and "Campaigning for Dupes," the contention is made that "there is no more difference between the Kaiser and the Germans than between

tweedledum and tweedledee." Pacifism and sentimentalism in dealing with the Boches are denounced in unmeasured terms. A clear-cut summary of the Bolshevik movement is given, which is defined as an attempt to substitute the despotism of the dregs for the despotism of the Czar.

Italy, "the most misunderstood and consequently the most misjudged of all the Allies," is made the subject of two articles.

Democracy; Discipline; Peace, are volleys delivered in the form of speeches, the Colver Lectures for 1919 at Brown University. They are full of sound and stimulating ideas on the possibilities and responsibilities of these United States. Mr. Thayer looks upon Democracy, as it is beginning to work itself out in the American Republic, as the ultimate governmental goal toward which man has been striving thru the ages. You may quarrel with his idea that there is nothing higher than Democracy, but he leaves you more than enough for this generation, and a good many others, to do in the perfecting of the present form.

It is quite incidental to the main argument, but there is one sentence which it is impossible not to quote:

For myself, I prefer, if the President of the United States must have an unauthorized and extra-constitutional political advisor and collector of political public opinion, Colonel House to Madame de Maintenon, who partly served Louis XIV in those offices, or to Madame Du Barry who had even higher ascendancy over Louis XV.

Volleys from a Non-Combatant, by William Roscoe Thayer. Doubleday, Page & Co. *Democracy; Discipline; Peace*, by William Roscoe Thayer. Houghton Mifflin Co.

The World War History

The third volume of *History of the World War*, by Frank H. Simonds, continues in the author's vigorous grasp of, and discriminating insight into, his wide subject. In this volume Mr. Simonds presents the supreme achievement of the French defense of Verdun, with the sureness of detail gathered from personal observation. Follow, in commendable arrangement, mainly Ireland and Kut-el-Amara, The Battle of Jutland, The Battle of the Somme, Fighting in Italy, The Last Russian Offensive, Rumania Sacrificed, and The First German Peace Offensive. The text is excellently illustrated with photographs and maps.

History of the World War, Vol. III, by Frank H. Simonds. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Peace President

William Archer has long been familiar to us as a literary critic and his keen criticism and searching powers of analysis have quickened our appreciation of many a topic in the realm of letters. It is with special interest, then, that we turn to his appreciation of President Wilson and find him equally keen in his estimate of a man and a program essentially political.

Mr. Archer points out, as has another Englishman, Maurice Low, in his interpretation of Woodrow Wilson, that the President has always been the spokesman of his people and that his



How to Win Him to Whole Wheat

Serve Him Bubble Grains, Crisp, Flavorful, Toasted, Puffed to 8 Times Normal Size

You want to do that—all you mothers. You want your children to eat whole wheat.

Then make whole wheat as attractive as cookies and doughnuts are. Make it a food confection.

Professor Anderson Has Done That

Puffed Wheat is Prof. Anderson's way of making whole wheat enticing.

He seals the grains in guns, then applies an hour of fearful heat. Then shoots the guns, and all the wheat's moisture—turned to steam—explodes. He causes in each kernel more than 100 million explosions.

The grains come out thin, airy and gigantic. The walls are flimsy, the texture is like snowflakes. The taste is fascinating.

But the great fact is that every atom feeds. Every food cell, being blasted, is fitted for digestion. Thus one gets the full nutrition of whole wheat.

For the joy of it and the good of it, serve Puffed Wheat in milk every day.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice
and Corn Puffs

All Steam Exploded—Each 15c, Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

actions have been the expression of their will. His whole war policy has but represented the changing aspects of American opinion on successive situations and their final crystallization in the definitive declaration of war. In the midst of the present controversy on the League of Nations, it is interesting to ponder as to whether Mr. Wilson is again unerring in his instinct of what the American people want.

It is interesting, tho unfair considering the relative status of the two writers in their respective countries, to compare Mr. Archer's characterization with that of Daniel Halévy, who also holds a brief for the President as the spokesman of the American nation. His highly inaccurate and unintentionally entertaining *President Wilson* was written hastily in 1917 as a bit of Franco-American propaganda and has just been published in English. None of Wilson's American admirers have ever written of his mistakes with the frank calm of the Frenchman. The book is a curious, tho not a vastly important document.

The Peace President, by William Archer. Henry Holt & Co. *President Wilson*, by Daniel Halévy. John Lane Co.

The Better Half

Whenever Booth Tarkington writes a new book you wonder if after all he isn't the Great American Novelist, and then you decide that he can't be because altho he can turn a city into an individual, and a typically American individual, and altho he can produce an absolutely "real" boy, yet the women in his stories are simply appendages, pleasant appendages often, but quite incapable of standing alone. No Tarkington heroine could ever be the central character of a book. I remember an Indianapolis girl remarking hotly that no young woman of the Middle West would ever have sold her furs and her grand piano as the heroine of "The Turmoil" did; she would have gone out and found a job. But nobody will ever suggest that Penrod could, in any particular, have acted otherwise.

The *Magnificent Ambersons* has the faults and the virtues of its predecessors. The city is much more than background, it is a live and fascinating character as it develops from village neighborliness to auto-

mobiles and factories and grime. George, the hero, is so skilful a study of an arrogant youth with really good stuff in him that it is useless to attempt to describe him in a few words. He is the central figure of the book, which possesses the usual Tarkington virtue of being a very good story.

The Magnificent Ambersons, by Booth Tarkington. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Ten Tales of Conan Doyle

"The Surgeon of Gaster Fell" is gruesome and absorbing with a thrill on every page, quite like "The Hound of the Baskervilles," but most of the other stories show Dr. Doyle leaving the trail of the detective to write of submarines, children and other subjects with which no one ever has connected him. There is a war story and a before-the-war prophecy and a delicious bit of comedy, all of them, particularly "The Prisoner's Defense," written with an ease and skill which prove that no one as versatile as Conan Doyle need feel obliged to stick to one line.

Danger and Other Stories, by A. Conan Doyle. G. H. Doran Co.

Paper Bullets

Would you have believed that any one could write a book about a wholly new phase of the war? Of course until the extinction of the present generation it will continue to be written of

from new angles, but didn't you think you knew nearly all there was to know about the basic facts? But how about the fact that two out of every three German prisoners who came into our lines during the last days before the armistice carried American propaganda pamphlets with them? Did you know that a whole group of our Intelligence Service devoted themselves to bombarding the enemy with paper bullets calculated to weaken his morale? Did you know that the British did the same thing, and the French and the Italians and the Germans?

Adventures in Propaganda are the letters from the chief of the mysterious G2D to his wife. The only trouble is that they don't tell enough about his job. There are fascinating bits, but they are only bits. However, the rest is distinctly entertaining and refreshing because Mr. Blankenhorn is one of the very, very few who



© Paul Thompson

Henry van Dyke, author of "The Valley of Vision," was formerly United States Ambassador to the Netherlands, and during the war was made chaplain in the navy

have dared to admit that war behind the lines is often peaceful, picturesque and luxurious, not to mention amusing.

Adventures in Propaganda, by Heber Blankenhorn. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Lincoln's Love Story

Plenty of people have written lives of Abraham Lincoln; plenty of people, rather too many, have written stories in which he appears as the dominant figure in the big scene where the mother pleads for the life of her only son; but to make Lincoln the hero of a novel is a trifle unusual.

Bernie Babcock, delving in biographies and Lincolnia, found countless references to the influence on Lincoln's life of his love for Anne Rutledge and felt that a good story was going to waste. So she wrote it and did it on the whole very well. The little pioneer settlement of New Salem becomes a real and interesting place. It has a distinct personality and its reactions to the ungainly, big-hearted clerk at Offut's store make good reading. Anne Rutledge is carefully and quite attractively drawn, tho it takes her three chapters to die, which is more than should be permitted to any heroine.

The Soul of Anne Rutledge, by Bernie Babcock. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Half Told Tales

It is strange that so few Americans write allegories, for so many Americans like to read them. The popular appeal of a good allegory, provided it is sufficiently obvious, is very like the popular appeal of a good melodrama. Henry van Dyke's allegories are clear enough for anybody and usually very beautiful, tho the beauty is frequently



Paul Thompson

Booth Tarkington presents another real American boy in "The Magnificent Ambersons"

produced by a painfully obvious effort. *The Valley of Vision* is, according to its sub-title, "A Book of Romance and Some Half Told Tales" which are, its author says, "mere sketches, grave and gay, on the margin of the book of life." There are many of them and they are of many kinds. Most of them are stories of the war, but they are very far from being war stories in the usual sense. Even when the material scene is in France or Belgium the spiritual background is *The Valley of Vision*, because "the mountain-top is the place of outlook over the earth and sea. But it is in the valley of suffering, endurance and self-sacrifice that the deepest visions of the meaning of life come to us."

The Valley of Vision, by Henry van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Improving the Thirty Per Cent

Walter Camp's experience as a director of athletic training in naval stations during the war has convinced him more firmly than ever that physical training of young men is essential to the life of the nation, that the 30 per cent unfit disclosed by our draft examinations is a blot which must be speedily removed. In *Athletes All* he has gathered the fruits of his long experience into a convenient handbook for coaches, for scoutmasters or, in fact, for any boy or young man who is interested in sport. There is a good deal of sound, tho rather elementary advice on hygiene, sportsmanship and the management of school athletics. There are instructions for large and small group games as they were played in the training stations, games ranging all the way from football-baseball to potato races. There are detailed and very clear directions for the "Daily Dozen Set-Up" which should be interesting to anybody who does calisthenics.

Athletes All, by Walter Camp. Charles Scribner's Sons.

While Paris Laughed

It is difficult to praise aptly a bit of gossamer or the tracery of frost. One has the same feeling in regard to handling, in brief review, this last, delightful book of Leonard Merrick.

He himself tells us that *While Paris Laughed* is "pranks and passions of the Poet Tricotrin." So, of course, it is, but it is also so much more; so full of little whimsicalities, of delicately subtle thrusts, of delicious bits of humor that one chuckles continuously from the first episode—the suicide which, after all, wasn't!—to the last when Tricotrin is miraculously (to his secret happiness and his studied sorrow) released from that engagement of marriage which had caused him to hold forth to his particular chum, Pitou, upon the joys of being a husband and a father.

A tale indeed to tickle the fancy and delight the hearts of all who love a delicate laugh and a bit of finished artistry is this recital of the larks of two young devotees of "Montmartre, where youths of genius pray to their Muses and to their concierges, and support existence upon herrings and hope."

While Paris Laughed, by Leonard Merrick. E. P. Dutton Co.

If You Brush Teeth
Brush Them Well

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



Don't Leave the Film

Millions of people who brush teeth daily leave a tooth-destroying film. They find in time that teeth discolor and decay. Tartar forms on them, perhaps pyorrhea starts. And they wonder why.

The reason lies in a film—a slimy, clinging film. You can feel it with your tongue. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. There the tooth brush can't remove it, and the ordinary dentifrice cannot dissolve it.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Dentists call it "bacterial plaque," because millions of germs breed in it.

They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Dental science has for years sought a way to end that film. The tooth brush had proved inadequate. Tooth troubles constantly increased. And the reason clearly lay in that film.

A new discovery has now solved this greatest of tooth problems. That film can now be efficiently combated. Able authorities have proved the facts by scientific tests. Leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

Now this method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all people prove it quickly we are offering a free ten-day test.

See the Difference

Ask us for this trial tube, then see for yourself the difference between old methods and the new. It will be a revelation.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

Pepsin alone is inert. It must be activated, and the usual method is an acid harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed barred. But now a harmless activating method has been found. Five governments have already granted patents. It is that method, used in Pepsodent, which opens up this new teeth cleaning era.

Dentists and scientists are now using Pepsodent—many thousands of them. At least a million careful people have adopted it already. It is time that you knew what it means to you and what it means to yours.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Watch the results for ten days. Read the reasons in the book we send. Then decide for yourself about this new way of teeth cleaning.

Cut out the coupon now.

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Pepsodent
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on activated pepsin. An efficient film combatant, now endorsed by dentists everywhere and sold by druggists in large tubes.

(188)

Ten-Day Tube Free

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Mail Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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You Will Like These Clear Havana Cigars

**No cash in advance; no C. O. D.
Prepaid; parcel post, insured**

If your taste is for superior Havana goods, Thompson's Diplomáticos will please you. And you can smoke them without feeling extravagant.

Havana filler and wrapper, 4 1/4 inches long, hand-made by skilled Cuban workmen with the aroma and flavor of which good Havana cigars are noted.

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Similar cigars retail at 15 cents each, or \$12.50 per one hundred. By our "direct to smokers" plan, eliminating all unnecessary intermediate expenses, you are saved exactly 3 1/2 cents on each cigar.

Send no money—just write us on your letterhead or enclose business card. We will forward prepaid one hundred Thompson's Diplomáticos. Smoke four or five; if they please you, mail us your check for \$9.00; if not return remainder at our expense. State whether you prefer light, medium or dark color.

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Beautify Your Grounds By Erecting Dodson Bird Houses

They are not only attractive in appearance, but are unsurpassed for giving that touch of beauty without which no grounds are complete.

Dodson Bird Houses

If put up now will be occupied this summer, as all of our song birds raise two broods of young each year and usually three, always selecting a different site for the new nest. DODSON HOUSES win the birds as they are built by a bird lover who has spent a life time in attracting them around his own home.

DODSON houses are built by a bird-lover who lives in a bird sanctuary, and has devoted years of study to the songbirds, their habits, and in attracting them around beautiful "Bird Lodge."

Cultivate the song birds. They will protect your shrubs and gardens from insect pests.

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For anemia, indigestion, constipation, any difficulties of the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart or bladder, Brigg's disease, rheumatism and many other ills for which physicians have no reliable remedy, the right use of milk almost invariably overcomes the trouble. For instance, feet and hands that are usually cold and clammy, become warm and life-like a few days after beginning this marvelous self-treatment. Bernard Macfadden, the famous physical culturist in collaboration with Dr. Sanford Porter, the milk diet specialist, has written a book of priceless value entitled: "The Milk Diet, How To Use It."

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Chatting Along the Milky Way

(Continued from page 57)

of this type, as well as a one-half kilowatt set driven by an air propeller for radiotelegraphy only—the two sets supplementing one another and providing usable apparatus in case either one should break down. A large number of our army and navy aeroplanes are equipped with radiotelephonic apparatus now. Radiotelegraphic apparatus has been applied for a longer time. Our European allies used it early in the war to direct artillery fire from high altitudes, even uncertain in operation as the vacuum valves they had at that time often were. With our perfected vacuum valves we could make an immense improvement in this service.

In military science it is a proverb that no sooner does a principle or apparatus of especial value come out than the fates or the ingenuity of the enemy make an antidote appear that almost destroys the usefulness of the original development. Machine guns, for example, outdid infantry for a while, then tanks developed and almost put the machine gun industry out of business, then armor piercing bullets and concentrations of heavy artillery fire began to make the lives of tanks precarious—and so it goes.

In the case of directing artillery fire with aeroplanes and radio sets, the radio sets very nearly brought about their own undoing. This came about thru the manner of carrying out the fire directing operations. An aeroplane would go up over its own lines, head toward enemy territory, and watch where the shells from its artillery in the rear were striking. It would then send back radio signals which conveyed this information, and the artillery could keep to its present range or change as the case demanded, the combined result being that the effectiveness of the artillery was greatly increased.

The Huns made great use of this trick, but what put a blot on the horizon of their perfect bliss was an aspect of radio not much reckoned with until that time. This was the radio direction finder. Vacuum valves made it so sensitive that its effectiveness was enormously increased. A direction finder usually consists of a frame six or eight feet square and about four to six inches in width, upon which is wound a layer of wire. This apparatus revolves at will around a centrally located axis like a revolving door. The contrivance is connected to an ordinary radio receiving set in place of the usual aerial. Its peculiar quality is that it is exceedingly directional. In other words, this revolving square loop has to be so moved around its axis that it lies in the plane of the sending station in order to receive signals at maximum intensity. In this condition it "points" toward and away from the direction from which signals are coming, much as a weather-vane points toward and away from the direction the wind happens to have at a given time.

With this apparatus it was a comparatively easy matter for the Allies

to locate German aeroplanes which were directing artillery fire. No sooner did the Huns get up in the air and start to send back radio signals to artillery than men at direction finders all over that region overheard them, and speedily determined the direction the signals were coming from. This information was promptly telephoned or telegraphed to a central headquarters, where a suitable line was made on a map indicating this direction. The other lines from the other direction finders came in promptly, and of course it was easy to see that they were all "pointing" to one particular spot, which was the location of the aeroplanes. By drawing the lines out in full this point could be fixed definitely at the intersection of the lines. Knowing where the aeroplanes were it was easy for the commanding officer in that district to send out a pursuit squadron, stir up the anti-aircraft guns, and give the investigating Huns a warm reception in general. All of this could occur even tho it were a dark night, or a hilly country obscuring extensive view. The radio on the aeroplanes was doing the Germans a service in one respect, but in another it was damaging them by revealing the planes' position. But tho the radio seemed thus to prove its own undoing, the side with the best apparatus could get the most use out of it. Therein the Allies profited, especially toward the end of the war when American perfected vacuum tubes became available and German equipment was on the decline.

Another feat the Germans tried went awry for the same general reason. They used to send their Zeppelins to London by keeping a line on certain London radio stations with a direction finder. The Allies found this out and upon one occasion rigged up a station in Paris to give signals of the type London had been radiating, at the same time shutting down the London plants. Five Zeppelins followed a wrong course and were trapped and destroyed.

Radio direction finders helped the NC planes to keep a definite course in their trip across the Atlantic. Regular radio compass stations, as they are called, are now established along our coasts to enable ships to enter our harbors with greater ease and dispatch. Aviators are guided to landing fields by its use.

What is the future for radio in aviation and in general? Manifestly radio direction finding will be one great use. Then the possibility of our being able to telephone to ships at sea is not distant, electrically speaking, tho commercial considerations may prevent its being worked out extensively for a time. Our transcontinental air mail service may make extensive use of the radiotelephone to expedite its work, and to keep track of and watch over the safe progress of the aviators and their valuable mail. News may in the future be broadcast with the radiotelephone, weather reports and time

signals sent out. Telephoning from moving trains and to distant points is quite within the bounds of possibility. But in the opinion of experts it will be some time at least before the already established telephone and telegraph lines are supplanted by their radio rivals. The chief advantage about the established systems is that they are more controllable, are secret, and do not broadcast their information in all directions. But the radio and the older systems have each their special fields and form a valuable adjunct to each other. We may expect enormous developments in radio in the next few years.

New York

Remarkable Remarks

RICHARD CROKER—There is nothing to do in New York but go to the theater.

SECRETARY DANIELS—If a League of Nations plan succeeds we must end our naval construction.

HARRY KEMP—In the storms that beat on the shores of Hell great devil bats go flapping by.

MONTAGUE GLASS—Everybody is ready to arbitrate, but nobody is willing to be decided against.

REV. GEORGE CHALMERS RICHMOND—There is no red flag literature that can compare with the New Testament.

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MINNIE MADDERN FISKE—Much of our disease comes from eating the flesh of animals diseased before they were killed.

JAMES G. HUNEKER—Boiling oil should be the penalty for the young girl who presumes to play Chopin in public.

CHANCELLOR DAY—If there is any body of men of whom the American people should be proud today it is their senators.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE—A train robber and a poet combined would, it seems to me, be something like a supreme man.

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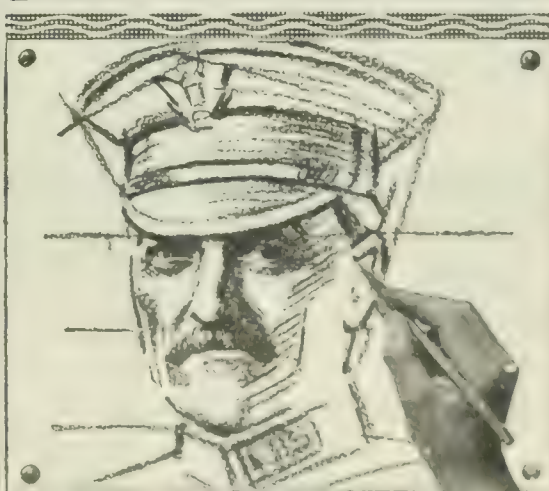
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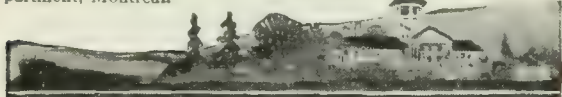
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What's Happened

The Allied Governments have requested Holland to prevent the departure of the Kaiser.

An earthquake centering near Florence shook Tuscany June 29. Many buildings were demolished and 127 lives lost.

Representatives of leading German trusts have gone to Russia to open commercial relations with the Soviet Government.

The American army in Europe has been reduced since the armistice from nearly 2,000,000 to about one-quarter of that number.

More than a thousand Chicago City Hall clerks of a force of 1200 struck for increased salaries, and municipal business was paralyzed.

Japan has apologized to the United States for the violence of the Japanese in Tientsin March 12, when an American soldier was severely wounded.

Company A of the Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, numbering about 190 men, has suffered 50 casualties in fifteen days from anti-Kolchak forces in Siberia.

The Senate has approved an increase of the Shipping Board fund from \$276,000,000 to \$491,000,000 for completion of the Government's authorized shipbuilding program.

The first budget of the German Republic calls for confiscation of capital to the amount of \$20,000,000,000. Inheritance and excess profit taxes will run up to 80 per cent.

During the anti-British riots in Egypt twenty-nine British and Indian officers and men were killed and eighty-one wounded. The casualties among the Egyptians were about 1000.

British, French and Italian representatives of labor have decided to take political or industrial action on July 20 to compel the withdrawal of armies fighting the Soviets in Russia.

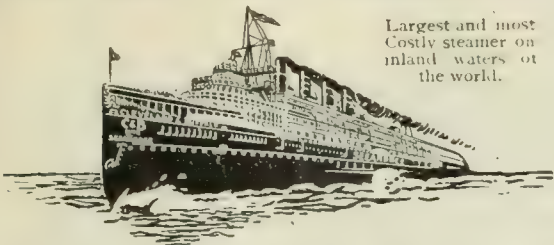
The Soviet Government of Hungary has put down the counter-revolutionary movement. The Danube monitor that had been seized by the royalists to bombard Budapest has been recovered.

The naval appropriation bill has passed the Senate carrying \$643,432,695—a cut of \$181,275,826 from the one reported to the last Congress. To complete coast guard vessels \$2,850,000 is also provided.

The Irish Dominion League, in a manifesto signed by Sir Horace Plunkett and other distinguished Irishmen of various parties, proposes that all Ireland be given the status of the dominions with complete home rule and no representation in Parliament.

Secret Service men found old treasury notes to the value of \$66,967.95, which were to have been macerated by the Government, in the cellar of Charles H. Turnbull, an employee of the Treasury Department, who had planned to

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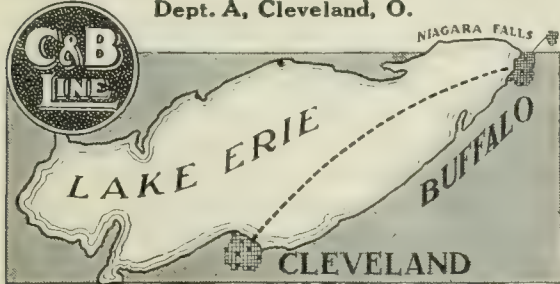
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restore them, according to testimony upon which the indictment was returned against the accused.

Wheat and flour shipments to and from the United States will be under Government control for a while longer; the War Trade Board is succeeded by the United States Wheat Director.

The city of Nancy, destroyed by the Germans, will be rebuilt by the Vulcan Steel Products Company of New York City. The French Government's tentative contract figure with the American firm is \$250,000,000.

General Grigoriev, who deserted the Bolsheviki and set up an independent power in Ukrainia, has taken Odessa and other Black Sea ports and is marching north to join Petliura, the Ukrainian leader.

United States Presbyterians will spend half a million dollars restoring war ruined Presbyterian churches in France, Belgium and Italy. The money will be used only for maintaining churches already established.

Two thousand Germans, enemy aliens, arrested in all parts of the United States during the war, were put aboard the transport "Martha Washington" at Charleston, South Carolina, to sail for Rotterdam, en route for Germany.

The percentage of the male population of the various parts of the British Empire contributed to the war was, for England 24.02 per cent, Scotland 23.71, Wales 21.52, New Zealand 19.35, Canada 13.48, Australia 13.43, Ireland 6.4.

Bids on surplus stocks of canned meats and vegetables held by the War Department were rejected, the prices offered being 25 to 50 per cent lower than the Government paid. Sales may be made to municipalities thru negotiations.

Of 2,084,000 American troops who reached France, 1,390,000 saw service at the front. Of every 100 American soldiers or sailors who served in the war, two were killed or died of disease. For every man killed in battle, seven were wounded.

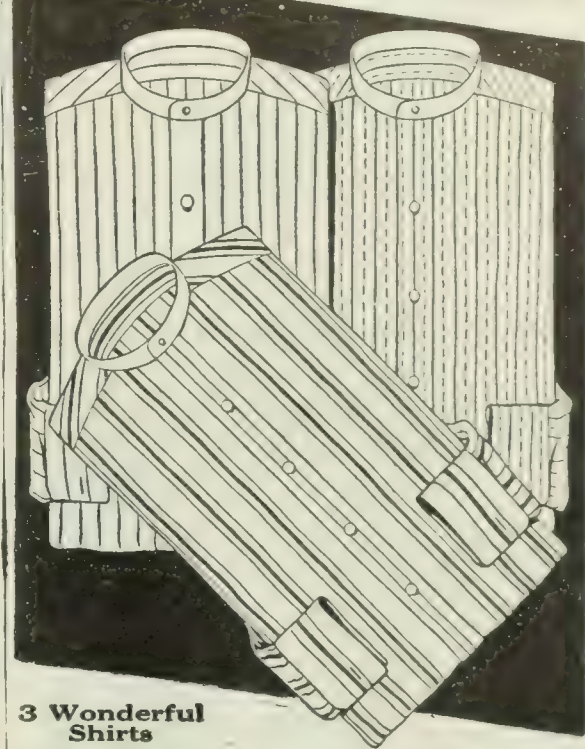
Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as Imperial Chancellor in 1914, assumes sole responsibility for all governmental acts of that period, according to the constitution, and asks to be tried instead of the Kaiser for alleged violations of the laws of war.

A million an hour, or approximately \$21,850,000,000, is what the war cost America. The total armed force of the United States when the armistice was signed was 4,800,000. Battle deaths were about 50,000, the wounded were about 236,000 and more than 57,000 died of disease.

The War Department has curtailed permission for United States officers to go abroad, and has restricted the granting of passports to families of officers in the A. E. F., because Secretary Baker considers it probable that most of the Army of Occupation will soon be ordered home.

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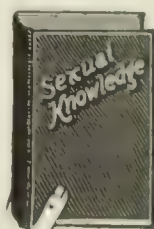
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DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held July 1st, 1919, declared a CASH dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a CASH dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable August 1st, 1919.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on July 12th, 1919, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 28th, 1919.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary

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Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.

A Quarterly Dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending June 30, 1919, will be paid on July 15, 1919, to shareholders of record June 30, 1919. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, June 30, 1919.

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119 WEST 40th ST. NEW YORK

Why Men Work

(Continued from page 55)

deavor, drives whose insistence he may learn to know only in the pangs of their abortive birth? Is not this a case where ignorance is bliss, and it were folly to be wise?

The resources of the individual may, indeed, be exhausted. But this only shifts the problem. We are here naturally led to the consideration of the second application of the principles of dynamic psychology: From their application to the affairs of the individual we pass on to their application to the business of the community. "When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work as the color petals out of a fruitful flower." On the other hand, as Corning points out in his "Psychology of the Gambling Habit," where men's working hours are filled with dull routine, their pent-up cravings for excitement are liable to find outlets of doubtful social value.

Our industrial system is not a divinely ordained institution, inalterable by man. Rather must we look upon it as a fit object upon which man may exert his conscious control, his efforts to improve. "It is obvious," says Tausig, "that the sum of human happiness would be greater if . . . all commonly took direct satisfaction in the activities of earning a living. . . . The satisfaction of an instinct conduces *pro tanto* to happiness, the balking of it to unhappiness. . . . Among those instincts to which it seems possible to give wide scope, without danger of satiation or remorse, is that of contrivance" (or workmanship). "And yet the modern organization of industry smothered it in a great and probably growing proportion of men."

Similarly Ordway Tead remarks:

"It is obvious that the instinct of workmanship is a beneficent and fruitful impulse. It is equally obvious that among the great mass of wage-working people it today gets little chance for expression. . . . We have here too valuable and creative a tendency to allow it to be longer neglected, thwarted and dissipated."

Such balking of a potential source of energy does not bring merely a loss of constructive force, but is also fraught with danger of positive destructive explosion. For, as Irving Fisher points out, "Primitive instincts can be guided, but not suppressed. If they become pent up, the danger of unrestrained outbreak is great." And "A human being whose instincts are balked becomes an enemy of society."

Industrial unrest finds expression in the demand for more pay and shorter hours of labor. But, just as the individual is prone to misunderstand the motives for his own actions, so, certain psychologists and economists hold, the true cause of this unrest is not so much the desire for more money or greater ease, but the stifling of certain fundamental instincts which clamor for satisfaction. Among these not the least insistent are the instincts of workmanship and self-expression. Furthermore,

we are told that this is not a mere academic theory, but a view substantiated by practical experience. Robert Wolf, to whom we owe perhaps the first intelligent application of these principles, was able to double the efficiency of the workers in a certain operation at his wood pulp mill "without resorting to piece work or bonus or any of the special methods of payments. . . . Mr. Wolf accomplished this result by giving meaning to a meaningless task, by letting the men see for themselves how they arrived at results, letting them see different processes of getting results and knowing on their own account which were the most valuable."

What is needed is a movement toward Humanizing Industry. The spirit in which this should be undertaken is summed up by Irving Fisher:

"Your employee is a man with the same fundamental human nature as yourself. If he is to be loyal, efficient, and contented, he must have the opportunity to give expression to the best that is in him. Without self-expression no man can lead a normal life. It is *his* initiative which you should aim to encourage. This is not the ordinary offensive paternalism in which the employer takes the initiative and seeks to impose his ideas on a passive or unwilling workman.

"There is no adequate self-expression without a reasonable amount of self-direction. When the worker can be given a stake in the business and a voice in its management almost all the important motives are enlisted and strengthened—the motives of money-making, accumulating, creating, gaining credit, team play."

In conclusion, a quotation from an address by Otto H. Kahn may serve to show how similar conceptions have been formed regarding this subject by different minds:

"The employer's attitude should not be one of patronizing or grudging concession, but frank and willing recognition of the dignity of the status of the worker and of the consideration due to him in his feelings and viewpoints.

"Everything practicable must be done to infuse interest and conscious purpose into his work, and to diminish the sense of drudgery and monotony of his daily task. The closest possible contact must be maintained between employer and employee. Arrangements for the adjustment of grievances must be provided which will work smoothly and instantaneously. Every feasible opportunity must be given to the workman to be informed as to the business of which he forms a part.

"Responsibility has nearly always a sobering and usually a broadening effect. I believe it to be in the interest of labor and capital and the public at large that workmen should participate in industrial responsibility to the greatest extent compatible with the maintenance of needful order and system and the indispensable unity of management."

What's Happened

Total announced United States Army and Marine Corps casualties have passed the 300,000 mark.

The Weimar National Assembly took up the question of the ratification of the Versailles treaty on July 9.

The German militia have been defeated by the Letts and Esthonians and have agreed to evacuate Riga and all Latvia.

French soldiers in Fiume who cheered Yugoslavs were attacked by Italians and in the resulting riots nine persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Red Cross workers on the Mexican border will give special service to American troops stationed there. Supplies have been rushed forward.

The Argentine Senate by unanimous vote approved the Covenant, thus making Argentina the first country to qualify for membership in the League of Nations.

A mass meeting of Germans at Kattowitz to protest against annexation of Upper Silesia to Poland was broken up by Poles and several persons killed or wounded.

The National Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico asks Government action on the 540 cases of American citizens murdered in Mexico in the past four years.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in annual conference voted to spend a million dollars all told on education, missions, pensions, general evangelism and Sunday school work.

Of the first two million drafted men in the American army, 200,000 could not read their orders. Americanization is planned on a big scale by various community and civic agencies.

The Soviet authorities have seized all the foreign embassies and consulates in Petrograd on the ground that their archives contained evidence of complicity in counter-revolutionary plots.

The "Leviathan," giant troopship, has again broken the round trip record, Brest-New York, by making it in 14 days, 21 hours and 41 minutes actual time. The distance covered was 6400 miles.

The National Education Association has urged the United States Government to maintain civic, physical and vocational instruction for young men and women under twenty and over seventeen.

P. S. duPont has created a two million dollar trust fund for the remodeling of the public schools of Delaware. That each district shall raise an amount equal to the sum apportioned it, is the only stipulation.

The Glorious Fourth was celebrated on the Rhine as it used to be in America before it was forced to be "safe and sane." The German war rockets and flares found in the castle of Ehrenbreitstein provided the pyrotechnics.



London Opinion

NEXT?

Sinn Fein and Irish Volunteer organizations have been outlawed in Tipperary County because of the recent murder of five constables and the discovery of a proclamation urging such action.

Public Service Commissioner Nixon has issued an order permitting New York City street car lines to charge two cents for transfers at 99 out of 113 transfer points. Increased revenue will be \$748,000.

One hundred and ten thousand letters are handled each day by the eighty-five subordinates of Miss Violet M. Bennett, of Montclair, New Jersey, who is post-mistress of the Paris Y. M. C. A. bureau, receiving and distributing mail for Y workers, American doughboys in France and the Rhineland.

The United States has begun to deport alien radicals. Thirty anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviki were headed for their native lands in June, and more are at Ellis Island awaiting de-

portation. The deportations are made under the law signed by President Wilson last October.

Plans are announced for raising a fourteen million dollar endowment fund for Princeton University. The income from the first two million will go to increase professors' salaries.

Complete statistics as to the need for apartments in New York City show that 14,552 apartments should be built to supply present demands. Shifts in population have only increased the shortage.

Mackerel, as well as airplane, records are broken: 325,000 fish worth \$45,000 were brought in by a fleet of fifty schooners to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Nomansland and Block Island were the fishing grounds.

Total United States Treasury disbursements for the year ended June 30 were \$34,841,386,515, a deficit on the year's operations at the Treasury of \$333,342,024. War expenditures were 550 per cent of normal.

Because of the defeat by the Magyars and the growth of radicalism among the Czechoslovaks the coalition government at Prague under Dr. Kramarz has given way to an all Socialist ministry under Tusar.

The Handley-Page biplane "Atlantic" crashed to earth in a forced landing at Parrsboro, N. S., the first star-board engine failing after thirteen hours in the attempted flight from Newfoundland to New York.

Motion to dismiss the conspiracy charge against President Townley of the National Non-Partizan League is denied. Bankers are accused of plotting against the Townley League by the defense, politics being alleged.

The American journalist Henry Waterson has been decorated by King Albert of Belgium in appreciation of devotion to the cause of Belgium. The dignity of officer in the Order of the Crown is the honor conferred.

Robert Minor, American cartoonist and anarchist, who was arrested by the French on the Rhine when he returned from Russia and Germany, has been released by the American authorities, to whom he was turned over by the French.

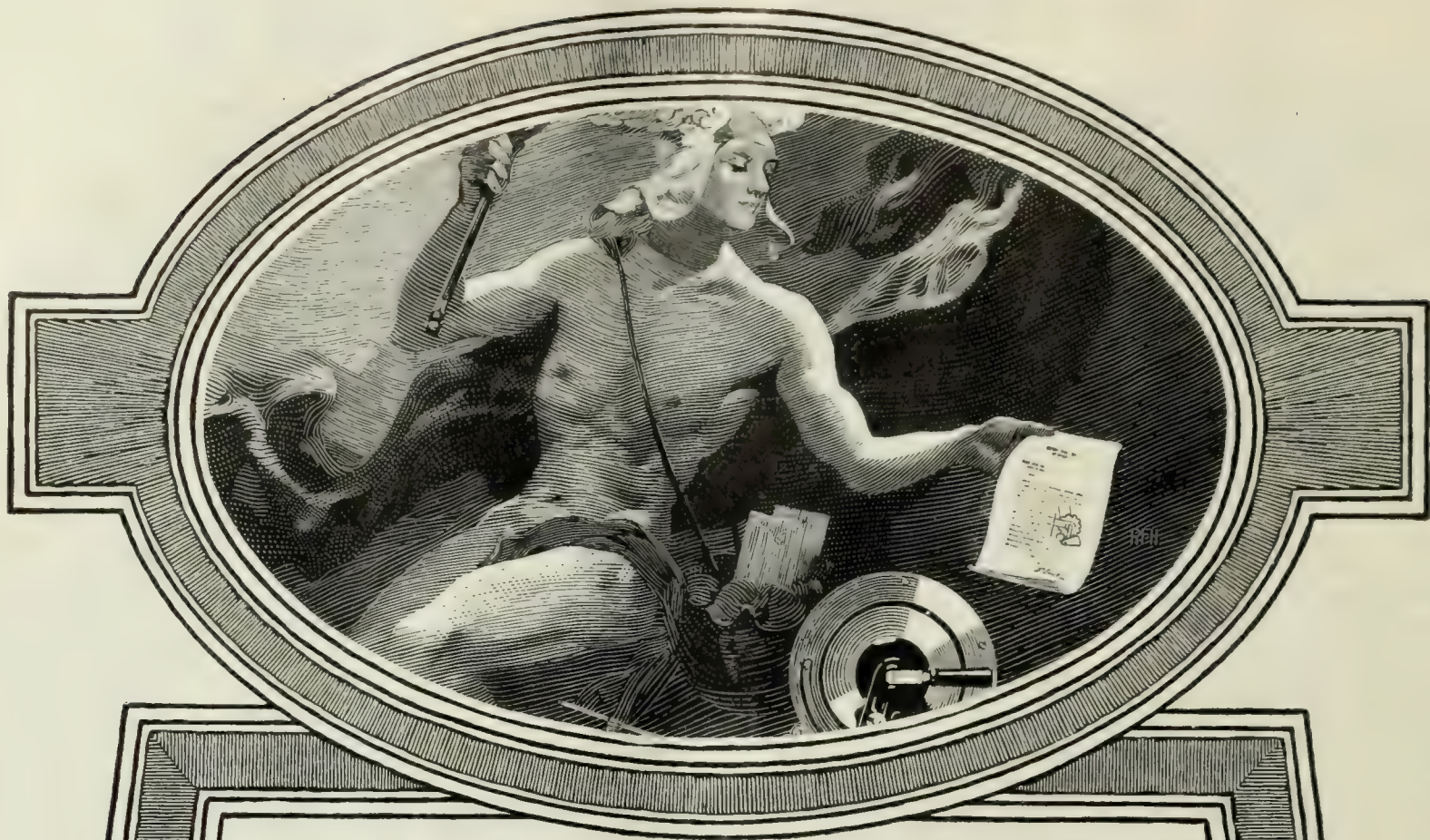
A sweeping reorganization of Internal Revenue Service and consolidation of numerous offices is ordered. Curtailment of revenue on account of nationwide prohibition, and detail consequent upon income and luxury taxes necessitate many changes.

The sixty truck Victory train of the United States motor transport corps has started on an ocean to ocean run as a demonstration of the value of good roads for war or peace. Each truck carries a capacity load. Twelve miles an hour was averaged from Washington to Frederick, Maryland, the first leg of the trip.

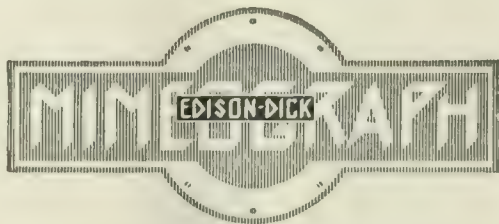


Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

It's hard to see it with the naked eye



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The President as Conquering Hero

"ATTABOY, Woodrow!" yelled the crowds down on the piers at Hoboken when President Wilson came back to the United States on July 8 after his second long absence from this country as one of the leaders in the Peace Conference. Whatever the Senate may have to say concerning the results of the President's work in Paris and Versailles, the hundred thousand people, more or less, who met him on his arrival in this country, seemed to shout not only a personal welcome but their readiness to value highly the work that he had done. And the first speech that Mr. Wilson made on his return was three words, "I thank you," in answer to a workman near the waterfront who called out to him, "You made good, Woodrow!" Perhaps the distance from the heights of scholarly idealism to the common people is less than journalists suppose. At any rate the crowd that waited on the streets thru a hot summer afternoon to cheer the President was a big and enthusiastic one—even for New York.

President Wilson's homecoming was stage managed in triumphal fashion. The "George Washington," flying the Presidential flags, came slowly up New York harbor followed by a flotilla of two battleships and forty-two destroyers in parade formation. A big gray dirigible and a seaplane flew far out to greet the transport and the guns of the "Pennsylvania" fired the Presidential salute. President Wilson landed at Hoboken in his home state, was ferried across to New York, drove up Fifth avenue, and made an informal speech at Carnegie Hall. "I have really," said he, "been the most homesick man in the American Expeditionary Force. I am certainly glad to be home. I don't think I ever heard anything more beautiful in the way of music than the tune just played by the band."—The tune was "Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here!"

Tho he waited until he addressed Congress to deliver the more serious purport of his message from the Peace Conference, President Wilson spoke earnestly of America's responsibility to take her part in winning world peace as well as she had done her work for military victory.

We have had our eyes very close upon our tasks at times, but whenever we lifted them we were accustomed to lift them to a distant horizon. We were aware that all the peoples of the earth had turned their faces toward us as those who were the friends of freedom and of right, and whenever we thought of national policy and of its relation upon the affairs of the world, we knew we were under bonds to do the large thing and the right thing.

I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of the interests that were near them, and they have not listened to the voices of their neighbors.

I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay. When any one on the other side of the water has raised the question, "Will America come in and help?" I have said, "Of course America will come in and help." She cannot do anything else. She will not disappoint any high hope that has been formed of her. Least of all will she in this day of new-born liberty all over the world fail to extend her hand of support and assistance to those who have been made free. The formulation

of the peace is ended, but it creates only a new task just begun. I believe that if you will study the peace you will see that it is a just peace and a peace which, if it can be preserved, will save the world from unnecessary bloodshed. And now the great task is to preserve it.

Washington people gave the President another vociferous welcome at the Capital. He took up at once the routine of administration, which the work of framing the peace treaty had kept from his close attention for seven months.



Marcus in New York Times

"No wonder he's glad to see me come home"

Bringing the Treaty to the Senate

ON the day after his return from Europe President Wilson laid before the Senate for ratification the treaty of peace which Germany had signed. His presentation of its terms was inspiring rather than informing, taking for its text America's responsibility of moral leadership in the settlement of world peace.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his governors. And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

Then the President went on to eulogize the American Expeditionary Forces:

They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain. . . .

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in the shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fears.

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside.

It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter. But, with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did, to get away from the bad influences, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth.

It had been our privilege to formulate the principles which were accepted as the basis of the peace, but they had been accepted, not because we had come in to hasten and assure the victory and insisted upon them, but because they were readily acceded to as the principles to which honorable and enlightened minds everywhere had been bred.

From these principles came, of course, the necessity of creating and safeguarding new nations, as the disintegration of the Central empires freed the peoples that had been held in bondage.

And out of the execution of these great enterprizes of liberty sprang opportunities to attempt what statesmen had never found the way before to do: an opportunity to throw safeguards about the rights of racial, national and religious minorities by solemn international covenants; an opportunity to limit and regulate military establishments where they were most likely to be mischievous; an opportunity to

effect a complete and systematic internationalization of waterways and railways which were necessary to the free economic life of more than one nation, and to clear many of the normal channels of commerce of unfair obstruction of law or of privilege, and the very welcome opportunity to secure for labor the concerted protection of definite international pledges of principles and practise.

These were not tasks which the conference looked about it to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. . . .

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace and you will find that everywhere thruout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilized men.

BUT the League of Nations, President Wilson went on to explain, became during the work of the Peace Conference "not only an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs." "It was the only hope for mankind," to remove forever from the world the imminence of national wars.

Every true heart in the world, and every enlightened judgment demanded that, at whatever cost of independent action, every government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics.

Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people could see none and could brook no denial. A war in which they had been bled white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power must not end in a mere victory of arms and a new balance. The monster that had resorted to arms must be put in chains that could not be broken. The united power of free nations must put a stop to aggression, and the world must be given peace. . . .

Convenient, indeed indispensable, as statesmen found the newly planned League of Nations to be for the execution of present plans of peace and reparation, they saw it in a new aspect before their work was finished. They saw it as the main object of the peace, as the only thing that could complete it or make it worth while. They saw it as the hope of the world, and that hope they did not dare to disappoint. Shall we or any other free people hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?

And so the result of the conference of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, stands complete. The difficulties encountered were very many. Sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly or indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises. The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. The work of the conference squares, as a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of the peace as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situations which had to be faced and dealt with as facts.

President Wilson ended his address to the Senate with a stern reminder of America's responsibility as a world power.

We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak but absolutely free, and it is her trust in us that makes her free. Weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides.

A new role and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement.

"The Most Homesick Man in the A. E. F."

As President Wilson described himself to the crowds that welcomed him back home at the United States army pier in Hoboken. The President and Mrs. Wilson, with army and navy officials, are leaving the pier in the automobile below

© Paul Thompson



Congress and the Cost of Living

UNDER increasing pressure from the country Congress is beginning to think about doing something about the high cost of living. Congressmen turn to the task reluctantly. It is convinced no real solution can be found until the people themselves take hold of the problem. However, recent events in Italy and foreshadowed events in France and England emphasize the importance of bringing rising prices in the United States to check.

Food prices are higher today than at any time during the war and the rise has not yet reached its peak. In November the average cost of the necessities of life was 83 per cent above the average for 1913. Prices dropped back in February to 72 per cent, but in March they rallied and in May had advanced to 85 per cent above the pre-war level.

Congress is willing to do anything—anything that isn't too drastic—to check further rises, but senators and representatives would like some definite suggestions from the President. When the peace treaty is out of the way and the cost of living situation approaches the climax, said to be due in the fall, Congress will probably receive such suggestions if nothing has been done in the meantime.

There are several things, in addition to offering suggestions, that opinion in Congress believes the executive branch can do to afford relief. For instance, the Grain Corporation might use the billion dollars at its disposal to "subsidize the American table" by dropping the selling price of wheat below the \$2.26 guarantee at which it buys. Cheaper wheat would be likely to be followed by a sympathetic decline in many other food-stuffs.

Already the War Department, responding to Congressional criticism, has decided to put its 50,000,000 pounds of surplus meats and millions of cans of vegetables at the disposal of American municipalities for retailing to the people. The prospect of \$20 shoes in the fall is leading to agitation in Congress to compel the Department to bring back the 3,000,000 pairs of army shoes it is attempting to sell in France and place them on sale here. All food prices have shown a considerable drop in cities where army supplies have already been sold. The army stores will soon be exhausted, however, and prices are expected to rebound.

The first step Congress takes to cope with rising prices probably will be one recommended by the Federal Trade Commission a year ago in its report on the "Big Five" packers. At the last session bills to control the packers had no chance of success. Far more drastic legislation introduced this session probably will be passed, such has been the increase in the pressure on Congress in the intervening period.

The most striking feature of the Kenyon-Anderson bill, presented at this session, is its provision for conducting, under a federal receivership, the business of any packer, whose "moral bankruptcy" is proved. The principle is an entirely new one and if enacted, the legislation in which it is embodied will be taken before the Supreme Court as soon as possible for a test of its constitutionality.

The federal receiver, under the bill, would be appointed by a United States Circuit Court upon the submission of proof that the packer had violated the law or the terms of his license and would continue in control of the packer's business until satisfactory assurances had been given the court that the business would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to the public interests thereafter.

In addition to licensing the packers, the legislation



Morris in Fargo, North Dakota, Courier News

The anatomy lesson (after Rembrandt)

would deprive them of control of refrigerator cars, stock yards, branch houses and other facilities that have been used to lessen competition and would limit their control of unrelated food products such as fruits, rice, breakfast foods and fish.

By stimulating competition and encouraging establishment of municipal warehouses, slaughter houses and markets, this legislation, if enacted, might reasonably be expected to prevent advances in the price of meats and to lower prices of unrelated products controlled by the packers, out of which most of their profits have been made.

THERE are many other suggestions as to things Congress might do to aid the consumer in his struggle with the high cost of living. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Woolley informs Congress, for instance, that an advance of 30 per cent in freight rates, which will be reflected in increased living costs, will be necessary when the railroads are returned. He suggests that the railroads be government owned and that any deficits that occur in their operation be met out of the federal treasury.

The advance in farm land values, resulting from increased food prices, has tended to send prices still higher. Tax theorists are recommending a high tax on idle lands, to force them into use, and to reduce the speculative values of other lands as a means of bringing down considerably the cost of production of farm products.

The major cause for the rise in the cost of living is the depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar. Congress is being told that by continuing high taxes on those that can afford to pay, thus making new issues of federal securities unnecessary, it can prevent further inflation of the currency and so help to hold prices down.

In its present frame of mind, there is little probability that Congress will go farther than to pass legislation for the control of the packers. Increased pressure, however, may result in greater effort than Congress now expects to put forth. It is watching with deep interest the formation of state committees on food supply and demand by the League of Women Voters, and pondering the possibility of the cost of living becoming a real political issue. Congress does not want such an issue. It would much prefer to campaign on the tariff or on internationalism vs. nationalism in 1920. Nevertheless, there is the prospect of 20,000,000 women voting in the next election and congressmen recognize the danger that the women may decide to make their



Marcus in New York Times

The reception committee

own issues if Congressional performance is not satisfactory.

If the housewives would eliminate extravagant buying and would discipline the corner grocery, many in Congress are inclined to think they would achieve far more practical results than could any amount of legislation. There is some evidence in the recent appeal of the Department of Agriculture to the people to "eat more beef" to support the Congressional view in this respect.

Unless the price of cattle goes up as a result of increased beef consumption, the Department pointed out, stock raisers are in danger of serious financial losses. The consumer had noticed little falling off in the price of beef, yet the price of beef steers at Chicago dropped 23 per cent from March 1 to July 1. The packer didn't get the difference, for the prices of dressed meats at wholesale dropped in proportion. Retail prices showed a very small decline and in some cities an actual increase during the same period.

These figures are good evidence that the fault is with the retailer. Senators from the North and Middle West are recommending that the consumers organize to take the retailer in hand. The solution, they say, is in co-operative methods.

The United States is many years behind Europe in coöperation, they point out. While every third householder in Great Britain is a member of a coöperative society, and 50,000 societies have been organized in Russia, in the United States there are less than 3000 coöperative organizations.

Under the Rochdale system, which is being recommended for the United States, the consumer pays the market price for his supplies at the coöperative store, but gets the profits in dividends. The English coöperatives own not only their farms, factories and tea and coffee plantations, but some of their own ships. Northwestern senators say coöperation, if it is properly put into practise, will solve the high cost of living problem for the United States.

Thus each side looks to the other for a solution. Congress looks to the people to find relief for themselves thru new methods of buying; the people look to Congress to remedy the situation thru legislation. Congress can do much to prevent profiteering near the source by regulating food monopolies, but it cannot regulate the retailer unless there is a national emergency. Concurrent effort by Congress and the consumer would have good effect on the high cost of living. There is, however, little hope of such joint action until the situation grows more acute.

R. M. B.—Washington

Another First Flight

AT the rate of aviation progress nowadays the desperate chance that Hawker took when he tried to fly across the Atlantic less than two months ago belongs in the far distant past. Twenty-nine men the other day landed at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, from a British dirigible in which they had flown across the ocean from Edinburgh. In contrast to the hungry, sleepless, nervous tension of Hawker and his navigator at the end of their flight this crew arrived looking as tho they had traveled with all the comforts of home. And so they had, comparatively speaking. The big dirigible R-34 provided them with comfortable quarters, a chance to sleep four hours out of every eight, good meals (beefsteak, for instance, cooked over the engines), electric lights and heat, a library, and even music.

The comparison, of course, must not be pushed too far. Hawker's flight was made in a tiny, heavier-than-air biplane designed primarily for speed. The lighter-than-air dirigible that brought these twenty-nine passengers on the first flight from Europe to America was one of the two biggest airships in the world—670 feet long and 79 feet wide, as big, in other words, as the ocean liner "Adriatic." And it took as long to fly across the Atlantic as the record time of the fastest steamships. From Edinburgh to Roosevelt Field, 3200 miles, the flying time of the R-34 was four days and a half—a good bit more than the time it would have made if heavy winds had not hindered it.

The British Government built the R-34, and also a sister ship, the R-33, during the war to carry explosives to bomb Germany. The big cigar-shaped gas bag that keeps the ship aloft has a capacity of about 2,200,000 cubic feet and carries underneath three gondolas in which are quarters for the crew and space for the five motors of 250 horsepower each. All the gondolas are enclosed by glass and connected by a huge platform. The R-34 is capable of carrying a load of twenty-one tons, including fuel enough for a cruising radius of 5000 miles. The photographs on pages 86, 87 and 88 are a better description of its size and equipment than words can give.

In the crew, commanded by Major G. H. Scott, that brought the R-34 over was one American naval officer, Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne, who had been with its crew since June 1. His story of this voyage "between two worlds" gives little of the technicality of navigation, but much of the human interest:

"Fairly away, we looked about us to see with what means we were to make the trip. The first thing we investigated, not unnaturally, was the larder. A great quantity of cooked meats, including hams, roast beef, sausages and beefsteak pies, were piled up in the store-room.

"You must not think that our trip was a succession of cold meals. We had only to get out one of our aluminum cooking utensils and go into the engine room, and soon we had a piping hot meal ready. Regularly we heated our broths, tea and cocoa in this manner. And we had on board some hard-boiled eggs, and at our first meal, by way of celebration, I suppose, every man aboard had one of the eggs.

"I say every man, but I am in error, for we had gone only a short distance when we discovered we had thirty instead of twenty-nine aboard. Somehow a lad with a hankering for adventure had stolen aboard the R-34 and got down right next to the keel in a safe hiding place.

"All the way across the ocean we were busy shedding burdensome aviation garb. We certainly discovered one thing on this flight, and that was that no one need fear the cold. One of the first things we did was to don our

lifebelts, which, in addition to keeping one afloat, were designed with a parachute attachment that insured against a too rapid descent in case of accident."

Later in the day he mentions food again:

"By four o'clock that afternoon we checked up and found that we were already more than 600 miles westward. When tea was served we began to get real home-like. The phonograph was started, and we had our beverage, jam and biscuits, to the stirring accompaniment of 'Back Home in Tennessee,' 'The Memphis Blues' and a number of other jazz melodies.

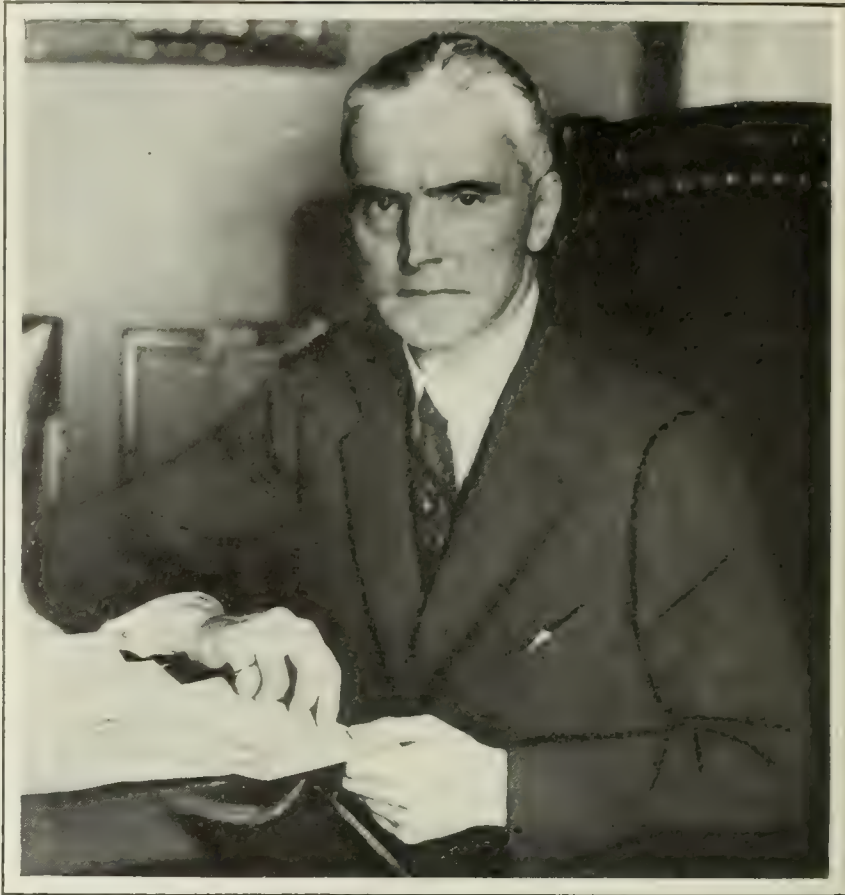
"The morning of July 3 dawned clear. Despite the brilliance of the day, we could not see the ocean, for a blanket of clouds was beneath us. Later, we ran into a cloud pocket—that is, clouds were above and below us—and to avoid this we added 2000 feet to our altitude, rising to nearly 4000 feet. Conditions improving, the R-34 was driven down within 600 feet of the water to ascertain the direction of the wind and the drift.

"The routine watch on and watch off continued without incident. We soon found that life aboard the big dirigible was virtually the same as life aboard a steamship. There was no thought of uncertainty. We were bound for America, and we knew we would get there."

Off Newfoundland the R-34 faced the disagreeable task of bucking an opposition wind of fifty-one miles an hour, which necessitated putting all the engines at full speed and cut into the stock of gasoline so heavily that the airship reached Roosevelt Field with only a few hours' supply left in the tanks.

"One picture at this difficult time," says Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne, "stands out distinctly in my mind. While the wind was howling and our petrol supply was dwindling perhaps to such a point as to imperil our safety, I had occasion to go below. As I entered the sloping quarters I saw two English officers coolly chatting. 'Rather a nasty bit of weather,' said one as I entered. Before I could reply the other, who was peering into a small mirror, busily lathering his face, said: 'Not half as rotten as this new shaving soap some one wished on me.'"

From Scotland to Newfoundland the flying time was only fifty-nine hours. It was from Newfoundland down to Long Island that thunderstorms piled up the difficulties that further slowed down the speed of the flight



Western Newspaper Union

Undersecretary of State is a new office in the Cabinet of the United States, created under the 1919 legislative and judicial appropriation bill and filled for the first time by Frank Lyon Polk, counselor of the State Department, who is now going to Paris to take Secretary Lansing's place in the Peace Conference

and threatened at one time to force a landing near Boston. Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne's diary goes on to say:

"I happened to be at the elevating wheel when we struck the first squall. We were flying at an altitude of 600 feet. In a few seconds I found that the altitude meter registered 1100 feet. Altho we had the rudder hard down, we had been bounced up 500 feet. Those who were in the hammocks were nearly thrown out by the suddenness of the blow."

At Roosevelt Field the United States army and navy authorities had made every provision for welcoming the R-34. Just over the landing field Major Pritchard dropped in a parachute from the airship and directed the 600 Americans detailed to tie down the gas bag. Then keeping precisely over its anchorage the R-34 descended to about 300 feet above land, when it released ten tons of water ballast so as to bring it to the ground in perfect equilibrium and avoid a jar which might disjoint the light skeleton on which the metal-plated skin is stretched.

Almost as soon as it had landed, crowds began pouring out to Mineola to see the world's biggest airship, which began immediately refueling its gas bag and petrol tanks preparatory to the homebound flight, on which it started at midnight, July 9.

Railroad Credit and Dividends

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad recently sold to bankers an issue of thirty-five million dollars of ten-year bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, the proceeds being used to liquidate its floating debt and maturing obligations. The bonds were sold to the public at 96½, or an investment basis of 6½ per cent. Coincident with the sale of the notes was the announcement that the directors had decided to suspend dividends on the common stock, altho they had been paid regularly for nineteen years. The regular dividend of 2 per cent semi-annually was declared on the preferred stock, payable in September, if no objection is made by the Railroad



Wide World

"Votes for Women" is getting to be a popular slogan in Japan now. A national suffrage campaign is under way and a debate in the Japanese Diet at Tokyo on an equal suffrage bill called forth this popular demonstration in front of the building

Administration to advancing funds for the purpose. In issuing the bonds the company agreed that it would set aside from net earnings not less than three and a half million dollars each year until seventeen and a half million dollars have been so set aside, the sums to be used for capital expenditures and general financing. Under the contract with the Government, the Baltimore and Ohio has a rental which is sufficient to provide a balance for the common stock equal to 5.18 per cent on that issue compared with a 4 per cent dividend. Apparently the bankers exacted of the Baltimore and Ohio the same terms as they did several years ago from the Chesapeake and Ohio when that road's finances were in a none too flourishing condition.

The deferring of the Baltimore and Ohio dividend is a matter of national importance. It may be good business for bankers to exact conditions of this sort when they sell bonds to the public. But many investors who have held the stock of this company for many years and considered it a good investment must now be wondering just why a stock which in normal times sold above par should be relegated to the category of "cats and dogs." Particularly so when the Government contract presumably guarantees a 5 per cent dividend during the period of Government control. The fact is that, had the company been operated on its own account instead of for the Government, in the twelve months ended May 31 it would have shown net earnings equivalent to but 35 per cent of its interest charges and nothing for dividends.

The cause may be found in the fact that increased cost of material and wage advances practically ate up the road's revenues. These increases were not offset by increases in gross revenues thru a readjustment of the rates.

The rate question is serious because, with wages advancing on account of the increased cost of living, an increase in rates to remedy the matter would only mean another increase in commodity prices and the resultant demand for higher wages.

Stockholders in general must recall with some irony the fact that President Wilson said: "Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the Government as they would be by the directors of the several railway systems." Those of the Baltimore and Ohio have received the first blow. Stockholders of other railroads which owe the Government large sums for advances may

begin to wonder when they too will be hit. If government control is continued, the discontinuance of dividend payments may be in order on all sides. If the Government releases control of the railroads in a few months without adjusting the rate question and without accepting the roads' long term bonds for money advanced by the Government, the increasing cost of operations will result in no surplus for dividends.

It is well to note that the director general recently said that he was opposed to a rate increase because that would increase the cost of living and create a demand for higher wages by the trainmen. On the other hand, when investors see dividends being passed and even the margin for interest payments grow slimmer and slimmer, they turn readily to industrial securities which not only earn their interest many times over but in many cases earn from ten to fifty dollars per share of common stock.

The Flux of Peoples

WHEN the National Reform Association decided to hold a World's Christian Citizenship Congress in Pittsburgh next November, to discuss the great moral problems of world reconstruction, it appointed, among a number of other commissions, one that will bring up for discussion the international migration of peoples.

Uprooted by calamities, such as pestilence and war, by political and religious persecution, or merely by the incentive of economic betterment, the peoples of the world are in a continual flux, sometimes little more than a trickling of individual families (tho aggregating hundreds of thousands), sometimes more like a concerted movement of whole nations. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, chairman of the commission just mentioned, and a small committee of specialists have been invited to bring before the congress proposals for the organization of an international study of the whole subject, so that henceforth any nation in its immigration and emigration policy might be guided by a knowledge of all available facts.

Just now, the future of migration to the United States is entirely doubtful. Not only are there many different ideas in this country as to the most desirable form of limitation—as instanced by the different bills now before Congress—but it can only be guessed at



Press Illustrating

The aeroplane has come into a career as newsboy now. It delivers late editions of this San Francisco paper to suburbs across the bay



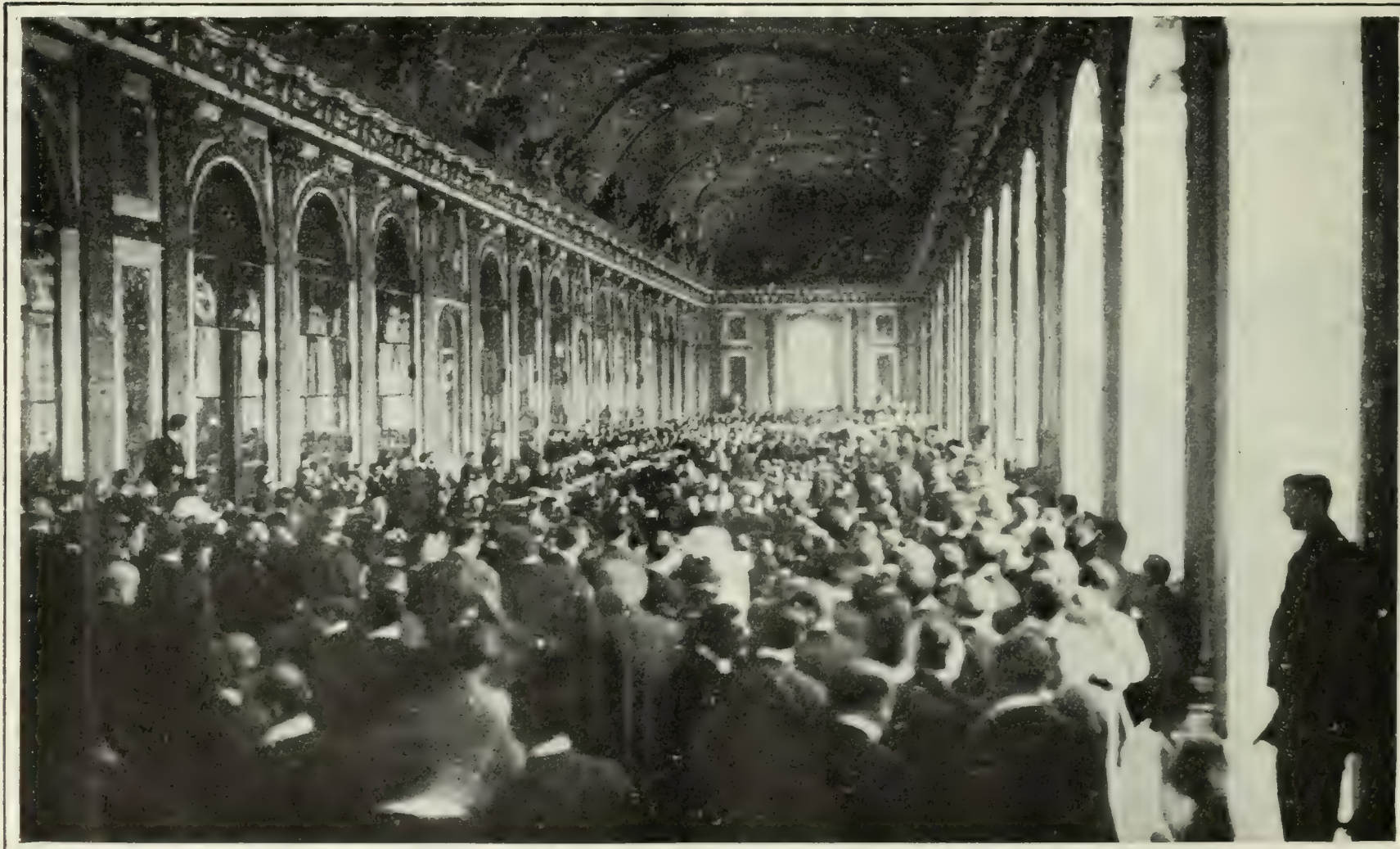
The Actual Signing of the Peace Treaty

PHOTOGRAPHS BROUGHT TO
THIS COUNTRY BY THE R-34

The representatives of all the Allied nations are gathered in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where France was forced to sign the German terms after the war of 1870, watching the delegates of Germany sign the peace treaty that acknowledges her defeat and removes all opportunity of her making another such war of aggression

Press Illustrating

When all the delegates were assembled Premier Clemenceau rose and quietly asked the German representatives to come forward and sign the peace treaty. On "the Tiger's" right hand are President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. On his left is Premier Lloyd George. The German delegates stepped forward to the vacant table in the foreground of the photograph above, and the photograph at the right shows them actually putting Germany's formal signature to the terms of peace. President Wilson is in the far left corner of this picture; the other leaders of the Allies are hidden by the standing Germans. The ceremony of signing was made as simple as possible and afterward the German delegates were dismissed by the side door



As many representatives as could get in crowded the Hall of Mirrors to see the representatives of Germany sign the peace treaty. Fifteen privates from each of the British, French and American forces were invited to witness the ceremony

present from which countries there is likely to be a strong current of migration to this continent and from which there is likely to be a reduced current. This quantitative uncertainty, say Dr. Gulick and his associates, is matched by a lack of concise knowledge concerning the effects of different racial additions to the American stock, the effects of different methods of assimilating immigrants that have been tried, and the effects of the complicated treaties and understandings that exist between various nations in regard to migration and settlement.

They therefore propose the establishment of a bureau that is to be international in scope and will make use of all the statistical and other information already available in the different countries for the purpose of compiling a convincing body of facts on all questions relating to immigration and emigration.

No problems of national sovereignty are raised by the plan, which is not for the purpose of propaganda or of advocacy for any established policy, but rather for honest investigation and collaboration between the immigration and emigration experts of the different countries.

Nor is it the present intention of those interested in the proposal that either the League of Nations or any other official body should be asked to adopt it and carry it out thru governmental channels which might not act with sufficient openness of purpose or alertness to all significant facts. On the other hand, the coöperation of all public bodies that can throw light on these big questions will be sought, so that the information collected may be accurate and up to date.

As at present planned, the bureau will have three divisions, on statistics, on information and on legislative drafting. The first named will not only study the social and economic causes of migration and gather all available statistics bearing on them, but will also try to induce the different governments to adopt uniform statistical methods, so that in future all figures relating to immigration and emigration may be comparable. The division on information will concern itself with industrial and economic opportunities for prospective immigrants and counteract false and misleading propaganda with accurate information. It will also study racial relations in areas where different races are in intimate contact, so as to prevent such appalling misfits as have in every age led to civil strife and the slaughter of unknown thousands.

The division on legislative drafting, according to the preliminary plan, will analyze and compare the immigration and emigration laws of the different countries, in regard not only to big policies but also to such details as medical inspection at the ports of entry, passport requirements, and the like. It will look into the question of ship accommodation for immigrants—which in many ways has remained scandalous in spite of some modern reforms—and possibly propose international legislation on such matters as these. It will assist individual nations on the basis of all the facts compiled, to accomplish by legislation whatever the national policy might be as regards the influx and efflux of population, instead of legislating, as they are now obliged to do, in the dark.

In short, it is hoped with the aid of such a bureau to make the migration of peoples and of individuals less irresponsible and chaotic, to help prevent the frightful calamity of misfits as regards climate, economic opportunities and racial associations that have so often characterized the migration of peoples, and, on the other hand, perhaps to allay fears that are ill-founded and thus to prevent the adoption of needlessly and harmfully restrictive measures.



Zislin in *Les Annales*

"With much joy, emotional gratitude and pride," says the French caption of this sketch, "France celebrates the recovery of her dear provinces, Alsace-Lorraine"

The Franco-American Treaty

THE military conditions imposed upon Germany, tho of unprecedented stringency, did not, in the opinion of Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, afford France adequate protection against another invasion by Germany in the future. To satisfy the French, who evidently feared that the newly founded League of Nations might not prove forcible and efficient enough to prevent sudden aggression from beyond the Rhine, Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson consented to present to their respective legislative bodies a special treaty guaranteeing aid in such an emergency. President Wilson, following the same principle as he had with the German treaty, was insistent that the text should not be made public until it was placed before the United States Senate, but when he left Paris, M. Clemenceau, in order to check popular clamor, released it to the press.

The agreement begins by stating that the United States and France "apprehend that the stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine cannot assure immediately to France on one hand and to the United States on the other, as signatory powers to the treaty of Versailles, appropriate security and protection," and that unprovoked aggression by Germany against France would not only violate the Versailles treaty,

thus exposing France anew to the intolerable burden of unprovoked war, but that such aggression on the part of Germany would constitute an act reputed by the treaty of Versailles as being against all the powers signatory to the treaty and calculated to trouble the peace of the world, involving inevitably and directly the states of Europe and indirectly the entire world, as experience has amply and unhappily demonstrated.

The treaty then recites Articles XLII, XLIII and

XLIV of the Treaty of Versailles prohibiting Germany from maintaining fortifications or armed forces within 50 kilometers east of the Rhine, and adds:

In case these stipulations should not assure immediately to France appropriate security and protection, the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her aid in case of any unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by Germany.

The corresponding agreement with England, for the most part the same, here reads a little differently: that the British Government "is willing to undertake to support the French Government" instead of being "bound immediately to come to her aid."

It is provided that the treaty with the United States shall not come into force until the treaty with Great Britain is ratified, and *vice versa*, so neither party will be bound unless the other consents to the same obligation.

It is further provided that the Council of the Society of Nations must approve of the treaty and may at any future time abrogate it on demand of one of the parties in case a majority of the Council "finds that the Society itself assures sufficient protection."

The proposed treaties are criticized in Italy and Belgium because they do not also safeguard these countries.

The Trial of the Kaiser

WHEN Premier Lloyd George returned from Paris and reported the results of the Peace Conference to the House of Commons, the passage in his speech that elicited the most applause was this:

If wars of this kind are to be prevented those personally responsible for them, who have taken part in plotting and planning them, should be held personally responsible. Therefore the Entente decided that the man who undoubtedly had the primary responsibility, in the judgment, at any rate, of the Allies, should be tried for the offenses he committed in breaking treaties he was bound to honor and by that means bringing on the war.

It is an exceptional course, and it is a pity that it is, because if it had been done before there would have been fewer wars. The Allied countries unanimously decided that

a tribunal—an interallied one—should sit in London for the trial of the person chiefly responsible for the war.

The announcement that the trial would be held in London came as a complete surprise not only to the outside world but even to members of the Conference who might be supposed to know. Secretary Lansing, who was chairman of the Committee on Responsibilities for the War, learned of it first from the newspapers, and Ambassador White and General Bliss were equally ignorant of this "unanimous decision."

It is said that Clemenceau wanted the trial in Paris, but the others objected that French sentiment was too strong for a fair verdict. Then Clemenceau and Lloyd George agreed on Washington as far enough away, but Wilson promptly vetoed the proposal.

On second thought the British public is not certain that it would be best to have the Kaiser brought to London. He is the first grandson of Queen Victoria and cousin of King George, and it would be injurious to royal prestige to see him imprisoned, tried and executed in the Tower of London, only a short walk away from Buckingham Palace. On the other hand, the Liberals and Laborites are opposed to the trial as a travesty on justice, since his enemies would be his judges. They fear also that it would rouse a reaction in Germany for the restoration of the monarchy.

The question of holding the Kaiser responsible for the war was on the agenda of the Paris Conference for the open plenary session of April 28, but the subject was not discussed.

But in the secret plenary session of May 6, the day before the draft of the treaty was handed to the Germans, the trial was decided upon. It is now revealed that the reason for the omission of the question in the public session was because General Smuts was prepared to protest against the punishment of the German rulers. Possibly he remembered the time when the British Government demanded that he and his colleague, General Botha, be delivered over for trial in the Tower. The Boers refused to surrender their leaders, and so the war was continued for two years longer. When the present treaty was finally signed at Versailles, General Smuts did give out a protest to the press, in which he said:

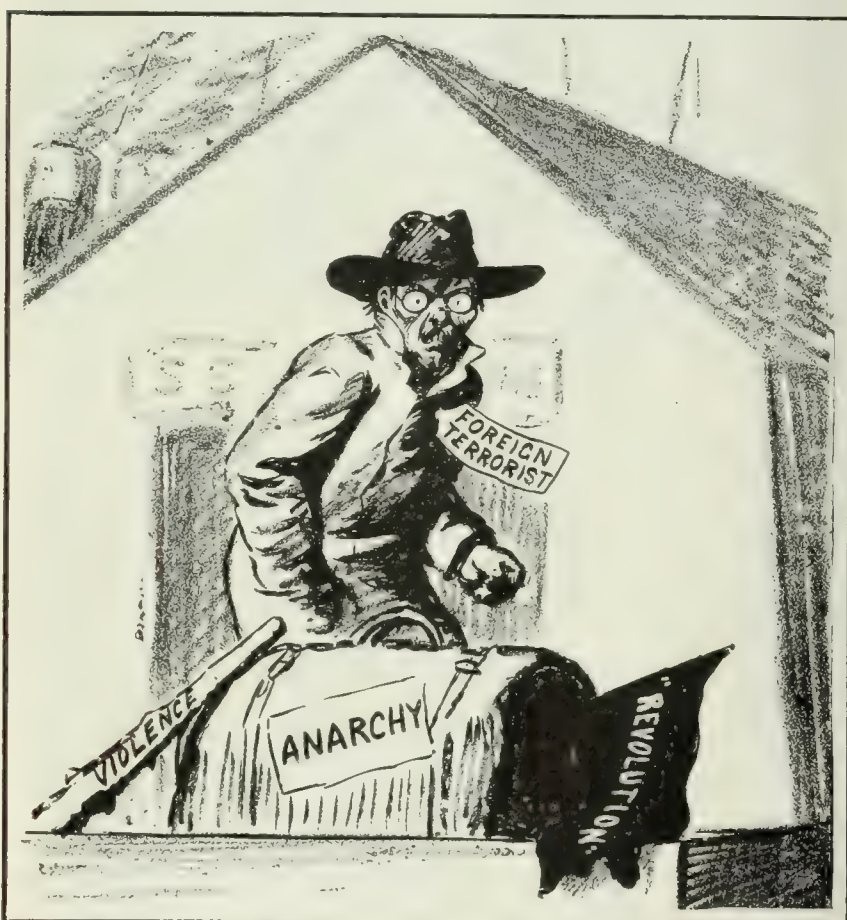
A new heart must be given not only to our enemies, but also to ourselves; a contrite spirit for the woes which have overwhelmed the world; a spirit of pity, mercy and forgiveness for the sins and wrongs which we have suffered. There are punishments foreshadowed over most of which a calmer mood may yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion.

The Dutch have been most reluctant to surrender the Kaiser and Kronprinz, for Holland has always prided itself on its protection of political refugees, but it is expected that if the demand is made in the name of the League of Nations their scruples will be overcome and they will yield.

The Crown Prince has declared: "The Allies can only have my dead body. I will myself decide on my life or death." Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of the ex-Emperor, telegraphed to King George:

In fulfillment of the natural duty of son and officer, I, with my four younger brothers, place myself at your majesty's disposal, in place of my imperial father, in the event of his extradition, in order by our sacrifice to spare him such degradation. In the name of Princes Adalbert, August Wilhelm, Oscar, and Joachim.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as Chancellor in 1914, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, as head of the army, have declared themselves solely responsible for governmental and military acts and on constitutional grounds demand to be put on trial in place of the Emperor.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

For export

Soviet Rule in Hungary

A SPECIAL session of the Paris Supreme Council was held on July 7 to consider the possibility of overthrowing the Soviet Government at Budapest, which, as Mr. Hoover testified, was preventing the re-victualing of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania by refusing passage for provisions over Hungarian railroads and on the Danube. When, on March 25, Count Karolyi, in despair of the triumph of Wilson's principles, turned over the Hungarian Government to Bela Kun and the Communists, it was generally expected by the outside world that the Red régime would soon collapse. In fact, it was reported to have surrendered a week later and several times since. For instance, on May 5 the *London Times* said: "The fall of Bela Kun shows how monstrously we should have been fooled in Hungary if we had taken the Bolshevik farce seriously." At that time Czechoslovak, Rumanian, Serbian and French forces were closing in upon Budapest from all sides, and it was expected that the capital would soon fall into their hands. Besides such external pressure, the monarchists were plotting and the peasants in revolt. Budapest was famine-stricken and overcrowded to double its ordinary population by idle refugees and demobilized soldiers.

But, as in Russia, the Soviet proved to have unexpected powers of resistance. Bela Kun organized Workmen's Battalions, which halted the Rumanians and inflicted severe defeats upon the veteran Czechoslovak troops under French officers. Now the Allied Military Intelligence Bureau reports "Bela Kun's strength is spreading and that 200,000 Hungarians might rally to his support, altho not half could be equipped." The Red army has proved particularly efficient in its artillery service.

Vienna is threatened with a Bolshevik rising, which, it is said, Bela Kun is prepared to support by an army of 14,200 infantry and 500 cavalry, with 200 machine guns and 150 cannon. The Communists claim that their propaganda affected the Czech, Slovak, Rumanian and French soldiers, and that the French generals can only rely upon their Senegalese forces.

Altho the Communist régime has held sway in Hungary only three months, and has been beset by enemies within and without, still it has been able to outline and even put into effect some of the characteristic features of its policy. The suffrage is granted to "all those of either sex who have completed the eighteenth year and live from work useful to society." Votes are not allowed to employers of labor, persons living on invested funds, idle women keeping servants, insane persons, clergymen and criminals. The Soviet recognizes no distinction of race or national boundaries. Marriage has not been interfered with, but divorce has been made easier. The Church has been separated from the state and religion made a matter of individual preference. The clergymen are supported, as in the United States, by voluntary contributions. Religious instruction is prohibited in the schools, and instead of hymns and prayers there are singing of the "Internationale" and "rhythmically expressed utterances of the proletarian spirit." Teachers are given the highest salary allowed by law, and an elaborate system of universal education has been planned. The school age has been raised to sixteen, and opportunities for advanced technical and scientific training are provided at state expense to those capable of profiting by it. Artists and musicians, selected as worthy by their peers, are salaried by the state. Works of art in private hands have been transferred to public museums. Theaters, music halls, and cinemas have been socialized, with lowering of prices and raising of artistic standards. A labor

union card is necessary for admission unless there are vacant seats left. Performances of Shakespeare, Schiller, Shaw and Molière, as well as new revolutionary plays, are being given in Budapest.

The officer in charge of the Budapest Red Guard claims that Budapest under his control "has become the safest of great cities" and in proof of this publishes police statistics to show that suicides, accidents and crimes of most kinds have greatly decreased in comparison with last year. This is confirmed by H. N. Brailsford, who says in the *London Herald*: "A more orderly city than Budapest I have never seen in my wanderings." One reason for this is doubtless the enforcement of prohibition. Tippling and tipping are alike forbidden.

Factories and mines are put in the control of a soviet of seven elected by the employees. The former owner, if competent and willing, is generally retained as manager at the maximum salary of 3000 crowns a month (nominally \$600, actually about \$75). Wages are fixed and products marketed by the Central Soviet Committee.

The large landed estates are not broken up into small holdings but kept intact so as to utilize power machinery. Ten thousand acre estates are handled as a whole by soviets elected by the agricultural gild, each member of which is obligated to work 120 days a year on the farm. After giving each family such rations as it needs the surplus is sold thru the District Central which purchases the machinery and seed needed. Half the surplus is set aside for improvements and the rest distributed to the members of the gild according to the hours they have worked. Estates under 100 acres have so far not been interfered with. The villages are not socialized until—after sufficient instruction by the soviet missionaries—they petition for it.

In the cities communism has been put into full effect. No man is allowed to have more than one room, two suits, four shirts, two pairs of boots and four pairs of socks so long as any man has less. On account of the war and the embargo there is a great shortage of all raw material, especially cotton, leather and coal, as well as medicine and food. Newspapers are reduced to small



Lou in Sydney, Australia, Bulletin

Curious Passer-by: "What did you blow up your house for?"
Bolshevik: "Ah-ha! There were a couple of leaks in the roof."

sheets consisting mostly of official decrees. There is practically no freedom for the press or for the expression of opposition. Elections are ostensibly open, but the Socialist Party caucus prepares ballots with its chosen candidates and these are never scratched. The Soviet Government was established without bloodshed and for the first few weeks there were no executions except of Red Guards guilty of murder or pillaging. But the peasant revolt about Oedenburg, in western Hungary, was crushed out with great slaughter. On June 24 a counter-revolutionary rising began with the seizure of the telegraph and telephone stations at Budapest by students from the Military Academy. Three monitors on the Danube under command of naval officers opened fire on the Soviet headquarters. The object of the counter-revolutionists was to overthrow the Commune and offer the crown of Hungary to Prince Alexander of Serbia. But the insurrection was put down and as a warning forty students and three officers were executed. Bela Kun, the Soviet Foreign Minister, declares:

The present weakness of the dictatorship is responsible for these troubles. The bourgeoisie must be crushed without mercy. To proclaim kindness and leniency would be to shake the confidence of the proletariat. We do not want equality, but the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Food Riots in Italy

PUBLIC opinion in Italy ascribes the high prices of the necessities of life to the extortions of profiteers, and this feeling eventuated in mass movements for the seizure of food supplies in many cities. At Florence, Genoa, Milan, Palermo and other places the Government was virtually superseded by soviets or chambers of labor composed of workingmen and demobilized soldiers, and under their directions provision stores and private stocks were confiscated and brought to the marketplace, where they were sold at prices 50 to 70 per cent below their former figures.

In some places this wholesale confiscation was carried on in an orderly and systematic manner with the tacit consent of the municipal authorities. In others it degen-

erated into mere looting and wanton destruction of property, and the efforts of the police and soldiery to put down such depredations caused numerous casualties.

The new Government of Signor Nitti handled the dangerous situation with firmness and tact. Recognizing the reality of the grievance, a royal decree was issued punishing profiteers by a fine of \$2000 or imprisonment from three months to three years with confiscation of goods. The King's commissioner for Florence, who some months ago replaced the mayor, put the population on rations and ordered food sold at half price. Restaurants which had been charging \$3 for lunch and \$5 for dinner were required to cut down their rates by 30 per cent. Clothing, shoes and other necessities are also being reduced, with the understanding that the dealers will be reimbursed by the Government for their losses.

From a letter just received from Florence we learn that provisions have been selling there at the following prices: Sugar, 34 cents a pound; beef, chicken and fish, \$1 a pound; bread, flour and corn meal, 4½ cents; rice, 8 cents; milk, 7 cents a quart, and eggs, 67 cents a dozen. These prices, tho unprecedentedly high for Italy, do not represent the real hardship of the situation, for some of these commodities could not be obtained at any price, and for the rest the dealers often charged all they could possibly get regardless of normal or legal prices.

The movement in its political aspect is mostly republican, Socialist or Bolshevik, but in Rome a plot of anarchists was nipped in the bud by the arrest of sixteen of the conspirators. Their plan was to attack the central part of the capital with hand grenades and start a mutiny among the garrison at Fort Pietralata, four miles from Rome. Thirty anarchists motored out to the fort, but were fired upon by the soldiers.

In France, Germany, Austria and most European countries similar conditions prevail and similar disorders have occurred, tho not yet on such a scale. Lord Robert Cecil, speaking in Parliament of the Italian news, said he believed that Europe was on the verge of a financial disaster of incredible magnitude and "they might get thru or they might not."



Nearly ten thousand students from more than a hundred different nations are learning American ideals and methods at colleges and universities in the United States in order to put the results of this education into practise in their own countries. The men who will harness the waterfalls of South America, open the mines of China and build the railways of Africa are now in our engineering schools. India is looking to American agricultural institutions to teach her how famine among 300,000,000 people can be averted. To make the most of the opportunity that this group of students offers to promote international good will there was formed in 1911 the "Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students." Mr. Charles D. Hurrey, who appears in the top row of the picture dressed in white, is the general secretary. The committee publishes magazines in the various languages, organizes gatherings, and each summer invites about 500 of the students to a camp. It was at the Northfield camp this year that this photograph of one representative group was taken. Each man comes from a different nation. Top row—left to right—Syria, Italy, Russia, Chile, U. S. A., Spain, Argentina, Africa, France. Second row—New Zealand, Philippines, China, Rumania, Peru, Venezuela, Greek, Albania. Bottom row—Japan, Armenia, India, Egypt, Porto Rico, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba

For the Greater Security of France

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

THE texts of the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain guaranteeing the security and protection of France against Germany were published last week. The treaties provide in effect that in case Germany violates the provisions of the Peace Treaty which compel her to dismantle all the fortifications within a distance of fifty kilometers east of the Rhine and to cease all maneuvers and military activities in that region, Great Britain and the United States shall "immediately" come to the aid of France. It is further provided that the treaties must be validated by a majority vote of the Council of the League of Nations and that they shall remain in force until, "upon demand of one of the parties to the treaty," a majority of the Council decides that the League itself provides "sufficient protection" to France.

There have been no more devout disciples of world federation than the French people. The League of Nations has wellnigh been the religion of the poilu. But the French Government has been a tardy convert. When I interviewed Premier Clemenceau a year ago on my first trip to Europe and asked him to express an opinion on the League of Nations, he plainly showed his impatience with the plan, and even after President Wilson arrived in Paris he made a public statement in which he said that he preferred the old system of alliances to any League of Nations likely to be worked out in the Peace Treaty.

When I arrived in Paris the end of January, on my second trip to Europe, I found that Clemenceau and the French Government were verbally supporting the League, but it was an open secret that the governmental espousal of the cause was more in deference to the world's public opinion than from any recently acquired belief that the bad old times should be discarded in favor of the new era of international coöperation.

But fortunately under the Briand ministry that preceded that of Clemenceau, a very able commission, under the distinguished presidency of Leon Bourgeois had been appointed to work out the plans for a League of Nations. This commission, despite the lukewarm support of Clemenceau, made a strong report, which the Government adopted and presented to the Allied nations as France's contribution to the League idea. I have never seen the text of this report, but from my intimate and daily contact with the leaders of public opinion in France, and especially with the members of the French League of Nations Association, of which M. Bourgeois was also president, I am convinced that France was the one important nation at the Peace Conference that actually proposed to invest the League with certain sovereign powers, hitherto reserved to the nations themselves.

I can perhaps make this clear by contrasting the "delegated" and "automatic" forms of a League as defined by President Lowell, in "The Covenant," published in book form last week. Says President Lowell:

There are two possible forms in which a league to maintain peace may be organized. These may be termed the delegated and the automatic forms. The first of these is like a federation of states, where certain powers are delegated to a central authority, whose action, within those limits, is binding on the several states. In a league constructed in such a manner a central organ would have power to issue directions which the members of the League

agree to obey. The automatic form is more simple, more primitive, but not ill-adapted to sovereign states whose duties to the League are so few that they can be specifically enumerated in a covenant. It consists in prescribing definitely the obligations which the members assume, or will assume on the happening of a certain event, and giving no authority to any central organ to exercise its discretion in giving orders binding upon them.

France proposed the "delegated" form of a League, and not the "automatic" form which was afterward established in the Covenant. She wanted a League with a strong central authority, largely because of her fear of Germany. France had seen the Allies weak and almost beaten until they united and unified their strength under the command of Marshal Foch. Moreover, France never forgets that her population is only half as large as Germany's. She cannot take the chances that other nations can who live farther away from Teutonic Kultur.

When President Wilson made his famous speech before the French Senate, he happened to say that the French frontier was also the frontier of civilization. This was instantly taken up all over France, and the leading French statesmen and publicists lost no time in demanding, that, if Mr. Wilson was correct, then the world must guarantee the frontier of civilization and not leave it to France alone.

DURING all this discussion the Covenant was in process of being framed in committee. The French delegation seemed to be in full accord with all that was being done. But on February 11, only two days before the committee finished its labors and when the Covenant was practically drafted, the French delegation threw a bombshell into the Committee by making the three following revolutionary proposals: First, that England and America should keep large armies indefinitely on the Rhine; second, that an international general staff be organized to supervise the international army of the League, and third, that the League should have power to send its agents into each country to see that nothing was being done to endanger the peace of the League. The English and United States delegates vigorously protested, but the French were firm and something resembling a deadlock ensued. The situation, as far as the United States was concerned, was critical, for President Wilson was about to leave for home and it was vitally important for him, for obvious political reasons, to have the full draft of the Covenant in his pocket when he arrived in America. That afternoon, after the committee adjourned, one of the American delegates said to me, "the League of Nations is on the rocks."

I had a long conference that evening with M. Bourgeois. He said, among other things, that I had been misinformed as to France's demands. All that France really wanted was:

1. That the League be given such supervisory powers over national armaments that no nation could secretly arm without it being known by the League.

2. That there should be every assurance that other members of the League would come as quickly as time and distance permitted to France's aid, in case "the frontier of civilization" was menaced.

3. That the international army of the League, whether organized in quotas or amalgamated in one international

unit, should be adequate to protect France or any other member of the League from sudden attack.

But happily the French delegates were persuaded not to delay matters any further, so they announced that they would agree to the Covenant provided they could bring up their special demands later, when the Covenant was laid on the table for suggestions from the world.

Accordingly, when the Covenant was brought before the plenary session of the Peace Conference, on February 14, M. Bourgeois, in seconding President Wilson's speech, said:

There are special dangers for countries like France, Belgium, Serbia, and the new states that are in the stage of formation in Central Europe. It is necessary to give them special guarantees. . . .

Now, it is necessary for us to control the war industries all over the world. The nations, who are the contracting parties of the covenant, pledge themselves mutually to communicate to each other full information about their armaments and their means of production. This is a very good plan, with which I am particularly satisfied.

At the same time, I propose an amendment, which I think I ought to mention. I thought it would be necessary to institute a permanent organization for purposes of inspection, and this amendment was not at the moment embodied in the text. We have accepted the text as it is before you, and we now mention that amendment. It is because—as the whole scheme is going to be discussed by the world—it is better that all the points that have given occasion for important observations should be mentioned.

Here is a second point. Take a state that violates the international covenant. That state is supposed to be in a state of war against all the members of the League, and all are prepared to compel it to execute its obligations. But war is not something that can proceed at once, especially when the question is how to bring together forces belonging to states which are very different from each other and may be at the four corners of the world. Each nation will have to wait in order to act until a certain procedure is gone thru and until for each particular nation a vote has been taken by its parliament—and so on. This means time and delay.

And, supposing that there is on the part of the aggressor a will to precipitate a situation, then we must provide for the possibility. For this purpose it would be desirable to have all the means of resistance studied and concerted action prepared before the occasion arises. This would be the best check against any ill design.

If the would-be aggressor knows that resistance is fully prepared against any action such as he contemplated then he will be restrained. Where, on the other hand, he knows that no such preparation exists and that sudden action on his part would encounter no prepared and well-thought-out resistance, perhaps he would not be restrained and it would be extremely dangerous.

AFTER the first draft of the Covenant was published the amendments came thick and fast, especially from the United States. As one of the American representatives has since written me, the American delegation tried in every possible way to embody the suggestions made by our senators in the treaty. They even got the Monroe Doctrine acknowledged by name in the text of the Covenant, tho I understand that this was anything but palatable to the English and French delegates.

It was of course a great compliment to the United States that the Monroe Doctrine, after nearly a hundred years, was recognized as international law, tho it was unfortunate, I think, that we were the first ones to insist on a change being made in the Covenant simply to recognize specifically a policy which was amply guaranteed in the articles of the Covenant itself.

During this period France again brought her three demands before the revision committee. But all the other delegates were against her, and France, unlike the United States in the case of the Monroe Doctrine, grace-

fully yielded. It is understood, however, she will bring them up again before the Council or Assembly of the League as soon as the League is established.

Thereupon, as a sop to France, the treaties with England and the United States were drafted. I am sure that France is amply protected under the terms of the Covenant against German aggression without these treaties, as the Monroe Doctrine was protected in the original draft without the necessity of adding Article XXI to satisfy Republican Senators. But I think nevertheless the Senate should ratify the treaty negotiated with us for the following reasons:

FIRST, because it will take a long time—perhaps several years—before any military policy of the League can be determined and worked out. This is evident because

(1) The treaty must first be ratified by the various parliaments.

(2) The declaration of ratification must be deposited with the secretariat.

(3) The Council must meet and determine the preliminaries of disarmament.

(4) The Permanent Commission of Experts must be constituted.

(5) The Permanent Commission must survey the field and make recommendations.

(6) The Council must agree to these recommendations.

(7) The governments must accept the Council's advice.

(8) All these seven previous steps must be taken before the nations can even begin to disarm. Therefore, it is evident that while the military program of the League is being worked out it may be well to have England and America give France a special guarantee to stand behind her in case Germany attacks her.

Second, it is France that asks this of the United States. Surely the American people can grant pretty nearly anything that France would ask of us. The great Republic of Europe has always been our best friend among the nations. She has endured unspeakable sufferings. No nation has borne more the brunt of war than she. If she thinks this extra protection is necessary, that should be sufficient to determine our acquiescence.

Third, having asked for so many special amendments for ourselves in the treaty, it ill becomes us now to raise objections when another nation follows our example. Tho the Democrats of the Senate might not feel obligated by this argument, it surely ought to appeal to every Republican senator, for it is the Republicans in the upper house who have forced these various concessions in America's interest.

It should be said in conclusion that this proposed alliance is not of the entangling variety against which George Washington so urgently warned the American people. It is merely a proposal to double-rivet the safety of France during the transitional stage between the signing of the peace treaty and the time when the League of Nations gets into running order. And just as soon as the Council by majority vote thinks the objects for which the treaties were established are attained the treaties will be denounced. It may be added that if the Senate now should refuse to ratify these treaties almost everything that has been done during the past two years in bringing the French and American people into closer relations will be undone. The French people would certainly take it as a rebuke, if not an insult. They might feel it unsafe to demobilize, and failure to demobilize might spell revolution. Let the Senate do what France asks. We can afford to be extra generous to our tried and true friend.

Ireland—Republic or Dominion

An Editorial

By Harold Howland

THE plea of the Irishman who bears bravely the style of "President" of the non-existent "Irish Republic" may well make its appeal to the hearts of Americans, lovers of liberty. It is a way the Irish have with them. But it will hardly make an equal impression on their heads. It ought not to.

England owes vast arrearages of justice and fair treatment to Ireland. The debt must be squared before either England or Ireland can be at peace. It is a black mark on the record of the English people that the debt was so long denied, then haggled over, and finally thrust aside on the plea of more pressing matters across the Channel—the English, not the Irish. Where was and is the famed British love of fair play? England's treatment of Ireland isn't "cricket"—more damning comment on an act of Englishmen one cannot make.

But, all this notwithstanding, the vaulting ambition of our exuberant Irish friends of the Sinn Fein complexion "o'erleaps itself" when it demands independence and not a ha'penny less. England cannot and should not consent to the establishment of an Irish Republic severed and distinct from the British Empire. The British Isles are logically, naturally, inevitably a unit in the international world. You cannot make two independent nations out of them without inviting trouble and possible disaster. There is something more to this matter of the creation of national entities than is covered by a blithe repetition of the phrase "self-determination of peoples" or that other "consent of the governed." Both these noble phrases have truth in them; but neither of them contains all the truth that every individual case needs for its regulation.

Else why were not the Confederate States of America justified in their desire to determine for themselves their political destiny?

Shall Americans now encourage a part of the United Kingdom to secede as some Englishmen encouraged a

part of the United States to secede a half century ago? There is a better way out for Ireland, for England and for the world. Sir Horace Plunkett, brave, gentle, wise Irishman, urges it upon his hot-headed and volatile countrymen, and upon the tight-minded Englishmen across the channel. It is a grand solution, better than Home Rule, that once would have satisfied most of the Irish, because it gives more to Ireland; better than independence, that the Sinn Feiners demand, because it preserves more for the Empire.

Ireland should be made a Dominion, self-governing as Canada or Australia or New Zealand. The Irish members should leave their seats "below the gangway" in the British House of Commons to constitute their own Parliament in Dublin. That way the Irish would have all the independence they could use. Canada and Australia and New Zealand do not lack for freedom. They would not lose the tremendous advantage that comes from membership in the British Empire, that great champion of the Anglo-Saxon ideals of freedom, justice and morality.

The Sinn Feiners are complaining bitterly now that they are not given membership in the League of Nations and demand independence as a pre-requisite to that end. But a quicker way into the League lies before them, if only they can induce themselves and the British to take it. Five great dominions of the British Empire have their separate voting membership in the League of Nations—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. Why not a sixth—Ireland?

Would that there might arise in England a man strong enough to take the Tories in one hand and the Sinn Feiners in the other and knock their heads together until they were ready to accept a good old-fashioned British compromise. Englishmen pride themselves on "muddling thru." On the Irish question they have muddled long enough. It's time they began to insist on muddling *thru*.

Editorially Speaking

Welcome home, sir.

"Eat More Meat" preaches the Department of Agriculture. "Beef, lamb and veal—three times a day if you wish. The war is over, all restrictions on meat are off," urge the Cattle Growers and Live Stock Associations. But "Fifty cents a pound" says the butcher. And what's a poor housewife to do?

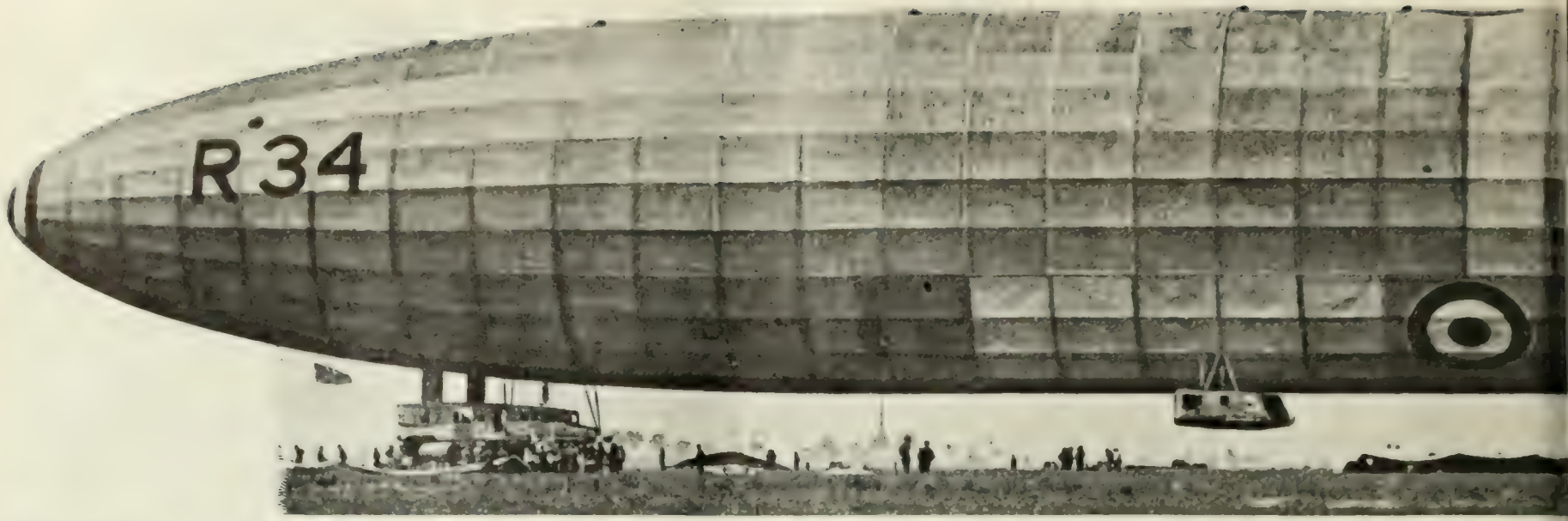
Willard and Dempsey found enough fans to pay half a million dollars for the privilege of watching them fight three rounds. But the thrill of their boxing match did not penetrate our contempt for the champion "fighters" who had failed to notice a worthier arena two years ago in France.

The late Ameer of Afghanistan offended the consciences of his subjects by taking up the outlandish custom of golf-playing. So they murdered him and put a stop to the game by burying him on the golf links at Kabul. The late Sultan of Morocco owed his downfall to his fondness for photography in direct violation of the

second commandment. A Mohammedan ruler has to be conservative in his recreations.

If some of our enterprising capitalists would organize a company to insure against Bolshevism they would be overwhelmed with applications and could charge their own rates. Of course, they would require a preliminary examination of the country or community applying for insurance to determine its internal temperature, richness of blood, and power of resistance to infection.

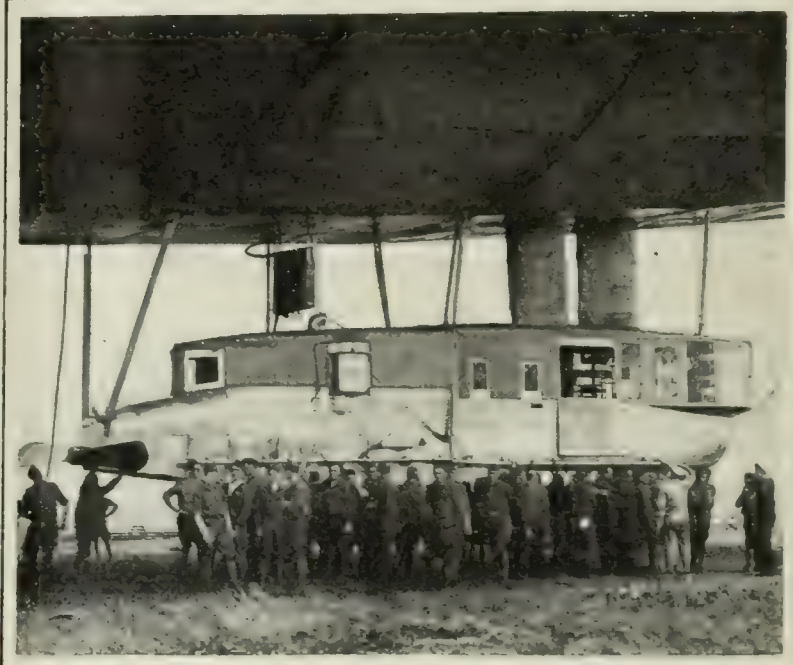
We can at last give our readers official and authoritative figures as to the number of Reds executed in Finland when the White Guards under General Mannerheim overcame them. J. N. Reuter in *The Contemporary Review* states that 59 of the prisoners were executed. A. Rauanheimo, of the Finnish Government Bureau, in *The Nation* says the number was 130, and S. Nuorteva of the Russian Soviet Bureau says that over 10,000 of them were shot and 10,000 of them starved in prison camps. We do not say what our readers are to do with these figures now they have got them.



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The From To N

The dirigible
flight from Eu
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of 3200 miles
and carried
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a stowaway—
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and refused to



Paul Thompson

Here are the rear and forward gondolas of the R-34 resting almost on the ground at Roosevelt Field and surrounded by some of the six hundred dough boys that helped tie the giant airship down

Roosevelt Field and the aviation camp at Mineola as they looked from the approaching airship. In the foreground are some of the army planes lined up outside the hangars. The boundaries of the big flying field are marked distinctly by a border of trees. In the background is the encampment proper.





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These three mechanics of the R-34 were photographed just after they landed, wearing their flight suits with a parachute attachment in front ready for instant emergency use. At the right is the parachute jump that Major Pritchard made from an altitude of 2000 feet to Roosevelt Field to superintend the landing of the R-34. The fact that the camera was just under the big dirigible gives it the queer effect of a nose dive

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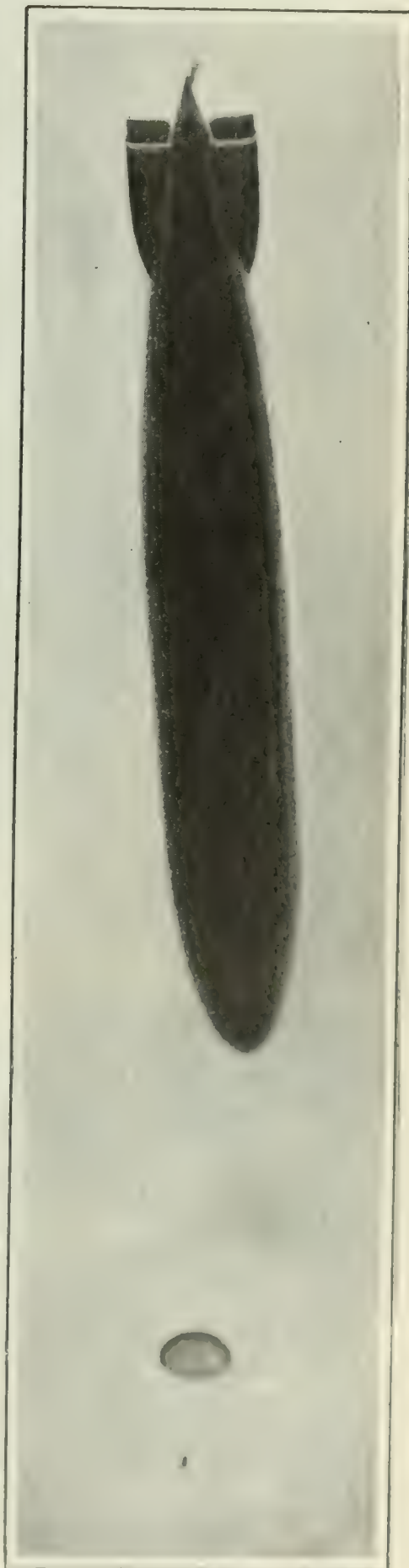


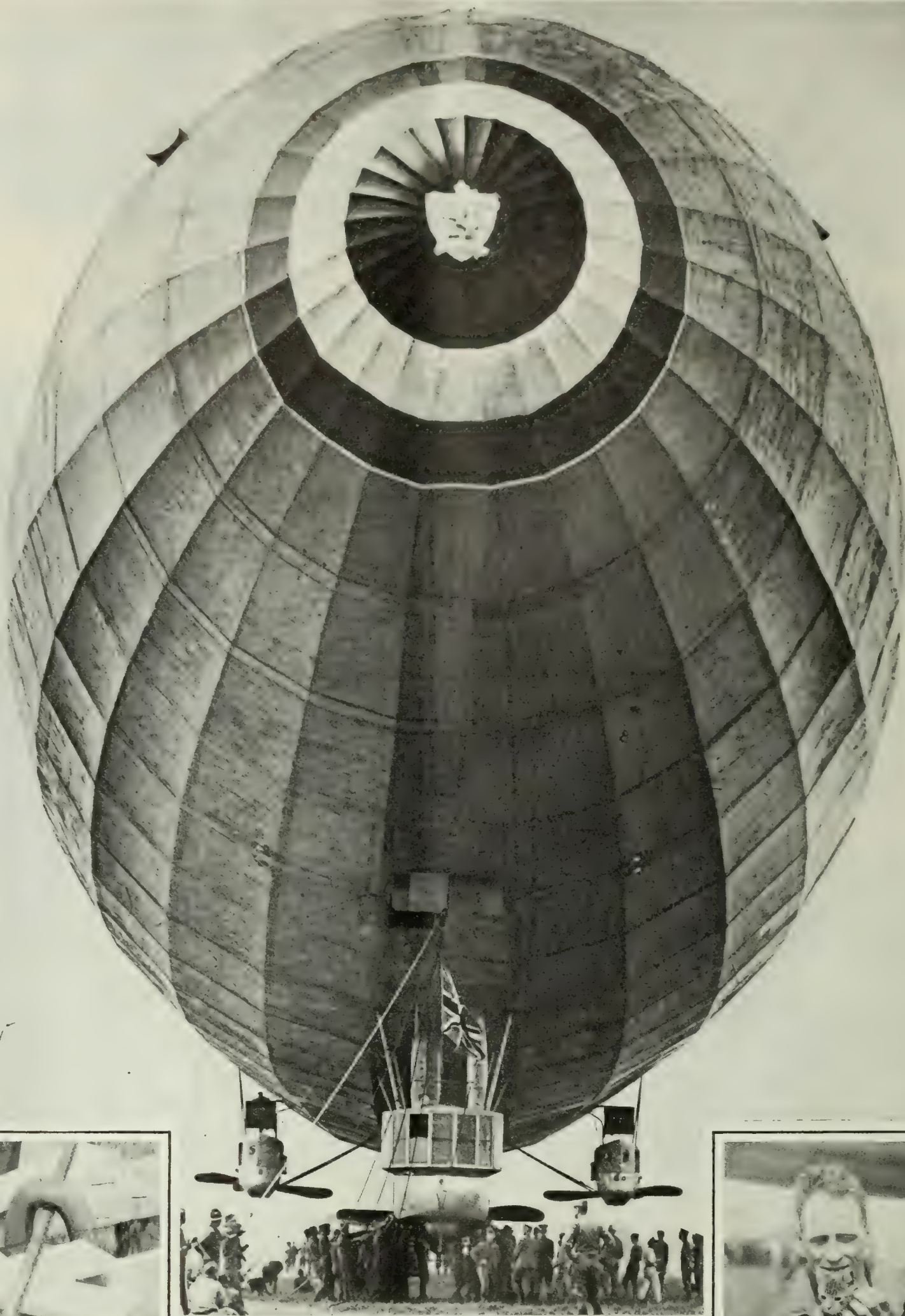
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Press Illustrating

Keystone View

H. Scott, the commander of the R-34, is the happiest looking member of this group, standing in the gas bag of the dirigible. From left to right they are: Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne, of the United States navy, the only American on the flight; Brigadier General Charlton, air attaché of the British Embassy, who arranged for the reception of the R-34 here; Major Cooke, navigating officer during the flight; Major Scott, and Brigadier General Maitland, head of the Balloon Section of the Royal Air Force





Press Illustrating

Paul Thompson

Bain

The Air Castle Anchored

Tying the R-34 down to the ground was one of the most difficult pieces of navigation during the whole trans-Atlantic flight. Six hundred men had all they could do to steady the cables that made the big airship fast. At the left is one of the enormous concrete-embedded steel anchors placed in Roosevelt Field for the R-34. At the right is the chief engineer with the air castle's mascot

Ireland Can Stand Alone

By Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic"

YES, we're offering bonds of the Irish Republic for sale here. We expect to dispose of \$2,500,000 of these bonds in this country and Canada and Australia, and an equal amount in Ireland. The money so raised will be used for governmental purposes.

Will that include purchase of arms for our army of Irish volunteers?

It will include all the purposes of our government.

Will not Great Britain consider contribution by Americans to such a purpose an unfriendly act?

Perhaps. But my party and I represent the only lawful government of Ireland. Ours is a truly representative government arrived at by free elections in accordance with President Wilson's principle of self-determination of peoples. We stand upon that principle and demand that it be applied to Ireland. Concerning the so-called government of Ireland established by Great Britain, we say that it is an illegal government of force, and we apply to Ireland what Cardinal Mercier said about German rule in Belgium:

The authority of that power is no lawful authority. Therefore in soul and in conscience the Belgian (Irish) people owe that authority neither respect, nor attachment, nor obedience. The sole authority in this country is the authority of our own government, the authority of the elected representatives of the Belgian (Irish) nation. This authority alone has the right to our affection and to our submission. The acts of the usurper have in themselves no authority, and such of those acts as affect the general interests and to which we may give ratification will have au-



© Press Illustrating

The "President of the Irish Republic" and leader of the Sinn Feiners is tall, slim, active and of kindly expression and ready humor. He is sincere and enthusiastic about his cause, but not bitter against its opponents. Dr. de Valera escaped from a British prison and came to New York recently to sell bonds for the Irish Republic. Altho the proper Gaelic calls for two n's, he spells his name with only one, for Ireland stands for the simplification of everything, including spelling

thority only in virtue of such ratification. . . . Toward the persons of those who hold dominion among us by military force we shall conduct ourselves with all needful forbearance. We shall observe the rules they have laid upon us so long as those rules do not violate our personal liberty, nor our consciences, nor our duty to our country.

Now, then, will Great Britain consider it an unfriendly act on the part of the United States if citizens here are allowed to give money to aid in establishing the Irish Republic?

Perhaps so. In that case the United States must choose between Ireland and her persecutor. There have been similar cases and the Government here has chosen to stand for freedom—Kosuth, for instance, and the Russian revolutionaries. We do not expect British agents in this country to be allowed to disturb us. We are grateful to the United States

Senate, the New York Board of Aldermen, and the American Federation of Labor for evidences of friendship which they have given. We are appealing to the people here for aid and sympathy, and we hope to be allowed a hearing by Congress. We want to state our case openly and freely. We want absolutely to break off the bonds that now bind us to Great Britain. No concessions will satisfy us. It would not be sufficient if we were given such a government as Canada has, for instance. We must have absolute freedom. Ireland must be an independent nation. As to the Unionists of Ulster, they will have the same rights as all other persons in Ireland. They do not constitute a great problem. There [Continued on page 104]



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In Fenway Park, Boston, more than 40,000 persons heard De Valera's first public address in America

How Much Is a Teacher Worth?

By Edwin E. Slosson

A PERIOD of rising prices—or, to speak more correctly, of inflation of the currency—is hardest on salaried people, especially in professions requiring long preparation and peculiar aptitudes and where salaries are fixed by law or custom. A manufacturer may raise the scale of wages over night if the union compels him to, or double the salary of an assistant on the spur of the moment in order to prevent his going over to a rival concern. But teachers, tho they may belong to a union, do not often strike for higher wages, and it would not do them much good if they did. For the school, unlike the factory, saves money when it shuts down instead of losing it, and there usually is no "rival concern" in the vicinity to raise wages by competition. Ordinarily the school authorities, however much they may sympathize with the teachers, are powerless to increase their pay, and in some case the maximum is fixed by a law that requires two or more years to amend. The 1919 laws of one of our states provide that "an assistant teacher holding a third grade certificate shall be paid not more than \$40 per month." This for a six-month school would mean an annual salary of \$240—and nothing is said about how much *less* a teacher shall be paid. At present prices of food and clothing only a very thin teacher could thrive on 66 cents a day, and her cultural opportunities would be confined to movies of the cheaper grade at rare intervals or to holding communion with Nature in such of her forms as are visible from a five-cent trolley ride.

As a matter of fact, the average teacher of the more favored class, according to the Commissioner of Education, has to spend 93 per cent of her salary on mere living expenses and has less than \$70 a year left over to spend "for recreation, books, magazines, travel, professional advancement, etc."

The average salary for teachers in elementary and high schools in three of our states in 1916 was \$234, \$264 and \$294. No state averaged over \$1000. The average for the United States was \$563 in 1916. In Vermont public schools half of the women teachers get less than \$400. The average salary of 600,000 American teachers, including principals, supervisors and special experts, is now about \$625, which is only \$45 more than the average increase in the wages of the 2,000,000 railroad employees in the last three years. Commissioner Claxton confesses that he pays his cook—"a negro girl without any special training and with little knowledge of cooking" and not much to do—\$880 a year, which is about twice what a trained and competent schoolma'am gets. He points out also that in Washington stenographers and typewriters get from \$800 to \$1500 a year, and bricklayers, stone masons, painters and carpenters have a union scale of \$1400 a year.

This situation has aroused attention all over the country, and by strenuous efforts teachers' salaries are slowly rising, tho not fast enough yet to catch up with the high cost of living. There has been an average gain of 17 per cent for the United States as a whole in the three years from 1915 to 1918. Some cities have made big jumps. The average advance from 1914 to 1919 was in Albany 40 per cent, in Scranton 36 per cent, in Fall River 43 per cent for elementary and 24 per cent for high schools, in Cincinnati 50 per cent for elementary and 10 per cent for high, in Paterson 25 per cent, and in Worcester 30 per cent.

Boston grade teachers now receive a minimum of \$696 and have petitioned the school board to raise it to

\$984. Washington teachers are trying to get a bill thru Congress raising their minimum from \$750 to \$1000. The minimum for New York City teachers has recently been raised from \$800 to \$1005. The new California laws raising the quota per pupil from state funds to \$17.50 and permitting the raising of the school tax rate in counties has enabled the boards to increase the salaries of teachers by \$200 to \$300.

In Porto Rico the members of the Teachers' Association and many outside the organization have refused to sign contracts for the coming year unless substantial increases in remuneration are granted.

Even in Australia, where all wages are regulated by court decree, teachers have been losing ground of late in comparison with the high cost of living. From 1901 to 1918, when prices of commodities have risen on the average 48.8 per cent and the wages of bakers have been advanced 70 per cent and the wages of bootmakers 60 per cent, teachers are getting only 21 per cent more, so they are 18.2 per cent worse off than they were eighteen years ago. Adult male teachers of proved capacity and experience in the state schools of Victoria get on the average \$20 a week, which is 40 cents a week less than the compulsory legal wage of the youngest journeyman baker. Adult women teachers get \$11 a week, which is a penny more than the lowest wage legally payable to a barmaid. It is calculated that a man entering the teaching profession will at thirty years be \$2500 worse off than if he had become a plumber, carpenter or iron molder.

WHO can wonder if a teacher looks with too tolerant an eye on Bolshevism and hesitates to condemn it *in toto* when he reads that the Soviet governments in Russia and in Hungary have raised the salaries of all teachers to the maximum allowed by law, that is, as much as the most skilled mechanic, the highest official or most expert manager. If such a regime prevailed in America the teacher would be paid as much as a bricklayer, which is about three times what the average teacher gets now, or as much as the President, which is \$75,000 a year, or as much as Henry Ford, which nobody knows but the income tax man.

Of course the teacher might join the I. W. W. and resort to sabotage. She has unlimited opportunities for inflicting malicious injury on the delicate mental mechanisms entrusted to her care. She might put emery powder in the bearings, so to speak, by training her pupils in wrong mathematical methods. She might teach them wrong dates; for instance, instead of

In 1492

Columbus sailed the ocean blue
she might have them learn

In 1493

Columbus sailed the dark blue sea
or even, if she were quite reckless,

In 1494

Columbus sailed the ocean o'er

But so far as I know, no teacher has taken to sabotage, not intentionally at least. I don't know why, possibly because they have a conscience. But a conscience is an expensive thing to have. It costs more to keep a good conscience in commission than an automobile. It would be dangerous to cut down teachers' wages so low that they could not afford even a flivver conscience.

The teaching profession has never been attractive from the mercenary point of view, but in spite of this

it has secured a superior type of men and women because of the traditional prestige it carries and the opportunities it afforded for public service. Unfortunately the teacher feels that he is losing something of his former standing in the community and that his freedom and authority are being insidiously curtailed. The American Federation of Labor at its Atlantic City meeting in June spoke out emphatically on this point in its comprehensive program of educational reform:

It is unquestionable that teachers have no right to impose their personal views on pupils, but it is necessary in some quarters to emphasize that neither do school authorities have that right. It is further necessary to ask this convention to indorse with all its power the principle that men and women, in becoming teachers, do not thereby surrender their rights as American citizens, and that inquisition by school authorities into the personal, religious, political and economic views of teachers is intolerable in a free country, strikes at the basis of our public school system and can result only in the development of mental and moral servility, and the stultification of teachers and pupils alike.

The A. F. of L. is a conservative labor body, sneered at on that account by socialists and radicals at home and abroad. The Atlantic City convention turned down Bolshevism with a bang and the attitude of Mr. Gompers and his associates during the war and the peace negotiations proves that the patriotism of the Federation is above par. So such a protest against the recent inquisitorial operations of official and unofficial bodies cannot be dismissed as due to pacifistic, pro-German or anarchistic influences. Any given case of alleged interference with the right of personal opinion can be plausibly explained away by pointing out that the dismissed

professor or teacher had other defects of character or temperament that rendered him undesirable. But any one who talks with teachers of independent mind will find that they are feeling decidedly uncomfortable, about as clergymen were feeling a quarter century ago when heresy trials were in vogue. This theological tempest caused a distinct lowering in the caliber of the candidates for the ministry and it has not yet altogether recovered its former prestige, altho the period of repression has passed. The present contentions over the rights of teachers is likely to have the same injurious effect upon the educational profession and no raising of salaries will compensate for it.

EDUCATION is the heredity of civilization and consists in its lower stages in training the youthful mind in the usages, conventions, acceptations and acquisitions of society. The elementary teacher as the custodian of convention is, not unreasonably, expected to be somewhat of a conventional person. The child has first to learn what is before he can profitably consider whatever else might be. Education should be essentially constructive and conservative on the start, and the destructive and critical faculties should be left for later development. But while elementary education is necessarily conservative in its content there is no reason for conservatism in its methods. Here there is opportunity for more originality than is customarily displayed. Nor should men and women who enter the educational service of the community be more restricted in their freedom of opinion and action than other citizens. On the contrary, since they are as a rule [Continued on page 102]

What's the Matter With the Teacher's Job?

What Do You Teachers Say?

The Independent, along with many others who are interested in education, is convinced that there is something the matter with the teacher's job. We want to find out, if we can, what is the matter, and what can be done about it. We are asking a large group of teachers in every state in the Union what they can tell us.

Will you not be one of those to give us the benefit of your experience?

We submit below a number of questions intended to serve as suggestions and stimulants to your thought. We want you to consider these questions carefully, together with any others that may occur to you as properly belonging to the subject, and to write us a statement—not more than 1500 words in length—of your convictions as drawn from your own experience.

Make your comment as concrete, definite and constructive as possible. We hope to be able to prepare

from the material which you and your fellow teachers send in, a group of articles that will be illuminating, suggestive and valuable.

Won't you think it over for a day and then sit down and write your paper?

There must be something in your experience that will be of value to the great body of American teachers, and to the American public. Isn't it your duty, as it should be your pleasure, to share that experience with the rest of us? We shall be glad to pay, at our usual rates, for any material that we use.

If we print anything that you send us, we will not use your name or address or any details that might reveal your identity. But the material must not be anonymous when it comes to us.

Address your material to The Independent, Teachers' Department, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

Here Are the Questions

Are teachers underpaid?
How much do you have left after the bills are paid?
Why is a school board?
Should the principal select the teachers, or the teachers the principal?
Should school organizations be democratic?
Are teachers Ishmaels in the community?

Have teachers the right of free speech?
Does a school board ever ask a teacher's advice? Should it?
Is the teacher—like the doctor and the lawyer—respected as a member of a profession?
What can be done about it all?
Who can do it?
Where shall we begin?

The Shortest Route to the Top

Getting a Job Is Something Like Getting a Husband
The Hard Part Begins After the Getting Is Done

By Edward Earle Purinton

THREE questions point to the place in the world that the future holds for you. How fast can you work? How far can you think? How well can you work and think together?

A generation ago, the first question was regarded of highest value. But with the application of science to business, the views of business men concerning the powers and potentialities of employees have changed. The second question is now deemed more vital than the first, and the third more vital than the second. A modern business man lays down this principle for all his helpers and associates: Every worker must be a thinker, every thinker must be a worker, and the man who is both at the same time will get promoted first.

Charles M. Schwab put this briefly when he said "The captains of industry in America are looking for brains—specialized brains." The only way to acquire a specialized brain is to study long, hard and eagerly over matters connected with your work. Why do the great industries now specially invite the college graduate to enter their employ, choosing the brightest, most energetic man of each class to become their apprentice—and in reality paying him to learn the business? Not because the college graduate knows or can do much of anything worth while—probably he doesn't and he can't. But he has formed the habit of study; he has learned the necessity for it; he has realized the benefit from it. He can learn as he labors. Therein lies the hope of his amounting to something in the business world.

Getting a job is something like getting a husband—the hard part begins after the getting is done. The ancient idea was that if a girl only got a husband, or if a boy only got a job, that settled finally and gloriously the destiny of the foolish young thing. Whereas, the truth is that when a girl gets a husband or a boy gets a job, that is the time of all times to begin studying, planning or working for dear life in order to hold the desired object. We must confess that the comparison does not fit altogether, because a husband who has to be held isn't worth holding, while a job that *doesn't* have to be held by the utmost exercise of your powers and perceptions isn't worth holding. But in general the employee who fails and the wife who fails are alike, in that they do not study their job, and would rather loaf than learn.

Make up your mind to this: Every man who reaches the top started with a book in his hand, or a look in his eye that found things to learn more valuable than books ever teach. When a man stops going to school he starts being a fool. Why? Because when he stops learning, he cuts off his chances of promotion.

John H. Patterson *goes to school to his competitors*. One of the first things he did to make his organization dominant in its particular field was to collect all the styles and models of cash registers that were ever manufactured or invented. He hired men to rake the country with a fine tooth comb, for anything that looked like a new idea in the cash register business. Hundreds of devices were brought to him.

He studied them all. He did not imitate them—he improved on them. He started a national campaign of advertising and selling only when he was convinced he was making the best machine on the market. How do

you know that the sale or the service you have to offer is the best to be had in the United States? How many years have you spent learning to make it the best, and to know why and how it is the best?

William G. McAdoo *goes to school to his employees*. They like it. They like him for doing it. When Mr. McAdoo entered upon the duties of Secretary of the United States Treasury, he called together his subordinates, from the highest to the lowest, and earnestly invited each to offer suggestions on improved ways of conducting the Treasury Department.

This team work paid huge dividends. The employees were so anxious to help that by their cooperation Mr. McAdoo was able to finish the work of his regular job in three hours a day, so that when the war crisis demanded that he undertake new responsibilities he was free to do the work of about two other men. How are you stimulating thought, providing study, rewarding originality, taking advantage of resourcefulness, in your employees?

FRANK A. VANDERLIP *goes to school to his patrons*. The needs of the depositors, agents and friends of the National City Bank of New York, of which he was until recently president, moved him to found the International Banking Corporation—the most far-reaching combination of American financial, industrial and educational forces that the world has produced. Mr. Vanderlip aims to help not only the wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers of the United States, but also travelers to and from this country, inquirers about our manufacturers' ratings and resources, and indeed the business men of all nations. Scores of branches and agencies are to be established thruout the world.

Why should a local New York bank open offices in South America, England, France, Italy and Russia? Not merely to afford these neighbors of ours metropolitan banking facilities, but also to render them services not now being performed by any reliable clearing house of information and cooperation, such as furnishing data regarding imports and exports, directories of manufacturers and merchants now doing or able to do international business, commercial or industrial statistics of any locality desired, introductions and interpreters and openings for business travelers, facilities of a well appointed tourist agency, and other advantages commercial and humanitarian.

The foreign deposits at the National City Bank have jumped since the formulating of this plan. By going to school to his clients and customers, potential as well as actual, and learning how to serve them in ways they could not realize for themselves, the president of this bank leaped to world fame and usefulness. How many lessons have your customers taught you? How are you applying such lessons for their benefit and your own?

Gordon Selfridge *goes to school to his critics*. When he went to London to start a big department store on the American plan, he was met on all sides with a gloomy warning that "London is different from New York or Chicago" and American methods would not succeed. For example, the people who know it all beforehand prophesied that conservative Britishers would never read such vulgar things as American store adver-

tisements, and if they did they would be so disgusted they wouldn't come near the store. But the prophecies went wrong—the people who know everything beforehand are the ones who learn everything behindhand.

Selfridge heard the criticisms, and merely allowed for the difference in the English temperament. He changed his policies but not his principles or purposes—a mighty good thing to do in the face of hostile criticism. The first year he drew the largest holiday trade of any store ever operated in England. He beat his rivals so badly during the war that now the big London merchants are following his methods of advertising and selling, and inviting him to address English boards of trade, commercial clubs and civic organizations. He won out largely by letting his critics tell him where he was likely to make mistakes, and thus not having to make them and pay for them. How much have your failures cost you that you might have saved by listening to the people who opposed you?

Why is mental training needed by every employee in every kind of business? We note a few reasons out of many.

1. Because a job is interesting and enjoyable, to say nothing of profitable, to the degree that you put your mind on it. The man at the top looks on work as a game—the man at the bottom looks on work as a tread-mill. The work is the same, but the men view it in a different light. The man at the top knows every phase of it, studies every situation, watches every move, seizes every chance, blocks every danger, turns to account every advantage, like an old chess player deep in the game and lost to the world while the game goes on. If you want to like your job more, study it more.

2. Because the home and school training of the typical American youth is sadly deficient. He is never taught how to work. He must learn after he starts to work; and he can't do it by instinct, he has to be taught. The manager of the telegraph company whose messengers I employ says he tried for years to get boys who were prompt, thoughtful, reliable and courteous. He gave up in despair, and now employs girl messengers. Girls are more teachable. They do not need a combination of reformatory, battlefield and boiler factory to pound work lessons into them. Proprietors of nearby stores, offices, theaters, garages and other places of public employment tell the same story. They can't find young men who know how to work or wish to learn. Almost any large employer would pay 10 or 20 per cent more wages for nothing but the willingness of the worker to study about his work. Some day our schools will teach the primary

lesson of life—that of appropriate, scientific, thorough, clean, productive, useful, profitable and enjoyable work. Until they do, every employee who hopes to advance must learn the lesson for himself.

3. Because the faculties, perceptions and powers of leadership are located in the top of a man's head. They do not even sprout for years after his "education" is supposed to be finished, and when they do begin to

sprout they must be trained. Up to about ten years of age the development of the human mind is chiefly vital and emotional, at the base of the brain. From ten up to twenty or twenty-five years the development is chiefly mechanical and social, at the sides of the brain. From twenty-five to thirty and until the end of life the development is chiefly moral and spiritual, at the top of the brain. Is it not a pathetic proof of the childishness and crudity of our civilization that we stop educating a man before he has anything in his brain worth educating? A man is seldom rational under the age of thirty, a woman seldom rational under the age of forty. Up to that time each is a child of impulse. Neither knows anything about self-command. It takes the experience of middle life to develop the guiding, controlling, compelling forces of conscience, will, judgment, patience, perseverance, tact, resourcefulness, courage, independence, intuition, inspiration, self-reliance. These are the traits of leadership. These must gain strength by study and use.

4. Because the other fellow is always studying how to beat us and knock us out. A man has only two rivals to fear—the rival who outworks him and the rival who outwits him. The second is more dangerous. I ceased years ago to mention even to my best friends the ideas and plans produced by long years of study for later development in our work. Now I do not say what I am studying, or even that I am studying. I found that certain efficiency specialists were stealing our ideas, and ruining them by commercial exploitation, before we could put them into effect. The most dangerous mortal is the man who is mentally keen but morally dull. This foe of decency lurks in every line of business. To get ahead of him, you must not only study regularly, earnestly and effectively—you must study secretly. One of the big manufacturing plants devotes \$100,000 a year to secret research and experiment for new methods, materials and devices to give it the lead over competitors. A certain manufacturer of specialties appropriates \$250,000 a year for the same purpose.

5. Because promotion comes [Continued on page 97]



© International Film

William G. McAdoo goes to school to his employees and Frank A. Vanderlip to his patrons. The one invited suggestions on conducting the Treasury Department, the other asks business men all over the world how he can be of greater service to them

Seeing Europe by Airbus

By John R. Eustis

IN appraising the progress of aviation the important considerations are not those performances which have received such widespread publicity in the past few weeks; the trans-Atlantic flights of the NC-4, the Vimy bomber, and the R-34, the partially successful performances of Hawker and the Handley-Page bomber. The record of the Handley-Page Company in carrying eight hundred and twenty-seven passengers in flights over London during three

days of Easter Week of this year, the record of the Farman aircraft "Goliath," an aeoplane with pullman seats for twenty-five passengers, in its tri-weekly service between Paris and Brussels, and the fact that aerial travel between England and France is now quite commonplace, the total number of passengers to date being counted by the thousand, are fairly representative of the accomplishments which really measure the sound development of aviation.

It is unfortunate that similar results cannot be pointed to in this country, but aside from the excellent record of the aerial mail services of the United States Post Office, there has been no real commercial progress in America. Our aircraft manufacturers are apparently waiting for the Government or private corporations to purchase their product and institute commercial services, while the manufacturers of England, France and Italy have proceeded to organize and operate the services employing their machines. A greater spirit of progressiveness might be expected from the American aviation industry due to the fact that a number of the big automobile and tire makers are also engaged in it, who, in the early days of the automobile, were second to none in the magnificent stimulation of the use of motor vehicles, now considered one of the most brilliant pages in industrial history. The automobile and tire makers, however, are unable as yet to meet the public demand for their motor vehicle products, and this is an excuse, if not a reason, for the inactivity of those of their number who have also entered the aviation field. As a matter of fact the most active of the aircraft makers is the one closely affiliated with a big manufacturer of automobiles.

Figures recently given out by the United States Post Office pertaining to the first full year of aerial mail serv-



This twenty-four passenger cabin of a British airplane is electrically heated, comfortably furnished and sound proof

ice between New York and Washington, shed an interesting light on the reliability and possibilities of the aeroplane in this particularly exacting work; exacting because the mails are supposed to be delivered irrespective of conditions and difficulties. Out of 1261 scheduled or possible trips during the twelve months, 1206 trips were made. This is a record of 92 per cent. The total mileage covered in the year was 128,037 and no lives were lost in the actual mail service represented by this mileage. The number of letters carried was 7,720,840 and the revenue derived therefrom was \$159,700. As the cost of the service was \$137,900.06, there was a worthwhile profit. Each of the six machines which comprized the original flying equipment of the New York-Washington mail service is still in use, a fact which speaks volumes for the life and durability of modern aircraft.

It must be remembered that the period of time covered by these figures consists of twelve consecutive months, and included every variety of weather and wind, flights having been successfully made in winds as high as sixty-eight miles an hour. During the year there were only thirty-seven forced landings, or one to something over each thirty-four hundred miles of travel. One of the six original planes flew for 164 hours, during which it covered 10,716 miles, at an operating cost of \$65.80 per hour, its total repair charge being \$480. Another was in the air with mail aboard for 222 hours, traveling 15,018 miles with an operating cost of \$48.34 per hour, and \$1874.76 spent in repairs.

Reference has been made to the safety of aerial travel in the case of the New York-Washington mail service, and it is interesting to note that the United States Army reports one fatality to every 2919 hours of flying, the

equivalent of 235,000 miles of aerial travel, in its aviation service from the time we entered the war until the armistice was signed. This figure covers both training of aviators for military service and actual service at the front. The factor of safety in ordinary commercial or sporting usage of aircraft should be at least three times greater. Insurance policies are now written by responsible companies for both pilots and aerial passengers at reasonable rates, which

is further proof that the comparative safety of aviation has been established. Recent tests have proven the entire practicability and reliability of parachutes for use with fast flying aeroplanes—their success with captive or slow moving balloons and dirigibles having been proven during the war. The parachute is not alone a safety device, but may be employed in non-emergency work. For example, when the R-34 arrived over its landing field on Long Island after its initial trip across the Atlantic, it learned by signals that the British expert who was to have taken charge of the landing from the ground had started for Boston, expecting the big airship to land there. Therefore, from a height of two thousand feet, another officer descended by parachute from the R-34 itself, and took charge of the landing crews. Now performed as a daredevil stunt, the changing from one flying machine to another in the air may be an established method of rescue in the case of future aerial "shipwrecks."

SURVEYING, mapping and photography are three lines of practical work in which aircraft have already been commercially employed. The bird's-eye view of a resort, a manufacturing plant, or a real estate development is no longer an artist's imagination of what the subject would look like from the air, but an actual aerial photograph. Machines have been shipped to South America to be used in locating on maps groves of rubber trees in unexplored territories, while big lumber companies are preparing to use aeroplanes in forest patrol work. A single man in an aeroplane can watch for forest fires over an area that could not otherwise be adequately patrolled by a score of men on the ground. New York City and Venice, California, are two municipali-



Coming August 1

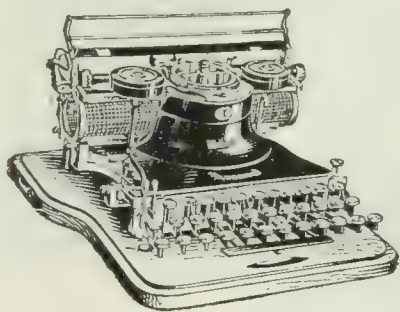
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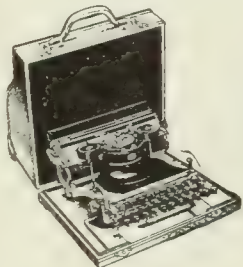
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ties which have aerial police, including both trained aviators and machines. A fifty thousand dollar prize has already been offered for the first trans-Pacific flight.

Of most interest to most people is the progress made in aerial passenger travel. In this country there is hardly a popular resort this season or even a city where there is not one or more aeroplanes regularly employed in taking passengers on short flights. In both cases these operate from fields in the nearby suburbs. The charge varies from five to twenty-five dollars for a three to a ten or fifteen minute trip thru the air, and thousands of people are patronizing these services. The real commercial development of passenger aerial travel is to be found abroad, however. An eighteen passenger Caproni triplane has for some time been in regu-

lar service between Milan, Rome and Naples. It will soon be replaced by a thirty-two passenger machine of the same type, whose passenger cabin will have such conveniences as washrooms, buffet, etc. Invariably the cabins on foreign passenger machines are electrically heated and Graham-White of England has built a machine with a twenty-four passenger cabin that is sound proof, so that the roar of the motors is unheard by its occupants. The Farman "Goliath," previously referred to, which makes trips on regular schedule between Paris and Brussels, is known as a Tourist Aerobus type, has a wing spread of 92 feet, and a speed of 99 miles an hour. Its capacity of twenty-five passengers is taken on practically each trip, attesting the popularity of aerial travel abroad.

New York

Remarkable Remarks

MAXIM GORKY—Petrograd is a dying city.

HENRY T. FINCK—Why is pie disappearing?

RICHARD CROKER—I will never go into politics again.

SENATOR ASHURST—I am going to follow the flag.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—The Allies owe to me their victory.

GEORGE W. PERKINS—The Y. M. C. A. in France sought service, not fame.

LADY MUIR-MACKENZIE—I am tired of men laying down the law for women.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE—There will be another big war inside of ten years.

GOVERNOR ALLEN OF KANSAS—Kansas has learned to be happy without booze.

EUGENE V. DEBS—From the crown of my head to the soles of my feet I am Bolshevik.

CHRYSTAL EASTMAN—Voluntary motherhood is an ideal unrealized in this country.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS—The day is coming when labor will have control of business.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—The waste in this country last year exceeded the necessities used.

BERTRAND RUSSELL—Whatever America may vigorously desire, the world will have to accept.

PREMIER VENIZELOS—The outlook in Europe will be one of despair without the League of Nations.

NIKOLAI LENIN—Without the bourgeois specialists it is impossible to restore the productive forces.

DON MARQUIS—The milk of the Tibetan zebra will be found excellent for removing ink stains from linen.

SENATOR PENROSE—Philadelphia, most conservative, most glorious and most American of American cities.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—If I should die now France would give me a great funeral. If I live six months there is no telling what may happen.

THOMAS A. EDISON—The poor American can do nothing but acquire money—consequently America will never be a dead country.

LLOYD GEORGE—President Wilson has done more to bring the English speaking peoples together than was ever done before by any man.

MAYOR HANSON OF SEATTLE—Any mayor that permits an I. W. W. meeting in his city should be recalled and banished from America.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—Not to make the world safe for majorities, but to make the world safe for minorities, seems to me the ideal political aim.

HOWARD BRUBAKER—Why not a nineteenth amendment to the Constitution solemnly declaring that the preceding eighteen mean what they say?

DEAN WOODBRIDGE—The Greeks were the only people who ever lived who were uneducated and everybody since has been educated by the Greeks.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN—I am in favor of universal military training so that when the next war comes we will not be guilty of the crime of unpreparedness.

ED. HOWE—I heard of a good man lately who had already decided on a motto he wants carved on his tombstone. It was to read as follows: "He et what was sot before him."

PROF. KIRBY FLOWER SMITH—I should no more think of studying Latin and Greek purely for mental discipline than of marrying a wife purely for character building and the development of stoic fortitude.

JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY—I predict the next five years in this country will be the most prosperous, progressive and successful of any like period in our history. The result will astonish even the most optimistic.

ROY K. MOULTON—I will lay a small bet that Old Bill Shake, were he alive today, could write a better play than Broadway has seen in ten years, and that he could make more money out of it than he made in his whole life.

The Shortest Route to the Top

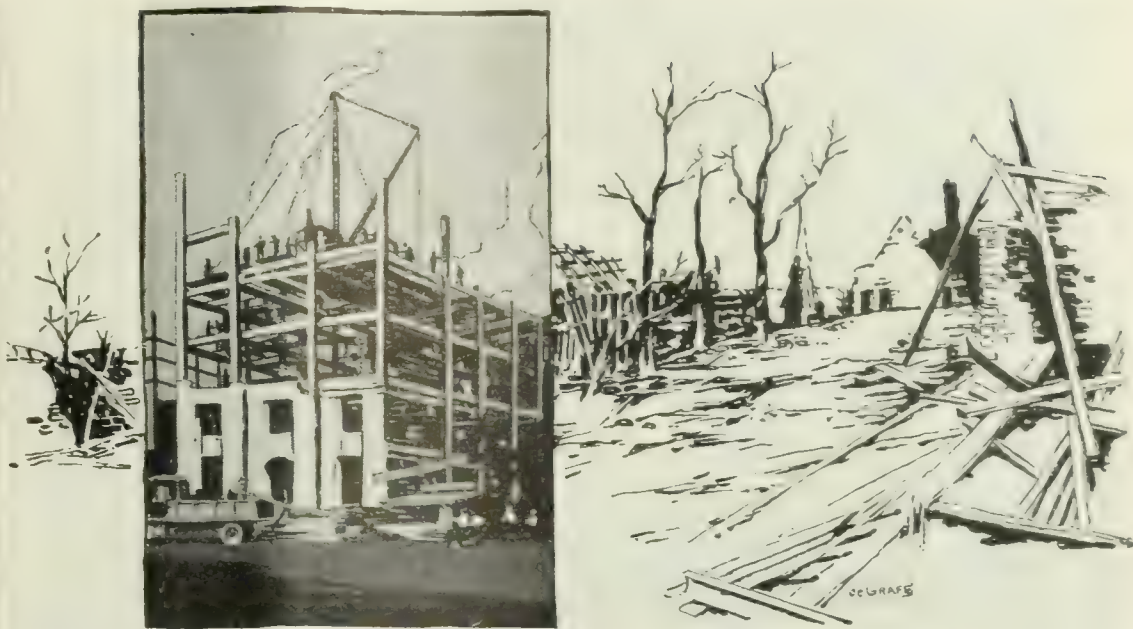
(Continued from page 93)

more often thru special study than from any other means to advancement. A scientific analysis of the records of a hundred leading Americans shows that practically all of them studied harder after they went to work than while they went to school. Many of them were considered lazy or stupid by the teachers of their childhood. But when these men struck their own gait in the professional or industrial world, they went so fast and learned so much that they made the fellows who were called geniuses in colleges look like dunces in real life. A genius is always a dunce till he gets over thinking himself a genius. And a dunce is often a genius not yet waked up. The right amount and kind of mental training may put you at last far above the men beside you or over you whom you envy today because of their superior advantages or opportunities. Nothing keeps a man down but his own feeble will or his own faulty method. The training of the mind is the only guaranteed short cut to business leadership.

A man's business experience and his home life are to be judged by somewhat different standards. In business the only ideal thing is the practical thing, while in life the only practical thing is the ideal thing. The dividends of your business must measure the dreams, but the dreams of your life must measure the dividends. The only argument that appeals or should appeal to a business man is a cash demonstration of results. We never suggest a business improvement without a statement of profits to back it. Why should the mental, physical, social, industrial and moral training of employees become a regular policy and feature in every business concern? *Because it pays.*

The adoption of a new system of industrial education for employees of a large factory made it possible to reduce the working hours from ten to eight, but so to improve the quality and quantity of work that a dividend of 5 per cent a month was declared regularly, and the wages of every piece worker in the plant were increased and maintained.

A cloth mill was turning out goods at an average of only 40 per cent of its production maximum. Everybody was losing money. The quality of most goods was reduced from firsts to seconds—a huge pile of expensive fabrics that would have sold for \$500,000 if correctly made was put into the second quality class every year, and nobody seemed to know where the trouble lay. Then the workers were taught the standardized principles and methods of the biggest and best concerns in their line. They became so interested that they made a personal investigation of the reasons for deficient quality and quantity. When the proper incentives were added to the results of the investigation, the output jumped in a single month to more than 100 per cent of the previous maximum. And the production gain stood, for the employees had



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Industrial reconstruction in France demands the best help that America can give. The havoc wrought by the Huns is greater than is generally realized. For example, the cotton industry of all France was 30% destroyed; the woolen industry 40%; the linen and flax 80%; while glass making, beet sugar refining and other industries were almost wholly wiped out.

To place at the disposal of French industry the experience of Lockwood, Greene & Co., a French company—Compagnie Lockwood Greene—has been formed, with headquarters in Paris.

This Company will also serve as a medium for the exchange of ideas between French industry and American industry.

American manufacturers or business men whose enterprises touch or interweave in any way with French industries are invited to get in touch with Compagnie Lockwood Greene, either through any of the offices of Lockwood, Greene & Company in America, or by communication with the Paris office of the new company.



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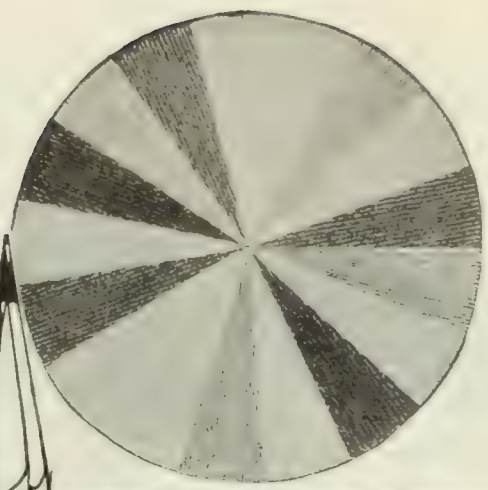
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learned also how to become their own inspectors and paymasters.

The sales manager of a company turning out a high priced product states that formerly only about 25 per cent of the salesmen made good, the other 75 per cent had to be discharged, and this percentage of inefficiency made it necessary to hire and train over a hundred new men each year. It cost several hundred dollars to hire and train each one. When a modern system of coördinated field work and school training was established, the percentage of men whose work succeeded rose from 25 to 75, and the larger percentage of men who stuck did even better work than the original small percentage. Here was a double saving—the employment department lost several thousand dollars less, and the production department made several thousand dollars more.

WHAT about the individual? How does the education for better business react on him? The biographies of great industries are full of examples like the following. A national corporation published an educational pamphlet for its employees, and offered prizes for those who mastered it most quickly and fully. A boy who was running errands in the office at \$4.50 a week thought he would try for one of the first prizes. He won it, over the heads of larger and older competitors. This gave him his first taste of joy in the business game. He kept on studying and learning, studying and learning, till he knew so much and could do so much that he was made European manager of the company. Whenever you see a case of what looks like sudden promotion to a high position, you can be sure that it merely follows a long preparation of hard work and harder study.

More than 500 American factories, offices, stores, banks, railroads and other business organizations of the first magnitude now provide regular instructions for employees in a remarkable variety of interesting and profitable subjects.

The Wanamaker "store university" graduates every year as many young people as five American colleges of ordinary size. About 9000 students have already completed the course. They have learned the principles of hygiene, physiology, banking, auditing, accounting, finance, thrift, craftsmanship, trade geography, business law, ethics, logic, art and music. They have also been trained in the use of the merchandising manuals pertaining to their own department. The purpose of the Wanamaker school is "to enable the students earning their livelihood to obtain by text books, lectures, and by schools of daily opportunity, such practical and technical education in the art and sciences of commerce and trade that they may be later equipped to fill honorable positions in life and thereby increase personal earning power."

A rule of business or of life should be a combination of religion and joy—of religion because you know it is right, and of joy because you know it is ben-

eficial. One of the most famous business documents ever created is the Rule Book of Marshall Field & Company. About all the technical and personal advice that old or new employees could ever want is contained here. Every employee masters the instructions. The great principle observed is that education rests on coöperation, and coöperation rests on both information and inspiration. The object of this manual, in the words of Mr. Field, is to help all the members of his organization "to do the right thing, at the right time, in the right way; to do some things better than they were ever done before; to eliminate errors; to know both sides of the question; to be courteous; to be an example; to work for love of the work; to anticipate requirements; to develop resources; to recognize no impediment; to master circumstances; to act from reason rather than rule; to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection." A creed and purpose like that is worthy of any home or any church.

The school of the National Cloak and Suit Company of New York is maintained for three classes of students; first, the new employees who study the methods and requirements of their work in order to master their job; second, the old employees who are taking a postgraduate course in the same subject; third, the old employee who, getting in line for promotion, wants to learn the quickest way to reach the job higher up. Every office worker is provided with a manual on the principle, theory and practise of the work he is given to perform. Twice a year the efficiency of each employee is judged by standard tests, the fulfilment of which raises automatically the salary of the employee.

The time is coming when every employee of a good business house will be taught how to promote himself to a higher position or larger pay, by means of a clear and sure plan of self-training for business leadership. An employee who is not promoted once a year should feel disgraced.

In Ohio, in the factory of the Printz Biederman Company, the first teachers of the new employees are the old employees, who have prepared a special booklet of greeting and guidance for all new members of their industrial family. They call themselves a family. They give the newcomer a verbal hand-clasp and smile of welcome on the first page. The idea is that when a worker gets the right feeling in his heart, he will sooner get the right thought in his head and the right motion in his hand. The idea is everlastingly sound. Attention is called in the introduction of this booklet to the fact that employees and officials of this company have joined to make the principles of justice, coöperation, economy and energy the cornerstones of industrial and financial success. Among the points covered in the manual of instruction for and by employees of the aforesaid company are these: Explanation of work hours and overtime, holidays, promotions, care of tools and materials, purchases, tele-

phone, fire precautions, economy, publicity, dining room and hospital room, wash rooms and rest rooms, lockers and free library, aprons, towels and umbrellas, department communications, improvement suggestions, service, good fellowship, self-government, and personal example.

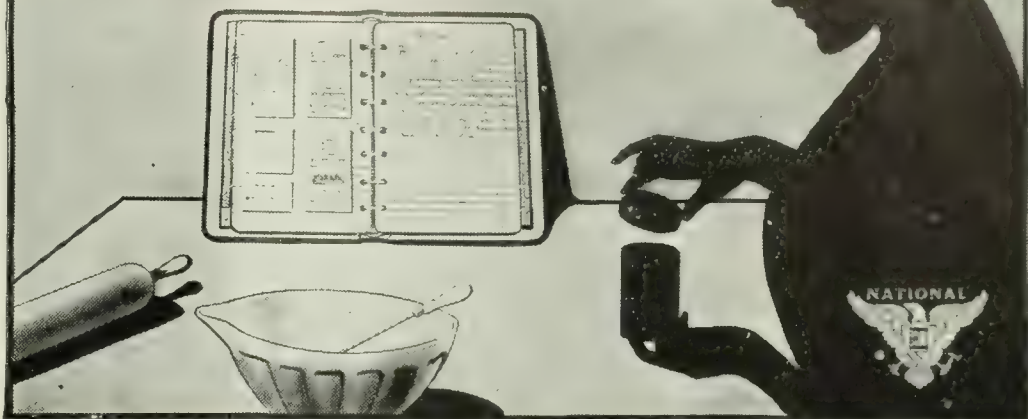
A policy of the Clothcraft Shop, another Ohio concern, is to guarantee social harmony and congenial surroundings for the new employees before industrial training is attempted. On the first day the new man is given three introductions. The first is to the employment manager, who has a friendly talk with him on the rules and affairs of the company, the details of work and wages, the essentials of health, and other departments of personal welfare, and the specific information that the individual may require. The second introduction is to the supervisor or instructor, who leads him to his job and shows him how to start right. The third is to his companions, at the lunch table, whom he is taught to know and greet by sundown. Finally, before he leaves his work on the first day, an official of the company asks him how he is getting along, whether he understands everything, or what special advice or coöperation he needs further. In a few days he is invited to a social gathering or a special entertainment, where he meets other employees who are skillful, prosperous and contented. If he needs suggestions or aids for a more comfortable or enjoyable home life, they are gladly furnished. When at last he is ready to begin hard study for advancement, his brain is clear, strong and steady to the degree that his heart is interested, loyal and faithful.

A novel system of judging the mentality and promoting the mental development of its workers is used by the Retail Credit Company of Georgia, having thousands of employees in different parts of the country. An expert librarian manages a circulating library at the home office. Books are mailed periodically to individual employees, the selection of volumes being based on the talents, characteristics, preferences and possibilities of each employee. The books have to be not only read but studied—a report on each goes back to the librarian, with such comment, query or criticism as the reader is prompted to offer. By analyzing and utilizing these reports, the librarian can judge the mental traits and aptitudes of the employee, and thus outline his education to advantage. The real value of a school book is in making the student think, feel and act for himself. I would rather have a reader challenge me than echo me.

It is suggested by the National Association of Corporation Schools that the ideals of an office work school should be as follows: To inspire ambition and a wholesome respect for honest work; to mold the character, habits and principles of the young people new in the business world; to help and develop business thinking; to build a foundation for specific local work; to instil a regard for system; to cultivate

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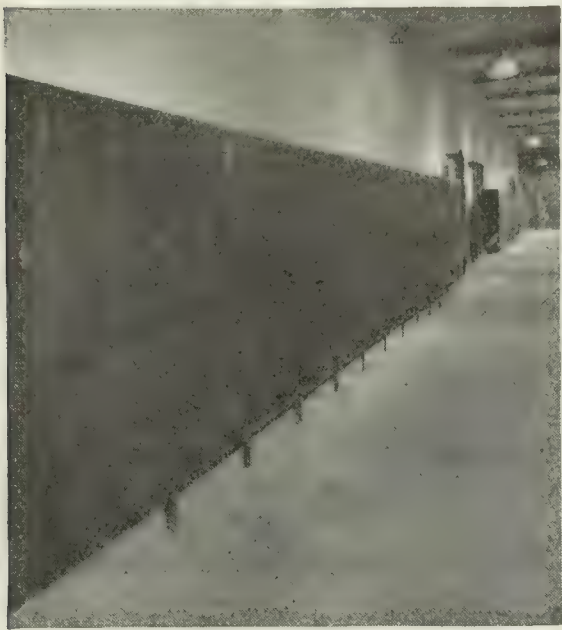
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a habit of attention to details, thus improving the efficiency of the business; to teach principles which will make better men and women for the future. We take it that these same ideals are good not only for an office work school but for a shop work school, a factory work school, a store work school, a farm work school, a home work school, or a church work school.

The nature, size or location of a business does not matter; the number of employees may be from one to a hundred thousand; the scientific attainments of the officials may be high or low; other conditions may vary in countless details; nevertheless, each employee may now obtain a first-class business education at slight expense and no waste of time and effort. Among the agencies now used are lectures, blackboard talks, motion picture demonstrations, classes, clubs, conferences, round tables, department schools and contests, prizes or promotions following graded efficiency tests, corporation schools conducted by national experts, library books and current literature, special course outlines prepared by teachers of business for special groups of employees, and home study courses on technical or personal efficiency.

The popularity of business education may be seen from the fact that more than 300 subjects of industrial, commercial and professional science are now taught by mail. One correspondence school has taught more than two million ambitious young men. The business houses belonging to a single organization for the promotion of business training of employees represent a capital of more than \$500,000,000. The most important business enterprise today is the development of business brains. What are the benefits to be had from a training school for employees? The records of the great business houses and professional firms where industrial education has been tried furnish the answer:

Alternation of action. Fatigue is reduced, prevented or postponed when the worker toils part of the time and studies part of the time. You rest your muscle by working your mind, and your mind by working your muscle.

Correlation of function. The habit of thinking about your work and your future makes your work easier and your future better. A rhythmic swing of the body or motion of the hand governed by the natural tempo of your breathing and thinking apparatus will make your work more effective and enjoyable. The human body is the most delicate yet most powerful machine ever made. Its operation has to be studied out—you cannot run it by guess.

Elimination of lost motion. The instructors in a work school by analyzing every move generally discover that about a third of the moves are false and needless. For the good of both employees and the business, such a waste of energy must be cut out.

Reduction of errors and delays. When raw helpers take up a job without previous instruction, they are bound to

make mistakes, do things in the wrong way, damage tools or equipment, spoil good material, and hold up the entire process of production. Scientific education at the start prevents this loss.

Saving of salaries of high officials. The men at the top have no business to waste their production time in coaching the young fellows at the bottom. Instructors may be engaged at a fraction of the cost of the time of the chief executives, who are thus enabled to specialize in the work they are paid to do.

Standardization of methods. By developing or finding, then establishing and maintaining the one right way to do everything, all workers are given the same quality and quantity standard of performance. They not only turn out better work, they know how to judge good work for themselves, and how to improve each his own.

Avoidance of friction. Most of the trouble with new employees is lack of understanding. They do not know the ideals, principles and policies of their employers and the old employees. They become loyal, friendly and cheerful as they are taught the how and why of everything.

Unification of interest. When the office boy knows the manager is studying along with himself to improve the business, the office boy feels something like a partner in the concern. Then he gets busy, shoulders responsibility, seizes opportunity and outgrows his job.

Development of understudies. Each employee is trained to do somebody else's work. So the routine of the day is not interrupted by an absence or a vacancy. Moreover, each worker's value to himself is enlarged and his earning power augmented.

Increase of output. The work school is absolutely necessary to modern team play in business. Just as the parts of a great machine have to be fitted into each other and to move together swiftly, silently and easily, the parts of a business machine must be so built, adapted, organized and operated.

Equalization of work and reward. The business training school is a test of the industry, honor and ability of employees. The good ones rise to the top and are paid more—and the poor ones fall to the bottom and are paid less. A business without educational standards cannot be fair to its employees or itself.

Promotion and evolution of talent. The humblest clerk may have in him the making of a junior partner. The boy who seems to be a dullard may develop into a genius on some other line of thought or action. A certain corporation manager with a national fame and a salary of \$60,000 a year was an office boy only a few years ago. He got his start in a work school. One of your employees may have in him enough unique and extraordinary power to pay the entire cost of establishing a training school for its ultimate discovery and development. The guide-post to any man's fortune reads: Your gold mine is your brain.

Pebbles

"What is heredity?"

"Something a father believes in until his son starts to act like a fool."—*Life*.

The Girl—I admire that pianist's finish. Don't you?

The Man—Yes, but I always dread his beginning.—*Boston Transcript*.

Blanche (bored by her book upon social economics)—Living is becoming dearer and dearer.

Lallie—Well, you see, dear, there is such a demand for it.—*Blighty*.

"It's four years now since he left me," said the deserted wife. "I remember it just as well as yesterday—how he stood at the door, holding it open till six flies got into the house."—*Boston Transcript*.

"I should like to be a man. One dress suit lasts for years and years, and a woman must have a new frock for every dance."

"That's why one dress suit has to last a man for years and years."—*London Opinion*.

"But suppose," said one of the spectators on the Common, "that the parachute should fail to open after you had jumped—what then?"

"That wouldn't stop me," answered the parachutist, "I'd come right down."—*Boston Transcript*.

The hoary-headed examiner glanced over the top of his spectacles. "Are you sure," he inquired, "that this is a purely original composition you have handed in?"

"Yes, sir," came the answer. "But you may possibly, sir, have come across one or two of the words in the dictionary."—*Blighty*.

"I have my doubts about this League of Nations," remarked the proud parent.

"Why?"

"I understand they propose to go ahead and settle it without paying any attention to what my daughter has written about it in her commencement essay."—*Washington Star*.

The teacher was giving the class a natural history lecture on Australia.

"There is one animal," she said, "none of you have mentioned. It does not stand up on its legs all the time. It does not walk like other animals, but takes funny little skips. What is it?"

And the class yelled with one voice: "Charlie Chaplin."—*London Tit-Bits*.

Blank had had a day off, and when he returned to the office the following morning his pals wanted to know why he looked so disgruntled.

"Everything went wrong," grumbled Blank.

"How was that?" one asked.

"Ever go fishing with a girl?"

"Once."

"Did she protest against hurting the fish?"

"No. She said she was sure they were perfectly happy, because they were all wagging their tails."—*London Tit-Bits*.

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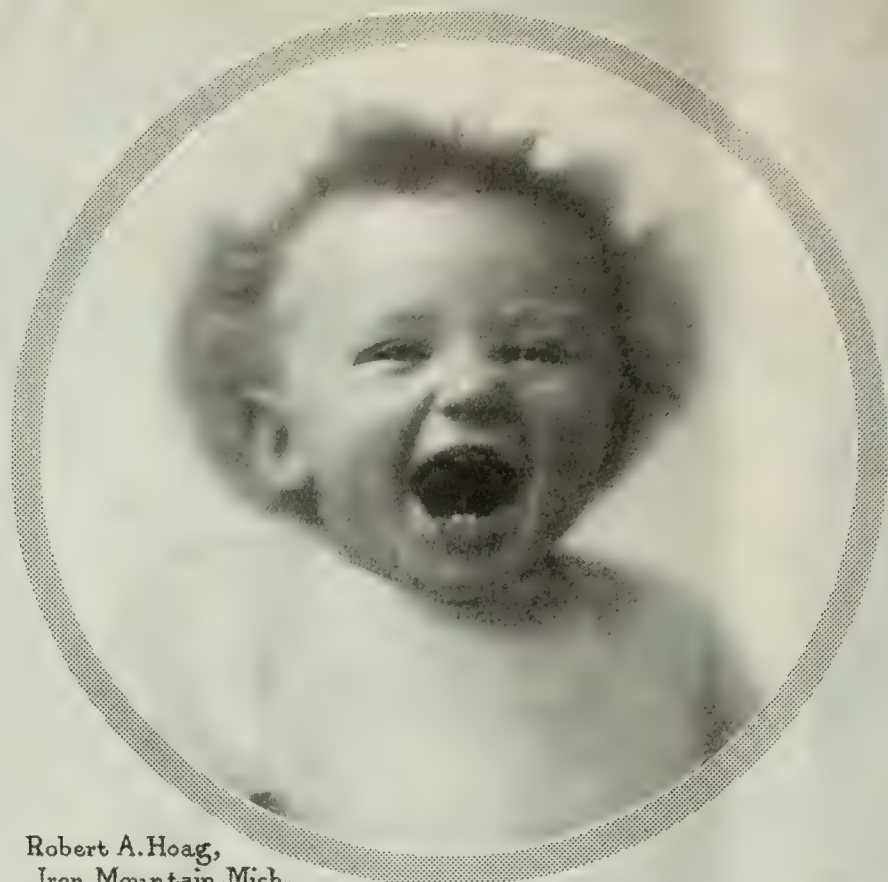
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How Much is a Teacher Worth?

(Continued from page 91)

above the average of the population in character and intelligence, they can safely be allowed more liberty and personal responsibility than other people.

The war, in opening new avenues of employment for educated men and women, has drawn heavily upon the teaching profession, and many of those who have left it cannot be called back now they have found that they can earn more money in pleasanter ways. As President Lowell says, the teacher's constant worry over money matters "breeds social discontent which he cannot help imparting to his students." In asking for an addition of \$5,500,000 to Harvard's endowment to enable all salaries to be increased 25 per cent, President Lowell says:

Professors would be satisfied with salaries that enabled them to live with reasonable comfort in the comparatively modest scale of life which their position calls for, and to give to their children as good an education as they received themselves.

It is not desirable that university positions should come to be largely filled by men who have rich parents or wives, by men who cannot earn in any other occupation what is regarded in the outside world a living wage, or by men so overworked or overworried that they cannot take sane views of life.

It is the concern of the teacher to make both ends meet. It is the concern of the community to keep the quality of the teachers up to a high standard. If teachers as a rule are getting less than they are worth they will before long be worth less than they get.

New York

Class-Day at Versailles

Just after Commencement is the time to size up the graduates. The Peace Conference, as Simeon Strunsky describes it in the *Atlantic Monthly*, was a sort of international Commencement. He fits the representatives of the various nations into the categories of class-day election at college thus:

Handsome man—Hymans, of Belgium, slim, thorobred, with a fighting face. Livest man—tie between Clemenceau, with body, muscles, arms and tongue always in play, and Lloyd George, who reveals himself in the jump of ironic eyes under heavy brows, and frequent half-mischievous smiles and whisperings. Most worried man—Sonnino, of Italy. Most bored man—tie between Foch and Balfour. Best poised man—the chief Japanese representative, of course. Most patient and far-seeing man—Venizelos, I am inclined to believe. Hardest worker—Clemenceau. Most dignified—Woodrow Wilson. Best all-around athlete—Lloyd George, probably. Best student—House. Best poet—Smuts. Best orator—Woodrow Wilson. Done most for his class—?

There seems to be virtual unanimity among the seventy on this last point. Assume that the proprieties demand constant reference by every one of the speakers to the President's role in war and now in peace, and it is still evident that to Woodrow Wilson belongs the distinction of cutting the pattern for the work of the Conference.

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FORM VI

ENGLISH—*Vanity Fair*, Thackeray; *The Egoist*, Meredith; *King Lear*, Shakespeare; *Candida*, Shaw; *Chance*, Conrad.

HISTORY—*Crossing*, Churchill; *Modern European History*, Hazen; *History of the American People*, W. Wilson; *Readings from European History*, Robinson; *By What Authority*, Benson.

FRENCH—*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, Moliere; *Lettres d'un Soldat*, 1914-15; *Notre Dame de Paris*, Hugo; *Ma Piece*, Lintier.

FORM V

ENGLISH—*Nicholas Nickleby*, Dickens; *Two on a Tower*, Hardy; *Mill on the Floss*, Eliot; *She Stoops to Conquer*, Goldsmith; *Winter's Tale*, Shakespeare.

HISTORY—*Westward Ho!* Kingsley; *Modern European History*, Hazen; *The Queen's Tragedy*, Benson.

FRENCH—*Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*; *Poesies choisies*, De Musset; *Ma Piece*, Lintier.

FORM IV

ENGLISH—*Merchant of Venice*, Shakespeare; *Twice Told Tales*, Hawthorne; *Tale of Two Cities*, Dickens; *Essays of Elia*, Lamb; *Tales of Unrest*, Conrad.

FRENCH—*Voyage aux Mers Polaires*, Belot; *La Tulipe Noire*, Dumas.

FORM III

ENGLISH—*Tale of Two Cities*, Dickens; *Quentin Durward*, Scott; *Much Ado About Nothing*, Shakespeare; *Julius Caesar*, Shakespeare; *Travels With a Donkey*, Stevenson.

FRENCH—*Innocent Au College*, De Segur; *Le Tailleur de Pierres*, Lamartine.

FORM II

ENGLISH—*Last Days of Pompeii*, Bulwer Lytton; *The Oregon Trail*, Parkman; *Tom Brown's School Days*, Hughes; *The Deerslayer*, Cooper; *Story of a Bad Boy*, Aldrich; *Tales from Shakespeare*, Lamb; *The Prince and the Pauper*, Twain.

FRENCH—*Pour Charmer Nos Petits*, Capus.

FORM I

ENGLISH—*The Jungle Books*, Kipling; *King of the Golden River*, Ruskin; *Alice in Wonderland*, Carroll; *The Blue Fairy Book*, Lang; *Puck of Pook's Hill*, Kipling; *Just So Stories*, Kipling; *Captains Courageous*, Kipling; *The Red Fairy Book*, Lang; *Children of the New Forest*, Marryat.

It was washing day, and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent them into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her.

"John, what is the matter with baby now?" she inquired from her wash-tub.

"I don't know what to do with him, mother," replied John. "He's dug a hole and wants to bring it into the house."—*London Tit-Bits*.

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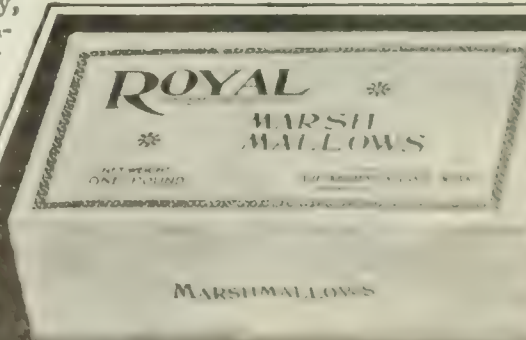
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To be a good judge of other people you must know these things.

You persuade a blonde in one way—a brunet in another. Blondes enjoy one phase of life—brunets another.

Blondes make good in one kind of a job—brunets in another.

You manage blondes best, as employees, with one policy—brunets with an entirely different policy.

The history of nations—of civilization—is woven through and through with these fundamental differences. To know these differences scientifically is the first step in judging men and women, in getting on well with them, in mastering their minds, in making them like you, in winning their respect, admiration, love, friendship.

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C. G. MILNE, Treasurer.

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO. Dividend No. 11.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, held Wednesday, July 2nd, 1919, a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share was declared, payable August 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at close of business July 15th, 1919.

Books will remain open.

WM. B. DICKSON, Treasurer.

Ireland Can Stand Alone

(Continued from page 89)

are thirty-two counties in Ireland and the Unionists have a majority only in four of these. Tho their ancestors were planted there by the British hundreds of years ago (ousting the true natives of the soil) they are still aliens with alien feelings, prejudices and interests. Nevertheless they will have the same rights as everybody else in the republic.

Why would it not do to give each province of Ireland, under the republic, local self-government, the same as the states have here?

I cannot pronounce upon that definitely. That is a matter that must be considered. We have not settled anything concerning our future.

There are many questions that I must not answer. I must not tell how I escaped from the British prison and arrived here. If I told that I might do harm to friends who aided me, and I might prevent some other Irishman from availing himself of the same means of escape.

In the same way I must not deny the various stories that imaginative or ingenious persons have published. I can say, tho, that no young lady assisted the escape in the manner described in one newspaper. Beyond that I won't go. If I denied other stories there would be constant suggestions until finally the truth might be hit upon and I would either have to acknowledge it or tell a falsehood.

IRELAND will approve of and desire membership in a true League of Nations, that is, a truly democratic League of Nations. We do not approve of the League as it now stands with Ireland left out. The British may say that we're in as a part of the British Empire. We deny it. There are so-called Irish members in the British Parliament, but we repudiate them. They have no power or influence. They are outvoted six to one and can do Ireland no good. Ireland is like a Christian lady captured by a Turkish pasha and installed in his harem. To the appeals and remonstrances of the lady's friends the pasha would probably say that his harem was his own private affair and he would allow no interference with it or its inmates. But the lady's friends would probably hold entirely different opinions on the question and might act upon them.

Would Free Ireland be a perpetual threat against Britain? No, certainly not, if Britain treated her with fairness. They might even be friends. There is proximity but not so emphatic as the proximity of European countries which have only a boundary line between them. And there is the League of Nations, especially constructed as an insurance against war. Great Britain's influence in that League is surely not the least. To the eyes of some observers she appears to dominate.

Now why did the Irish not join heartily in the so-called War for World Freedom? Because we did not consider that

Great Britain was fighting for freedom. She has promised our freedom on many occasions and always withheld it on one pretext or another. She did not need to fight Germany in order to give us our freedom. If she had kept her promise to us she would have had no further need to maintain 250,000 or 400,000 of her troops in Ireland. She could have used them in Flanders instead of crying out that she was fighting with her back to the wall and calling on America for help. Had she given Ireland her freedom, Irishmen would have enlisted freely. There would have been no need of applying the conscription law, which proved unworkable in Ireland because it was found and known that Irishmen would fight to the death against it. It would need four Englishmen to conscript one Irishman and he'd be dead and of no military value when conscripted. So Great Britain gave it up.

IS Ireland competent to set up as a free nation? Can she administer her own affairs, maintain internal peace, repel external violence, will she be responsible and prosperous?

Yes, decidedly yes to all those questions. How can any one who knows how the Irish have prospered in every land of liberty and opportunity (especially here) doubt it?

Ireland would not be the smallest of independent countries. She is more than twice the size of Denmark or Switzerland, and almost three times as large as Belgium or Holland. Her population is now 4,390,219, Switzerland's 8,888,990, Denmark's 2,940,990 and Norway's 2,396,782. The cost of government in Switzerland is \$35,000,000 per annum, Bulgaria the same amount, Norway \$36,200,000, Serbia \$26,250,000, Greece \$27,000,000, Denmark \$47,500,000, while British rule in Ireland costs \$200,000,000. The people there have to pay that high price for their own subjection. The independent peoples maintain their own armies and some of them maintain navies in addition with a per capita cost ranging from \$6 in Greece and Serbia to \$15 in Norway, while in Ireland the per capita cost is \$44.

The Irish are naturally very peaceful and law-abiding—given their own laws. Even as matters stand now there is very little crime. With freedom the cost of policing the land would be reduced to a minimum.

Yes, we could renew the ancient Celtic civilization. Gaelic would once more be the language of the land and to a certain extent the old laws would take the place of those which have been imposed upon us.

I can assure American friends who have received us with such unbounded cordiality for the sake of the Good Cause in which they believe, that Ireland Free—as she soon must be free—will be both prosperous and happy.

New York

Remarkable Remarks

HENRY FORD—I am an ignorant idealist.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN—I am a poor seamstress.

ED. HOWE—Lately I saw a Ford with a Victoria top.

GENERAL PERSHING—We are not a military people.

MARSHAL FOCH—The British army has been superb.

WOODROW WILSON—Most people are not well dressed.

RUTH DUNBAR—A nurse's life must be one of passionate routine.

HERBERT N. CASSON—How does a cuckoo learn his cuckoo habits?

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—You cannot reduce wage scales in America.

GERALD STANLEY LEE—New York is the national headquarters of homelessness.

CAMELIA GORDON—Men are the reason why so many women don't get married.

REAR ADMIRAL ADAIR, M.P.—I would strictly limit dividends to 10 per cent on capital.

LORD HALDANE—I know first rate men who have never got into office because they could not talk.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY—I am disappointed in President Wilson, but I believe he meant well.

SIR EDWARD CARSON—I seriously say to America today, "You attend to your own affairs. We will attend to ours."

BERNARD M. BARUCH—I was a gambler once and for many years a member of a stock exchange. But I am thru.

COLONEL JULES DAKELI—If Atlantic City would be truly moral it should tell women to discard their clothing or put on trousers.

H. M. J. PORTER—A person suffering from spiralysis thinks he can get away from his shadow by doing a corkscrew waltz down the middle of the street.

SENATOR LODGE—No committee of Congress has any right or ought to have any right to summon the President of the United States before them.

DR. ANTOINE DE PAGE—The mass of the people of continental Europe are still a hundred years behind the times as far as sanitary science is concerned.

SENATOR REED—History would forget the reign of Caligula in the excesses and follies of the American Government operated under the League of Nations.

WILLIAM PESTER, HERMIT—I seldom read, for I am studying myself. And when I have found out the secret of my existence I intend to teach the world.

SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING—All that complicated machinery of society that took decades to elaborate and a world war to tear down cannot be replaced overnight by a wholly different machinery.

LORD GREY OF FALLODEN—The appointment of Sir Eric Drummond to Secretary General of the League of Nations was originally suggested by

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the American delegates, and it was proposed at the Conference by the President.

G. LOWES DICKINSON—What Paris has done must be undone if civilization is to be saved.

MAUD POWELL—Since the war the number of positively worst hotels has increased enormously.

KATE WEST—Men are like those hair tonics. There is such an amazing difference before and after taking.

The Red Cross and the League

As the League of Nations has adopted the Red Cross as its chief agency hereafter in the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering thruout the world (Covenant Art. XXV), it is interesting to note that at the recent conference of the Red Cross in Paris plans were proposed for a special organization which would include representatives of the Red Cross Societies of the "big five" members of the League—namely France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States.

A preliminary meeting was called at Cannes at which experts in public health, tuberculosis, hygiene and sanitation, and child welfare were gathered together from the various countries to formulate programs of action.

The permanent organization at Geneva, the capital of the League, will consist largely of experts who will keep in touch with developments in the different countries on questions to be dealt with by the Red Cross, and thru

this central organization such information will be distributed to the national societies.

Altho this League of Red Cross Societies has now been organized only a few weeks, it has already issued an appeal to its five founder members and to the twenty-four national societies invited to become members, requesting them to be ready to participate in a campaign against the spread of typhus which has broken out in Poland, Hungary and other countries of southeastern Europe.

Under methods approved by the leading scientific experts of the world, and furnished with surplus medical and hospital supplies from the American and British armies, the League proposes to combat the plague, which is in danger of spreading to other parts of Europe.

Pebbles

First Actress—I've got an understudy.

Second Actress—And I've got a spare sitting-room.—*The Era*.

"You college men seem to take life pretty easy."

"Yes; even when we graduate we do it by degrees."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Well," said the doctor, "I hope you profited by my advice?"

"Yes, doctor," replied the patient, "but not so much as you did."—*Blighty*.

Northerner—What's that white fluff stuff you are picking?

"That, sah, will be wool when yo' wear it next winter in the No'th."—*Life*.

Boy—Gimme a penn'orth of mixed sweets.

Shopkeeper—Here are two, my lad. You can mix them yourself.—*London Opinion*.

Teacher—Don't you know that punctuation means that you must pause?

Willie—Course I do. A motor driver punctuated his tire in front of our house Sunday, and he paused for half an hour.—*Passing Show*.

"Do you know," roared the little man, "that your great hulking brute of a bulldog killed my wife's dear little, unoffending, ethereal, heavenly pet poodle?"

"What about it?" asked the brute.

"Well," said the little man, looking carefully around to see that no one was spying, "would you be offended if I presented your dog with a new collar?"—*London Tit-Bits*.

A story is told about a citizen whose daughter is about to be married, and who has been trying to get a line on what the expense of the rather elaborate ceremony will be. He approached a friend of his, seeking information.

"Morris," he said, "your oldest daughter was married about five years ago. wasn't she? Would you mind telling me about how much the wedding cost you?"

"Not at all, Sam," was the answer. "Altogether, about five thousand dollars a year."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

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SOUSA
and his Band

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Can Congress Compromise?

WITHOUT giving the basis for his conclusion Senator Hitchcock, leader of the Administration forces in the Senate, has continued to assert during the past week that the peace treaty will be ratified without reservation or amendment.

Senator Moses, on the other hand, announced that the full Republican membership and at least two Democrats would vote for the Root or some similar reservation plan. At the same time he stated without qualification that the Senate would not accept without change the three articles of the treaty dealing with the Shantung peninsula.

Lengthy set speeches on the treaty and the League of Nations Covenant are delivered daily in the Senate while the treaty is under consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee. Principal interest centers, however, in the quiet maneuvers being made by the opposing factions, of which no official record appears.

Feelers looking to a compromise have been put out by both sides. They do not come from the leaders, but there remains no doubt of their inspiration. Thus far they seem to have accomplished nothing, but no one in Washington would be surprised to find in his morning paper the news that a fairly complete agreement on the Senate's course on the treaty had been reached.

Senator Borah brought forward his plan for a nation-wide referendum on the League of Nations Covenant during the week, but it did not receive the weighty consideration that was expected. No further mention was made of the plan after Senator Borah admitted that the result of such a referendum would not be binding on the Senate. He said its value would be to give an index of public opinion on the League, and offered to

resign his seat in the Senate if the verdict of the country went against him.

The Senate has been deeply stirred by Senator Norris's speech on the disposition of Shantung and the report of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ on the means taken by the Japanese to put down the March revolution in Korea. Senator Norris and several others have said that while they favor a League of Nations they will not vote for ratification so long as the Shantung provisions remain in the treaty.

President Wilson's explanation of the Shantung settlement to Republican Senators called to the White House has failed to satisfy these men and Senator Norris declined to discuss the treaty with him. Several explanations have been put forward by Administration Senators but the most effective speech made in justification of the settlement was that of Senator John Sharp

Williams. Mr. Williams said the settlement was bad, but asked the Senate what it would do. He pointed out that the Japanese would not willingly get out of Shantung, and that a rejection of the settlement by the United States would be in effect a pledge to China to aid her in expelling the Japanese from the peninsula by force.

Some Republican Senators have said, on the other hand, that the United States might be compelled under the League of Nations to assist the Japanese in resisting "external aggression" by the Chinese if they attempted at some later time to regain possession of the German rights in the peninsula deeded over by the treaty to Japan. It is very doubtful if an amendment to the treaty striking out the Shantung provisions would have any other than a moral effect. Republican Senators believe that Shantung will go to



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IT'S OVER OVER THERE

The "Big Three"—Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson—walking together at Versailles at the time of the signing of the peace treaty, eight months after the conference first began the work of drawing up its terms

Japan no matter what attitude is taken by the United States.

Senator Fall made an ingenious effort to terminate the war with Germany, without waiting for ratification of the treaty while the Sundry-Civil bill, vetoed by the President, was being reconsidered by the Senate, by submitting the following amendment:

"Provided, That the status of peace between the former Imperial German Government and the United States of America being declared to exist, no part of said sum shall be used in enforcing the provisions of Section 3 of the act of October 6, 1917, known as the trading with the enemy act, as amended."

Before the Germans had signed the treaty, Senator Fall introduced a resolution declaring the war at an end, which is now before the Foreign Relations Committee. Administration men were not caught napping by his effort last week and his amendment was defeated. Republican leaders say they are holding the Fall resolution in reserve in the Foreign Relations Committee and will use it if an emergency arises in the fight on the peace treaty. It is fairly safe speculation, however, that the Fall resolution will never be adopted.

While the Senate was busy with the peace treaty, the House occupied itself with consideration of the omnibus prohibition enforcement bill. After two weeks of working nights on the bill, the House finally enacted it and sent it on to the Senate.

The "wets" won no material victories in the House, and the bill as it was finally enacted is far more drastic than was expected. It provides for the enforcement of war-time prohibition and constitutional prohibition under the eighteenth amendment by forbidding the manufacture, sale, transportation or removal from bond for beverage purposes of any liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. It also regulates the manufacture of flavoring extracts and all other liquids that could be used as liquor substitutes.

The vigorous efforts of the "wets" to modify the bill only made the "drys" more determined. The attempts to substitute a repealer of wartime prohibition for the enforcement section and to insert various jokers in the bill all were either ruled out on points of order or voted down by the "dry" majority.

Attempts of the "wets" to use the outbreak of crime in the dry District of Columbia, which is resulting in violent race riots, as an argument against drastic prohibition enforcement were laughed down by their opponents.

Democratic Leader Kitchin's effort to saddle responsibility for the drastic provisions of the bill upon the Republicans by organizing a loud protest by the minority, was denounced as insincere by the majority, and was abandoned after it had been in progress a couple of days. It is believed certain that some of the more stringent provisions of the bill will be modified with the assistance of some of the "drys" in the Senate.

The House took a day off during the prohibition grind to wrangle over daylight saving. After a veto of the Agricultural Appropriation bill by President Wilson because of its attempted repeal of the daylight saving law, the House fell eight votes short of passing the bill with the repeal rider over the President's veto. The vote was 247 to 135.

However, the chalking off of the sunshine law had been made a part of the Republican legislative program, and leaders of the majority were not content with their first defeat. The House referred the appropriation bill back to the Agricultural Committee, and it was again reported out with an amendment to do away with the extra hour of daylight at the end of the present summer.



Cheney in London Passing Show

Another Mésalliance

The original repeal rider was put on the bill in the Senate by a vote of 56 to 6 on the day the House passed a separate bill to achieve the same purpose. Administration leaders pointed out in the debate on the Agricultural bill as reported back by the committee, that the attempt to tack the daylight rider on the bill again in the face of the veto amounted simply to an effort to embarrass the President. He certainly would veto the bill a second time they said, and in the meantime the Department of Agriculture was seriously embarrassed for lack of funds which should have been made available by the first of July.

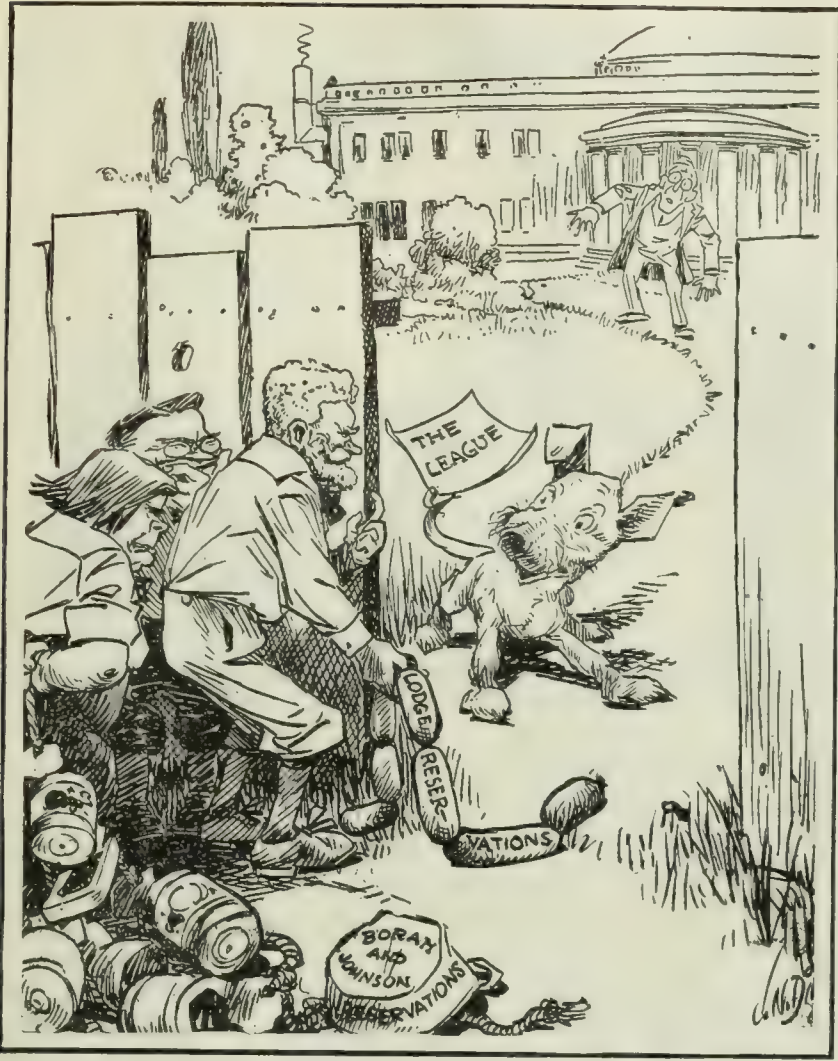
If the opponents of daylight saving wanted another test the House was told, they could get it by securing Senate action on the separate repealer already passed by the lower body. They would vote again to override a Presidential veto of a separate bill, Administration men said, but they would not support an effort that would result only in holding up the important work of the Department of Agriculture.

It would have required only a majority vote to attach the rider to the appropriation bill a second time, but many of the Democratic representatives responded to the appeal of their leaders and reversed their previous votes. The final vote on the new repeal rider in the House was 203 to 117. The bill is now before the Senate, where some new tricks may be tried, but the friends of daylight saving believe they are foredoomed to defeat.

R. M. B., Washington

The British Ratification

IF Lloyd George, when submitting the Versailles treaty to the House of Commons for the ratification that was promptly voted, had been disposed to be tabular and had submitted the balance sheet of the war as a bookkeeper does, he might have written a list something like the following:



© 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.

Nice doggie, nice doggie!

Credit items—

- Belgium evacuated per demand of August 4, 1914;
- Prussian militarism smashed and with it German rivalry on the sea and in trade for many years;
- Acceptance by the world of the supremacy of British sea power;
- Enlargement of the empire by the annexation of Egypt and "mandatory" duties equivalent to annexation over German colonies in Africa and in the Far East, under which Africa becomes practically a British province and the South Pacific a British lake;
- Control over half of former Asiatic Turkey;
- Cementing of the union with self-governing colonies which vastly strengthens the empire's stability;
- A close approach to America and to a large degree a reestablishment of the sympathy between the two English-speaking nations which George III destroyed;
- The gaining in France of a firm ally on the continent of Europe;

An enhanced prestige that will justify Britons, if they so desire, in claiming the position of world premiership.

Debit items—

- A disaffected Ireland and to a less degree a disaffected India;
- A huge national debt of \$30,000,000,000;
- A disturbed domestic industrial condition;
- Obligations to France in return for similar obligations by France.

Viewed politically, no nation ever waged so successful a war since Rome overcame Carthage. And most of the fruits, if so they may be called, came of themselves—may scarcely be called the result of British contriving. When questions of distribution and of trusteeships arose, Great Britain seemed the fittest. If it was cunning, as detractors allege, never was cunning more successfully concealed. A more plausible explanation is that Great Britain has materially gained because experience has shown she is the most capable of alien administrators.

As Henry Ford Sees Himself

TOWARD the close of the searching and revealing cross-examination of Henry Ford came this inquiry:

Q.—"After some hesitation, and in justice to yourself, Mr. Ford, I feel that it is best to ask you if you can read. Impression has gone out here, by your repeated declinations to read from important papers, that you cannot read. Can you?"

Mr. Ford replied that he could—but that he reads slowly and is bothered by hay fever, and that it is unpleasant for him to read out loud.

Mr. Ford's examination developed that he thought Benedict Arnold was a writer, that he misused common words, that his knowledge of history, as he admitted, is practically nil; that he had cloudy ideas on most political subjects, and that his proclamations and advertisements had been written by others or put out over his name without preceding examination by him; on the whole, the richest man of his generation displayed himself as of the class which returns extraordinary answers in school examinations.

But every once in a while Mr. Ford scored heavily. His tormentor asked him what was his notion of an idealist. The witness thought a minute, and then slowly replied: "An idealist is one who seeks to make profit for others." Here was certainly acute cerebration. The definition is worthy of a place in phrase books.

The conclusion drawn by many thousands is one that the thousands already knew—namely, that the ability to make money does not argue the possession of great intellectual attainments. Henry Ford had an idea, and stuck to it with fanatic constancy. It was right and accorded with a need, and his income became \$50,000,000 a year. Perhaps if he had been school-educated the fine flair of his originality would have been hammered out of him.

On most subjects, despite the noise made, Mr. Ford seems at bottom safely conventional. He believes in preparedness, but not in over-preparedness; he favors defensive war, but is against aggressive war; he would have the world disarm, but recognizes that it is not safe for one country to disarm alone; he would like to make people think and hopes by peaceful processes that the world will become a better place in which to live; he is friendly to the workingman, but prefers not to have unions in his shops because they interfere with efficient control.

The pacifist, the alleged anarchist, the much-advertized iconoclast, turns out, when scratched, to be familiar metal.

Another Mexican Crisis

ON June 16, John W. Correll and his wife were attacked in their home near Tampico by Mexican bandits. The husband, defending his door in the manner of a pioneer fighting off Indians, was killed. On July 6, a party of sailors from the United States gunboat "Cheyenne," consisting of thirteen men, all unarmed, for our naval commanders are under orders to avoid the possibility of conflict, was attacked by Mexican bandits and robbed on the Tamesi River, near Tampico. The same day Mexican bandits raided a local station of an American oil company near Puerto Lobos and carried off \$10,000.

In the Senate, touching recent events on the Rio Grande, Senator Fall, of New Mexico, read the following telegram received by him from Marfa, Texas, relating to occurrences not reported to the press:

Following Carranzista officers and soldiers killed, said this side by American troops: Lieutenant Flores, killed near

Haciendita, December 21, 1918; Captain Antonio Aviala, killed at Brites Ranch, December 25, 1918. Chico Cano, now a captain, Carranzista forces, raided cattle ranch on this side April 1, 1918. Following Carranzistas were killed: Felicio Hernandez, Rayes Callanes, Pedro Falee and Andres Roderiguez. Placidio Zapata, Captain Estrella, Carranzistas, implicated in cattle stealing this side, September 24, 1918. Captain Eugenio Garcia raided Nunez Ranch, March 22, 1919; Carranzista Captain Cecelia Estrea, Luis Munoz, Ramon Seguia and Carlos Rivera, all Carranzistas, have been killed during raids along the river.

Senator Fall added that he possessed information of seven or eight counter-raids by detachments of the Seventh Cavalry on Mexican territory, and that large amounts of property stolen from our side of the border were recovered.

A state of war thus seems to exist along the Rio Grande frontier. Our troopers helped the Carranzistas to hold Juarez against the Villistas, but the service seems to have been little appreciated by other Carranzistas.

To the protests of the American Government concerning the Correll murder the Mexican Government has replied by forwarding an apology and a promise to do its utmost to punish the offenders. But one official at Washington is reported as saying: "Carranza is having difficulty in keeping his apologies and promises abreast of the outrages against Americans in Mexico. We have just received the apology and promise to punish the offenders in the Correll case, and as yet the Carranza Government has not reached the Tampico incident beyond the merely formal reply acknowledging the receipt of our protest."

A list of 217 names of Americans officially known to have been killed in Mexico since 1911 was given to Congress by Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico. In very few of the cases listed had arrests been made by the Mexican Government and there was only one instance of reparation—that of John B. McManus, murdered by Zapatistas in 1915, whose widow was paid a voluntary indemnity of \$20,000. Of the victims listed over half had been killed since Carranza came into



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Mrs. John Correll, with her sixteen year old son, Joe, came to Washington last week to put before President Wilson the story of how her husband was murdered by a gang of Mexican bandits on their ranch near Tampico. The Mexicans shot at Mrs. Correll and Joseph, too, but they escaped into the jungle. On the strength of this episode Governor Robertson, of Oklahoma, has written to President Wilson, asking intervention in Mexico

power. Ambassador Fletcher's testimony seemed to show that he considered the Mexican situation increasingly serious. In every instance of Mexican attack upon American lives or property he said that he had brought the case to the attention of the Mexican Government and been promised an investigation and punishment of the guilty parties. He could not recall, however, a single prosecution or conviction of a Mexican for the murder of an American citizen.

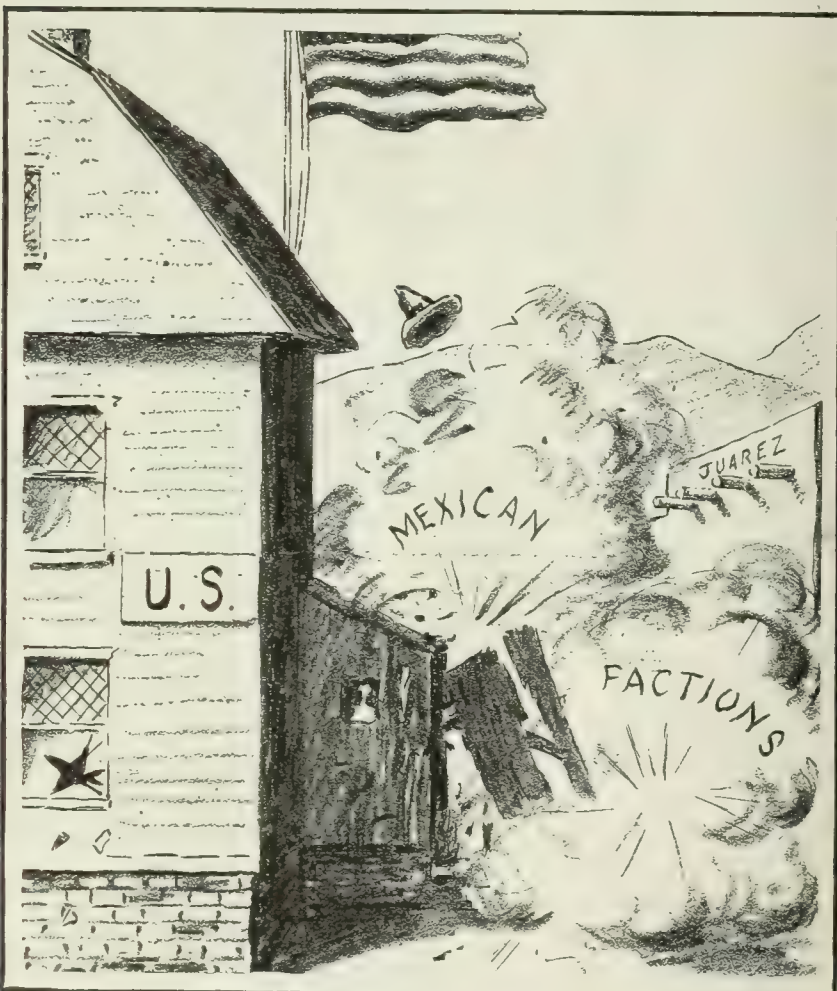
Both the Senate and the House seem prevailingly of the opinion that something needs to be done, and the executive department appears to be less insistent on continuing a policy of inaction. "Watchful waiting" has been an accepted motto, but it is pointed out that the attitude of watchfulness implies that the happenings of the future may be of determining importance. The President has never said he would never, under any circumstances, intervene in Mexico. Indeed, the Vera Cruz landing and the Pershing expedition were interventions for special purposes.

If public opinion can be accurately judged, the feeling is now much stronger than it was that Mexico approximates more and more to the condition of Cuba when anarchy had become so chronic there as to destroy the subject matter of the controversy. Those who have demanded hands off in Mexico are obviously less emphatic than they were.

The Mexican situation thus gives abundant basis for anxiety. It still is unclear to many how it would be possible to police a country as large as Mexico with any good to Mexico or satisfaction to ourselves, but the pressure to act becomes heavier week by week.

The President seems still of the belief that it is not our business to determine what sort of government Mexico should have. But, on the other hand, his refusal to recognize Huerta and his refusal to recognize Carranza until he gave promise of maintaining order and of establishing an approximation to democracy, suggest that Carranza is rapidly placing himself in a position where the rule in Huerta's case applies to him.

Efforts are being made by Mexicans who are resident in this country and a large number of Mexicans of the better sort in Mexico are laboring to open the minds of Carranza and his chief supporters to the need of aban-



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Bombs at the back door

Coming and Going

The predicted after-war emigration from the United States has begun in earnest—three liners filled with foreigners returning to their homes in southern Europe left New York last week. The crowd below is on the lower deck of the steamship "Caserta," bound for Italy. The children on the lifeboat are Italians going home, too

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Half a Dozen Stowaways

Some folks on the other hand will do almost anything to get into the United States. The youngsters on the left got from Europe to Ellis Island as stowaways on troopships. They had been adopted as mascots by various companies or regiments of the A. E. F. and they liked the doughboys too well to stand being left behind when our expeditionary forces sailed for home. But they're due for deportation now unless some American adopts them

doing a blatant anti-American policy, a policy which incites disorderly elements to attack Americans and to destroy civilization. But Carranza is extraordinarily stubborn and seems to cling to the convention that the way to please Mexicans and to keep in power is to defy the Gringos.

What's Wrong With Public Charity?

WHEN it ordered two dollars a month, a ton of coal, and twelve bread tickets weekly to be given to a deserted wife with four children—the oldest of them just fifteen years of age—the Newark Department of the Overseer of the Poor can hardly have thought that it had settled finally a problem of family welfare. In this particular case, a private agency, the Bureau of Associated Charities, had a report of an earlier date showing that the children were becoming unmanageable when the mother went out to work and that the husband, in spite of court orders against him, paid no regular alimony. This report, probably known to the department, played no part in the plan evolved for helping the family, if indeed there was a plan. This case is typical of a number quoted in the report of a survey of Newark's Poor and Alms Department and Almshouse recently made for the Board of City Commissioners by Francis H. McLean, director of the largest national organization dealing with charity and appointed for this job by the Department of Surveys of the Russell Sage Foundation which was commissioned to conduct the survey. It is important to add that the commissioners and especially the mayor, Charles P. Gillen, were well aware of the imperfections of the methods of the city's charities department and, in fact, by voting \$1400 for this survey, showed their desire to learn the worst so as to be able to initiate thoroly practical and modern reforms.

There had been many criticisms. Several of the private philanthropic agencies refused to coöperate with the department, and there was the usual assertion that public relief must necessarily be inefficient and that the only thing to do for its reform was to restrict its activity within the narrowest possible limits. Mayor Gillen, however, took the view—in which he now finds himself supported by the results of this impartial survey—that there is nothing inherently wrong with public administration of relief and welfare services, that these services certainly cannot in the public interest be abolished or reduced, and that while their efficiency must and can gradually be brought to a high point of perfection, the immediate salvation of the poor and afflicted lies in a cordial, close and mutually helpful coöperation of public and private agencies. The mayor had already, in November, called together a Council of Philanthropy, to deal coöperatively with the influenza epidemic and is now advised to create an even more representative council of organizations for permanent coöperation, with committees for the study of the separate problems of family problems, of the homeless, of child welfare, and the like.

The family social work of the city was found to be particularly in need of reform. Not only the municipal department but the private agencies were found to disregard possible sources of information, to duplicate to an unnecessary extent each other's work, to consider insufficiently the future needs of clients along with present requirements. Some methods practised by the Poor and Alms Department were found to be needlessly annoying to those it is intended to help. For instance, as a rule only twelve five-cent bread tickets were issued to a family at a time—a rule necessitating constant journeys to the City Hall. As one local jester remarked, "Why, that's the department's work test!" It is recom-

mended that the bread ticket system be abolished altogether. One recalls many similar criticisms elsewhere when one reads concerning the attitude of department officials toward the families in search of help: "An attempt is made to persuade an applicant that he does not need anything, rather than to find out with certainty what he lacks."

Since the survey was not for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of Newark's poverty that must be relieved, sidelights on that subject are only incidental. Leaving out all duplications, it is estimated that somewhere between 3000 and 4000 families in the city are in need of help in one form or another—not by any means all requiring material assistance but together "representing a situation which calls for the most sympathetic, intelligent and well planned methods that can be worked out." Under-employment, desertion or non-support, tuberculosis, intemperance and unemployment are responsible for the largest number of "disabilities" cared for by the largest private charitable organization; among those aided by the public department, widowhood takes the first place, with old age and desertion as the next largest causes of distress. The good points in the work of the department are not forgotten. Several "case" records are quoted as showing that its methods are not always, as they are described in other parts of the report, dictatorial, blustering and archaic. But the fact that the department itself ordered this survey and report is looked upon as the best evidence that the Newark poor are going to have a better time in the future, under a more enlightened régime of the public charities, and with all the other agencies pulling together to make every aid rendered a step in the rehabilitation of normal life.

Higher Prices and Food Surplus

THAT in a country packed with food products, where the greatest crop known in its history is being harvested, food prices should go higher, is developing greater and greater restiveness. Not a few hold that this condition is the underlying cause of the industrial uneasiness now prevailing.

The retailers lay the blame on the jobbers, the job-



Rogers in New York Herald

Why?

bers on the wholesalers, and the wholesalers on the producers, with a general disposition everywhere to associate the Chicago packers with a responsibility which the latter vehemently deny.

That a condition of plethora exists does not seem open to dispute. Reports to the Agricultural Department show supplies in storage far above normal, and in addition the Government has an immense store which was purchased for the army and which is being slowly liquidated under the lashing of much criticism. Not only in the principal feeding grains, but in butter and meat products, it is doubtful if there was ever a visible supply equal to that now in hand. And behind the visible supply are herds of unprecedented magnitude and bins overflowing with contents. Shipments abroad are still large, but not as heavy as they have been, for the crop in accessible Europe is larger this year than last.

Statistics do not indicate any unusual spread in the margin between the price to the producer and to the consumer. This, of course, means that the chief profit in the price enhancement is going to the creators of raw food. Recently rapid advances in land values in the principal agricultural states confirm this. It is said that in Iowa, a representative farming state, the price of land has gone up more than \$100 per acre in four years. Making more, the owners have capitalized present and prospective profits in higher land values.

The back wave of agricultural prosperity is affecting the East and farms are being brought into use that were long neglected or partially tilled. It is by no means improbable that in the next few years you will see in this country the appearance of a distinct agrarian problem, with farmers, who heretofore have largely escaped criticism, attacked as in other countries. Tenantry shows an increase, with the owners of the land and cultivators falling apart into separable classes.

On the distribution side great changes are also occurring. The "chain" store seems to have established itself and in many instances is underselling its competitors, who complain of discrimination. The Federal Trade Commission has brought out a report showing that the five big packers now own 574 companies, have a minority interest in 95 others and an undetermined relation

to an additional 93—a total of 762 companies. The packers now sell nearly every sort of food product and the volume of their business shows an immense growth. Unless retailers generally improve their method or some system of coöperative buying and selling comes in, it is not impossible that the packers will become the principal purveyors of food, with all the evils attendant on monopolization.

Anarchism Versus Anarchists

THE Penal Code of New York defines criminal anarchy as follows:

"Criminal anarchy is the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force or violence, or by assassination of the executive head or of any of the executive officials of government, or by any unlawful means. The advocacy of such doctrine either by word or mouth is a felony."

This legal definition may be compared with a non-legal definition, or description, given by Professor Jesse S. Reeves for the department of political science of the University of Michigan, in the Ford libel suit. He said an anarchist was one—

who promotes, by action or by propaganda, a state of anarchy, either by interfering with the efforts of the government to put down a condition of anarchy, or by directly promoting it himself by propaganda or action. . . .

There is no well known principle which a man must entertain without which he cannot become an anarchist. A man can be an anarchist without having any philosophical or theoretical background for it, or a man may act as an anarchist in promoting a state of anarchy without having any thought about the principles of anarchism at all. Anarchy and anarchism are two entirely different things.

The bottom thought of anarchism, the professor held, is absence of government, immediate or ultimate, while an anarchist is one who seeks, consciously or unconsciously, to establish by force a state of anarchism. He finds that many persons, called by him transcendentalists, incline toward favoring non-coercive government as an ideal, but they are not anarchists because their influence is not to inspire others to use force to prevent a government using force. So St. Paul, Emerson, Carlyle, Whittier, the Quakers, etc., altho their philosophies are in some respects tinged with anarchism, are not anarchists.

Professor Reeves displayed the impatience of the keen-witted man against the stupidity of those who cannot distinguish between anarchism and anarchists. Anarchism, as far as he knew, might control the future when human beings are fully instructed, but the anarchist, using the same weapon that he says a government must not employ, is to him a man who adds extreme illogicality to his crime.

The New York law presumptively distinguishes between criminal anarchy and other kinds of anarchy by the same test Professor Reeves applies in distinguishing between anarchism and anarchists—namely, the test of whether force is used or its use advocated to overthrow a régime which openly rests on force.

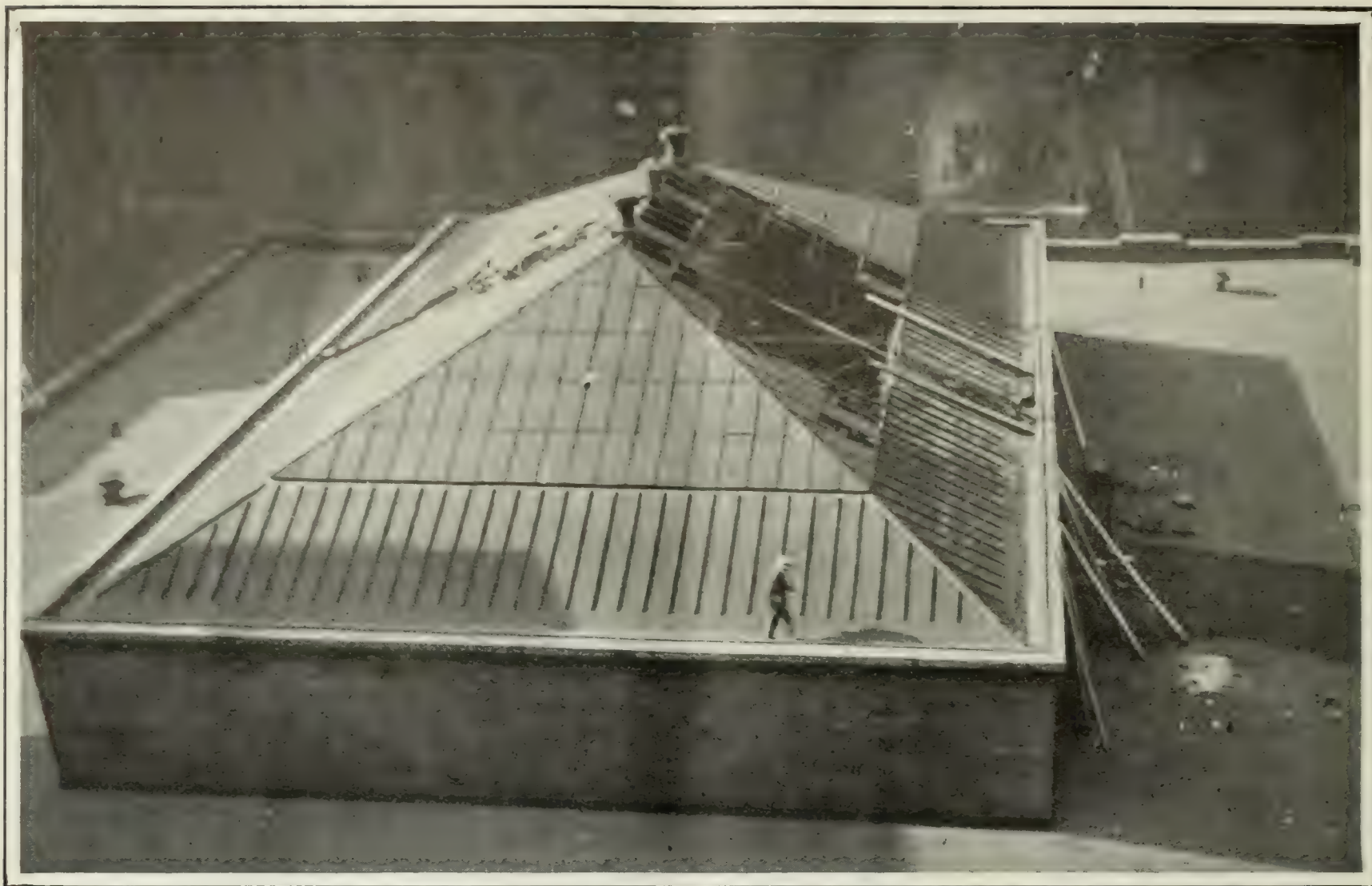
The Public Utility Crisis

THE public utility corporations of the United States represent an industry with an invested capital of more than twelve billion dollars. Included are tractions with an investment of five billions, operating 44,000 miles of urban and interurban track, which have been earning less than 2 per cent upon the investment. Under existing conditions, with a fixed rate of fare and in the face of constantly rising costs of material, wages and taxes, the public utilities have reached a stage where bankruptcy is becoming general in the field. The



Thomas in Detroit News

The greatest flight



The Tragic Crash of a Blimp

Eleven people were killed and twenty-eight badly injured when this big balloon, flying over Chicago on July 21, caught fire and fell 1200 feet, crashing through the skylight of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and exploding in the rotunda below where a hundred and fifty clerks and bookkeepers were at work. The first warning to the employees was when the burning mass struck the floor scattering gasoline flames in which five girls and four men burned to death



The Wing Foot express, as the blimp was called, was making a test flight when it fell. Four of its five occupants, wearing parachutes, jumped. The fifth was caught in the flaming gas bag and crushed to death on the bank roof. Another's parachute burst into flames and followed the balloon thru the skylight. A third man broke both legs as he landed and the other two, experienced balloonists, landed one on a roof and one in the street



seriousness of the situation became so apparent that Government officials took notice. Last May William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, signed a joint letter to the President calling his attention to the number of companies which had recently gone into receiverships thru the impossible conditions which were obtaining. They pointed out that fifty urban systems were bankrupt, that others were on the verge; that the continued shrinkage in the value of hundreds of electric railway securities held by savings banks and other institutions, as well as by the general public, threatened to cause financial embarrassment to the whole of the nation.

It was pointed out that the withdrawal of the buying power of this great industry, said to rank third in magnitude, involved the unsettlement of collateral industries entailing labor dislocation affecting thousands of workers. Also that the return of this industry to normal conditions was being hampered. The two officials requested that a thoro investigation of the subject be made and suggested the appointment of a Federal commission whose duty it would be to study and report upon the problem.

Acting on the suggestion, the President named a commission and it has recently been giving hearings and taking the testimony of various experts. It has been brought out that material and supplies used in the industry increased from 1914 to 1918 to the extent of from 39 per cent for ties to 126 per cent for car wheels. That the urban population served by tractions is upward of forty-three millions and that over twenty billion passengers are moved annually over their lines. While this industry was affected by the high cost of labor, taxes, material and supplies due to war conditions, it received practically no financial aid from Government or state sources. No comprehensive plan for relief from the demoralizing condition was to be obtained from increased fares except such as each company could secure individually by long and tedious litigation before local public service commissions.

The hearings brought out that three classes are very intimately concerned in the situation, viz.: 1, The public, which is threatened with an entire loss of service or a very great deterioration of it; 2, over three hundred thousand employees, who will be personally affected by the prosperity or bankruptcy of the systems; 3, the owners of the properties, whose investment is jeopardized. The public utility corporations were unable to meet the situation individually owing to the fact that, while costs would continue rising, they were tied down to a specific rate of fare or charge for service. Of course, the tractions suffered most of all. The result was that dividends were suspended on stocks, but that was relatively unimportant because dividends have to be paid only if earned, and a deferred dividend need not cause a receivership. However, as the margin of earnings continued to decrease and interest on bonds was defaulted, the situation began to become serious. Wholesale bankruptcies resulted.



Wide World

The American Red Cross officer is directing the unloading of this flour in Eastern Poland, where 20,000 tons of American flour have been sent to help fight the widespread famine

Of course over-capitalization and stock-watering has in many cases been a contributing element in this condition, but that is not an excuse for default on securities owned by innocent parties or the deterioration of service rendered the public. In many cases municipal authorities have taken a sane view of the situation, and rather than allow citizens to suffer from poor service have permitted an increase in fare. In some cities, like New York, the city authorities have strenuously opposed any increase, basing their refusal on the fact that some subsidiary lines earned over 20 per cent on their capitalization. But these are extreme

cases. The public utilities have been sorely neglected during the war and maintenance has been totally inadequate. It is said that over a billion dollars is needed—this sum can only be obtained if rates are increased to show earnings that will attract capital to the industry. If the Federal commission can solve the problem, it will have rendered an important service to the whole country.

The Washington Riots

ON Friday night in Washington, when Mrs. John Stephnick left the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, she was attacked by an unknown negro. The next night, after a suspect named John Colle had been released because of an unimpeachable alibi and because there was no evidence against him, some sailors, friends of the husband of Mrs. Stephnick, started out to find Colle, shouting "Lynch him!"

Invading the negro district, the crowd met Charles Rawls, colored, who was quietly walking with his wife and who was the first negro man encountered. It is not claimed Rawls had anything to do with the attack on Mrs. Stephnick, but a member of the mob hit him in the face; another hit him with a club, while another fired a shot at him, which went wild. Rawls and his wife ran, and the sailors raced to a neighboring house, where Colle lived. Before he could be seized the police arrived and he was protected. Casualty list—George Montgomery, colored, fractured skull.

The story of the beginning of the Washington riot is told with particularity, for the beginning rather than what happens later gives basis for an apportionment of responsibility. So started, the riot ran the usual course, with white men chasing black men, and black men, as they could, retaliating. No effort was apparently made to discriminate between innocent and guilty. It was a case of attacking negroes as such—of "all coons looking alike." It is difficult to escape the conclusion that at the bottom of the trouble was the dislike of the alleged "airs" of Washington negroes by those from districts where the negro is taught his place. Already a bill before the Senate seeks to separate the races on street cars.

The Washington police used no drastic measures to quell the disturbance—refused to proceed to summary action to save law-abiding negroes from murder and mayhem.



Mirzoff

Review of the Yanks after the Inter-Allied games at the Pershing Stadium where the Americans won a majority of the events

The World Conference on Faith and Order

THE bishops of the Episcopal Church who recently visited the Pope with an invitation to the Roman Catholic Church to take part in the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order, received the answer which they probably expected. The Pope courteously informed them that the position of the Catholic Church is known to every one, and that it would not be possible for the Catholic Church to participate in the proposed conference. Rome desires church unity, but she wants it in one way only—her way—and is not willing even to talk about the possibility of there being any other way. The Pope's answer, while not a surprise, was nevertheless a disappointment, not only to multitudes of Protestants, but also to many Roman Catholics, both in this country and in Europe. While it is now certain that the Roman Catholic communion will not be represented officially at the conference, hope has not yet been abandoned of securing the presence of Roman Catholics as individuals.

It was at the general convention of the Episcopal Church in October, 1910, that Bishop Brent, his heart deeply stirred by the great Missionary Conference in Edinburgh which he had attended a few months before, challenged the Episcopal Church to call a World Conference to consider the questions which the Edinburgh conference had not dared to face. The challenge was promptly taken up by a voluntary committee, which brought in a resolution calling for a World Conference. The resolution was unanimously adopted, a preliminary commission was appointed, and during the last eight years this commission has been extending invitations to all bodies of Christians who accept the fact of the Incarnation, to participate in the proposed conference.

Last March a deputation was sent to Europe and the East, and this deputation has already secured the co-operation of the Eastern Orthodox Churches of Greece, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioch, Serbia, Bulgaria and Rumania, the Coptic Church, and probably the Church of Armenia. The deputation has received also the official acceptance of the Lutheran Churches of Sweden and Norway, and probably also of Denmark. It is hoped to reach the churches in Germany and the rest of Central Europe very soon.

The Pope is not the only one to balk at the proposed conference. Our Northern Baptists are somewhat afraid of the movement, and so also are many of our Lutherans. Conservatives in every branch of the church are fearful of some compromise or surrender of the Christian faith.

Such fears, however, are groundless. There will be no surrender of the Christian faith by anybody. No one will be asked to compromise his principles or convictions. It is difficult to see how any harm can come to any one by a full and frank discussion of the questions which have given us a divided Christendom.

The idea of unity is in the air. It is not confined to any one country. More rapid progress is being made in several other countries than in our own. Eminent leaders of the Free Churches in England are coöperating earnestly with Anglicans. The Church of Scotland is likely soon to unite with the United Free Church, and is also entering into negotiations with the Episcopal Church in Scotland. Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists are headed toward union in Canada, and seem to be well on the way to it in Australia.

The war seriously complicated the situation and raised barriers which it was impossible for a while to surmount. It did not seem wise to hold even a preliminary conference until Russia and Germany could participate. The war is over, and all doors will be open soon. It is said that a preliminary meeting will be held as soon as possible at the Hague, at which representatives of the various commissions will arrange the details of further procedure.

The proposed conference will be held. The Pope and a few others may decline to be represented at this conference, but invitations to other conferences will be extended again and again, for love suffers long and is kind, and some day the invitation will be universally accepted and all bodies of Christian believers will meet together as brethren.

William Hohenzollern, Defendant

THE peace treaty arraigns William Hohenzollern, not for a specific offense, but for what is called "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." It provides for a special tribunal composed of five judges, appointed one each by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The British Premier has announced that the trial will be held in London. In view of these definite things, unless an unexpected change in policy occurs, some sort of trial may be counted on, especially as the request to Holland to deliver the accused will be signed by twenty-two or twenty-three nations. Altho the answer of Holland to informal approaches suggests a refusal, the statement of Lloyd George did not indicate doubt that the defendant, if alive, would be present in court.

The decision not to try on a specific charge seems in

deference to the legal opinion of the American Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing could discover no express international statute that the Kaiser, who is to be tried internationally, not nationally, had violated. While other Germans are to go before military tribunals of the power against which an offense was committed, the same rule is not applied to the former Kaiser.

Disagreeing with Mr. Lansing are Larnaude and Lapradelle, dean and professor of international law at the University of Paris. These men concede that the penal law cannot be applied to a nation, but hold that, inasmuch as the directors of a corporation can be punished criminally, tho the shareholders cannot be, so it is permissible to impute to a ruler personally the crimes of his government that he personally ordered. In support of the claim of the former Kaiser's personal responsibility, they introduce a remarkable letter written by him to the Austrian Emperor, which says:

My soul is torn, but everything must be put to fire and sword; men, women, children and old men must be slaughtered, and not a tree or house be left standing. With these methods of terrorism which are alone capable of affecting a people as degenerate as the French the war will be over in two months, whereas, if I admit humanitarian considerations, it will last years. In spite of my repugnance, I have therefore been obliged to propose the former system.

For the sort of trial proposed there seems no exact precedent in the history of jurisprudence. The case of Napoleon is not in point, for he was sent to St. Helena by a privy council order, the council acting in an executive or political rather than in a judicial capacity. The Romans made the surrender of Hannibal a condition of their treaty with Antiochus, saying otherwise they could not have peace in any part of the world. After the Ætolian war the Romans required the surrender of Dicaearchus and Menetas. In dealings with semi-barbarous

states a short shrift has commonly been given to pirates who pretended to be heads of states. This was the doctrine we applied in the "war" with Tripoli. President Roosevelt, to refer to a later near-precedent, in a telegram to Morocco in 1908, asked for "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

So there is an analogy even tho no parallel. Indeed, many international law authorities hold it permissible to punish in extraordinary ways for illegal war acts. Oppenheim so asserts, adding that if the criminal acts flowed from superiors, the superiors may be proceeded against as criminals, disregarding the lesser offenders. The Germans executed Captain Fryatt, it will be recalled, for an alleged offense, which they said was contrary to the rules of war, tho not committed where Germany had jurisdiction. As to the surrender of the culpable, Grotius says:

The obligation to hand over, or to punish, a culpable person applies not only to those who always were subjects of the state on whose territory he is found, but also to those who, having committed the crime elsewhere, came to seek asylum in that country.

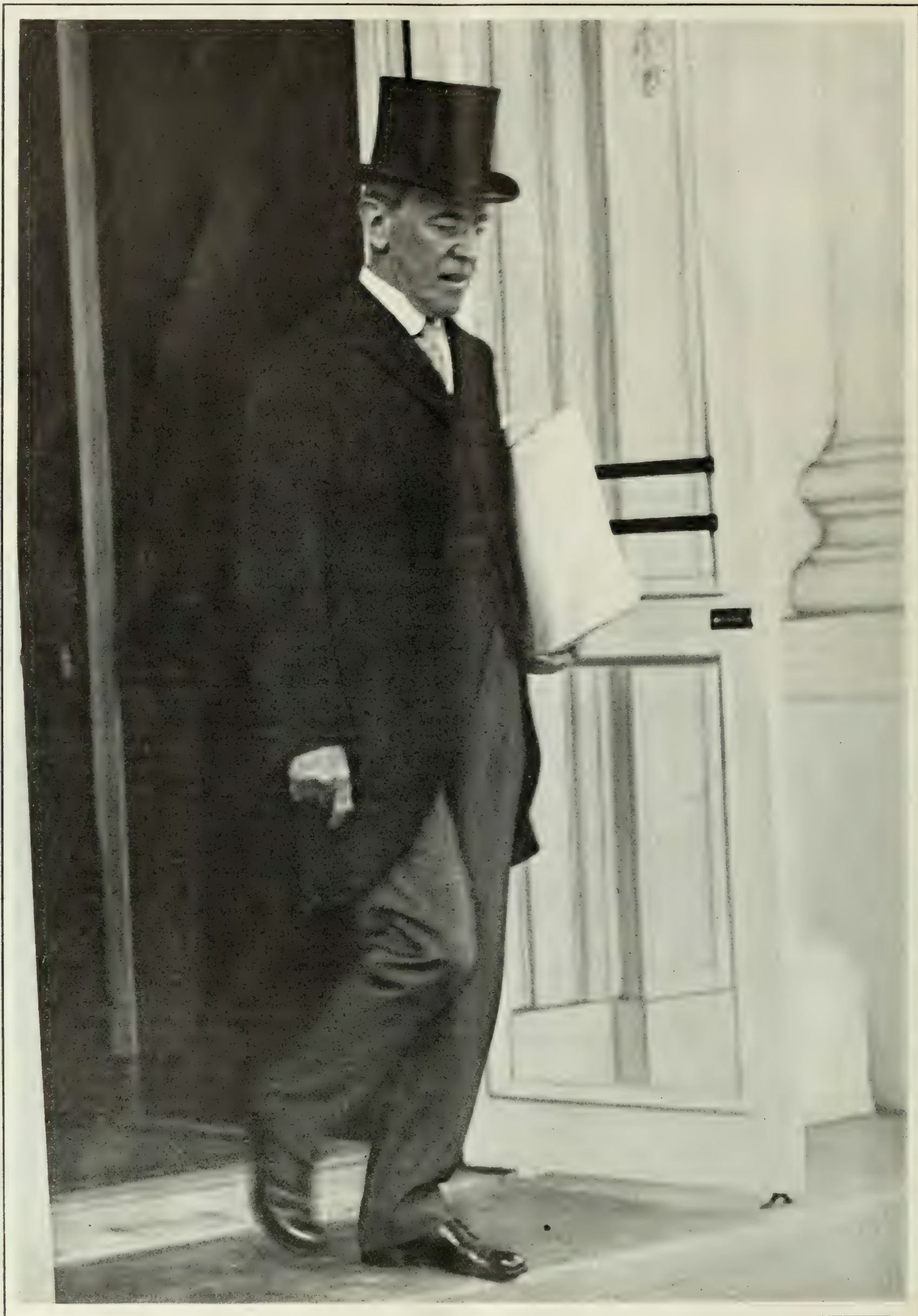
Codes of civilized nations differ as to whether the criminal can be convicted in his absence. France, Italy, in fact practically all civil law countries, have statutes authorizing conviction tho the accused may be absent—"in contumacium," as the Latin calls it. It would thus not be strange to most of our war associates to have the Hohenzollern tried tho not personally at the bar.

It is intimated that there is a strong secret hope Holland will not surrender the fugitive; that the chief purpose of the trial is not so much to punish him as to uncover for future instructions all the facts bearing on Germany's launching of the war; that this end will be attained by full investigation, Germany having undertaken to furnish documents, witnesses and information.



Lloyd Allen

This airplane photograph of Pershing Stadium in Paris gives an excellent idea of its enormous size. It was built chiefly by men of the A. E. F. and it is the biggest of its kind, seating 70,000 people. Crowds more than filled it at the recent Inter-Allied games



Western Newspaper Union

Taking the Treaty to the Senate

President Wilson with his original copy of the peace treaty under his arm leaving the White House to address the Senate

The Senate Outlook for Ratification

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

PRESIDENT WILSON has presented the Peace Treaty to the Senate for its "advice and consent," and now the battle for the League of Nations enters upon its final stage. The next few weeks will be momentous ones in the history of America as well as of the world, for without the Senate's ratification the United States cannot enter the League, and without the United States the League is doomed to failure, and without a League the nations will be thrown back into the black night of secret diplomacy, economic exploitation, armament rivalries and inevitable wars.

Unfortunately the issue, which looked at first as though it would be decided on broad non-partizan lines under the high leadership of President Wilson and ex-President Taft, has now become, in the Senate at least, a straight out and out party fight.

The Democratic party within and without Congress, be it said to its everlasting credit, has rallied with a unanimity almost unbelievable under the banner unfurled by the President. With the exceptions of Senators Reed and Gore, there is hardly a prominent Democrat in the country in open hostility to the Covenant. The Republican party has done almost as well in the country at large, but shows up poorly in the Senate.

In the country the party may be roughly divided into three factions. President Taft is the leader of the first and by all odds the largest group. Our big-hearted ex-President has held from the beginning that for the United States to assume new responsibilities thruout the world was as sound Republican doctrine as it was good morals. The issue, as he conceived it, was far too big for any party to appropriate for itself. Unquestionably the rank and file of the party is behind Mr. Taft, and it is his leadership on this great issue that has made him the leading candidate for the Presidential nomination for his party in 1920. The position taken by Mr. Taft in his correspondence with Chairman Hays does not indicate the slightest change of front on his part, but merely a willingness to accept interpretative reservations and a temporary limitation of membership to ten years, which would neither weaken the treaty nor require it to be sent back to the Peace Conference.

The second Republican faction is headed by Senators Lodge and Knox, ex-Senator Root and Chairman Hays. They seem to hold that the treaty, if accepted unamended, will spell the political defeat of the Republican party and the triumph of the Democratic party at the next election. The machine Republicans thruout the country, whether national, state or county, and certain business stand-patters are the chief constituents of this group.

The third faction, numerically very much the smallest, is led by Borah, Johnson and Brandegee, that small band of "irreconcilables," who are against any League, good, bad or indifferent, and who publicly avow that the issue ought to be fought out on the strictest party lines. Those outside the Senate who follow their leadership are mostly German-Americans, Irish-Americans and those supernaturalists to whom all foreigners are half barbarous and whose only vision looks back to the days of Washington and Jefferson.

In the Senate the Republican alignment differs considerably from that of the country at large. There is apparently no one in the Upper House who represents exactly the Taft point of view unless possibly it be Senators McNary, McCumber and Colt. The Republicans in

the Senate, however, can be divided into at least four groups. I do not claim this division is without error, but it is based on two trips to Washington and talks with many inside and outside the Senate who are supposed to know.

The first group are sincerely for a League of Nations. They are willing to have interpretations or reservations but only on condition the treaty shall not be referred back again to the Peace Conference. They will not take any chances there in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Europe. These Senators, seven in number, are: Capper, Kansas; McCumber, North Dakota; McNary, Oregon; Colt, Rhode Island; Jones, Washington, and probably Spenser, Missouri, and Kellogg, Minnesota.

The second group consists of those Republicans who do not want the treaty rejected and would not like to take responsibility on that score, but who favor reservations or amendments made to safeguard what they consider the interests of the United States. These men are best described as "on the fence," and may be found finally voting either with the first or with the third groups. There are eight of them: McLean, Connecticut; Ball, Delaware; France, Maryland; Townsend, Michigan; Nelson, Minnesota; Keyes, New Hampshire; Edge, New Jersey; Calder, New York.

THE third group are the "old guard" machine Republicans—bitterly anti-Wilson and completely devoid of what President Butler has called "the international mind." A slight admixture of Progressives is to be found with them. They are the backbone of the opposition to the League and are under the leadership of Lodge and Knox, who in turn are disciples for the occasion of ex-Senator Root. The stalwart twenty-six are as follows: Phipps, Colorado; McCormick, Illinois; Watson and New, Indiana; Cummins and Kenyon, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Hall and Fernald, Maine; Lodge, Massachusetts; Newberry, Michigan; Norris, Nebraska; Moses, New Hampshire; Gronna, North Dakota; Harding, Ohio; Penrose and Knox, Pennsylvania; Sterling, South Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Dillingham and Page, Vermont; Sutherland and Elkins, West Virginia; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Warren, Wyoming. La Follette, Wisconsin, is generally regarded as being in this class, but it is only fair to say he has given no indication of his stand.

The fourth group are the "irreconcilables." They are against any kind of a League. Borah says he will leave the Republican party if it adopts the Covenant. The following comprise the changeless eight: Johnson, California; Brandegee, Connecticut; Borah, Idaho; Sherman, Illinois; Fall, New Mexico; Poindexter, Washington, and probably Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, and Wadsworth, New York.

If this grouping is approximately correct it is evident that the Democrats cannot muster a two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty unamended. They have all told 47 votes to the Republicans' 49. But as Reed and Gore will not stay with them they will have to get 19 votes from the Republicans to add to their 45 in order to get the 64 votes required to ratify. That would mean that, even if they should obtain all the votes of the first and second Republican groups, they would still need four votes from the third group—a manifest impossibility.

But as nobody wants to reject the treaty outright

save the eight Republican "irreconcilables" and Senator Reed, the issue between the parties is clearly one of amendments. Right here is the whole issue. Can the forty-nine Republicans and the two Democratic bolters hold forty-nine votes—a majority of the Senate? If so they can amend. Or can the forty-five Democrats who are for the treaty unamended gain over three Republican votes? If so they have won the fight, for the vote will be a tie—48 to 48—and then Vice-President Marshall will cast the deciding ballot.

Thus it will be seen that the fifteen Senators comprising the first and second Republican groups hold the key to the situation. If all but two vote with the Lodge-Knox combination, the treaty can be amended. If any three go over to the forty-five Democrats, the treaty will be accepted unamended. It would seem as tho the Democrats could surely obtain three of these votes without offering any compromise whatever. They can certainly do so if

they will join the Republicans in some "face-saving" reservations that will not require the treaty to go back to the Peace Conference. The outlook, therefore, is first ratification without amendment, and, if that fails, ratification with interpretative reservations. In scarcely any event is rejection possible.

Still, no citizen for one moment should imagine that it is all over but the shouting. The agitation in every state in the Union for the League of Nations should increase rather than abate. Let public sentiment continue to make itself seen, heard and felt, especially in Kansas, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, Missouri, Minnesota, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York, where the doubtful Senators reside. Let the people unequivocally declare themselves upon the greatest issue that has confronted them since the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. The people in the end rule.

What About Shantung?

An Editorial

By Arthur J. Brown

AMERICAN-JAPANESE relations show regrettable signs of increasing strain. It is true that the public utterances of responsible Government officials are highly reassuring. They always are, and for obvious reasons. But it is also true that the two peoples are becoming more suspicious and irritated. In the United States a certain group of newspapers, sensational in character but reaching an enormous number of people, have long waged an anti-Japanese propaganda, and agitators and politicians have added to the clamor. In Japan a large proportion of the vernacular press has been anti-American for a considerable period. This is the more significant because the Japanese press is more amenable to Government suggestion and control than the press in this country. There is a censorship, and while it allows considerable freedom in matters of local concern, it does not hesitate to suppress articles on international matters which the Government seriously disapproves. It must be conceded that the Japanese have reason to criticize America, for the anti-Japanese legislation in some of the western states has been of a kind that would naturally incense any people. No self-respecting nation could be expected to acquiesce in it without indignant protest.

This general situation is now being gravely intensified by two exceedingly unfortunate developments.

One is the notorious Shantung question in China. It is not as simple as it looks. On the China side it is easy to say that the province is an integral part of China, thoroly Chinese in both territory and in population; that Germany obtained her concessions there by an extorted treaty; that the Chinese have long chafed under the German occupation; that the Chinese Government was encouraged to join the Allies in the recent war by assurances that if it did so the Allies would support their claim for restoration at the Peace Conference; that the declaration of war automatically cancelled the treaty and concessions; that the Chinese Government wanted to participate in the Japanese-British expedition to capture Tsing-tau, but was not permitted to do so; that Japan, when she obtained the German concessions, was under moral obligation to restore them to China; that the argument that Japan is entitled to them as a reward for her assistance in the war has no more validity than the claim of any one that he has a right

to keep stolen property that he took from a robber; and that the Allies loudly proclaimed that the war was waged for unselfish principles and not for spoils.

We must sympathize, therefore, with the Chinese. They are justly aggrieved and indignant that the Peace Conference should have turned the German concessions over to Japan instead of to China. It is misleading to reply that the Peace Treaty did not give the Province of Shantung to Japan or deprive China of its sovereignty but that it only transferred the German concessions. This is technically correct, but a witty Chinese has replied that a man might as well say that he is not holding another man's body but only his windpipe. As long as Japan controls the port of Tsing-tau and the railway to Tsinan-fu, the provincial capital, to say nothing of the other concessions, it has virtual control of the province, just as any foreign power that held the harbor of New York and the railway to Albany would control the valley of the Hudson River. Diplomatic assurances that Japan will restore Tsing-tau at some future time do not satisfy the American people. If Japan really intends to do so she should either do it now or state definitely when she will do so. Delay is seriously impairing her standing abroad, is dangerously increasing irritation in China, and is endangering the Senate's approval of the League of Nations.

On the other hand, the Japanese have something to say in rebuttal. They insist, and with reason, that China is their Monroe Doctrine. Indeed, as I have pointed out in a recent book ("The Mastery of the Far East"), Japan's interests in China are more vital than America's in South America. The United States could get along without that continent far better than Japan could get along without China. While we desire South American trade and raw materials, we are not dependent upon them. But Japan is dependent, in part at least, upon the Chinese market and Chinese products. For example, as a great manufacturing and steel producing country, Japan must have ample supplies of iron ore. She has practically none of her own and must import her supply. The nearest place where they can be found in sufficient quantity is in China, which has vast deposits. Japan also needs China's coal. She has some of her own, but not nearly enough. A great manufacturing nation in this industrial era must have unlimited

supplies of iron and coal. China has both. Hence Japan wants prior rights in China. Moreover, in this era of international suspicion and jealousy, when so many of the powerful nations of the West have entrenched themselves in China, we can hardly expect Japan to hold aloof, since her interests are far more vital than those of any European power. But has not the time come for all the powers to adopt a juster course toward China? Let western governments not only urge Japan to be unselfishly helpful to China, but let them set an example. It is futile to expect that Japan will stay out as long as her rivals stay in.

The second unfortunate development has resulted from the uprising of the Korean people against the Japanese Government. It is a hopeless attempt; for Japan will not voluntarily relinquish Korea, the Korean people are not strong enough to obtain their independence by force, and other nations, having long ago recognized Japanese annexation of the country, will not interfere. But it is a pathetic movement, nevertheless, and one cannot but sympathize with any people who desire their independence from alien control. Friends of the Koreans are not really helping them by encouraging the revolution as a political movement which cannot possibly succeed. The whole American people, however, are deeply concerned with the methods adopted by the Japanese police and gendarmes in suppressing the movement. These methods have been characterized by a harshness and brutality which have stirred the indignant protest of all observers. The Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has published the facts in pamphlet form. The story is a gruesome one, but we believe it to be authentic and reliable.

Americans should distinguish between the civil and military parties among the Japanese. The former is composed of enlightened and progressive men who feel as we do about the outrages that have been committed in Korea. The latter includes a large number of men who are thoroly Prussian in their temper and conduct. The civil party was gaining in influence and power when the uprising occurred, and gave the militarists full

scope for their brutal methods. Americans should therefore bear in mind that there is a considerable element among the Japanese themselves who are greatly disturbed by the stern and iron-handed policy of the military party in dealing with the Koreans, and who favor a wise and humane policy in dealing with them. The Honorable Yukio Ozaki, formerly Mayor of Tokio, Minister of Education, and Minister of Justice in the Imperial Cabinet in the administration of Marquis Okuma, said in an interview with a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, April 18:

The cause of revolution, if it may be so called, is another instance of the evils of military control in Japanese affairs. The governor generals of Korea, as well as Formosa, always have been military men. Men from civil life have been given little opportunity in colonial control. As a result, the spirit of militarism has been felt in Korea, and the natives have resented it. It is time, too, that the Koreans be given a stronger voice in their Government.

It would be not only unwise, therefore, but unjust to make indiscriminate condemnation of the whole Japanese nation, many of whose people are not permitted by a censored press to know all the facts, while a considerable number of those who now know them are as deeply shocked and grieved as we are. Some of the statements that have been published in the daily newspapers of the United States cannot be substantiated, but the statements issued by the Federal Council's Commission rest upon the solid foundation of competent testimony too authoritative to be successfully challenged.

The combined effect of the public discussions of the Shantung and Korean questions has been to intensify to a very grave degree the strain between the American and Japanese peoples, and those who are called upon to deal with the resultant situation have a task of great difficulty and delicacy. The defeat of the League of Nations on account of the Shantung section in the peace treaty would make confusion worse confounded, since it would leave China and Japan to fight out the question by themselves, which they would almost certainly do by force of arms. The League affords the only possible hope for a just and peaceable solution of the present difficulty.

The Black Man's Rights

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

NOTHING will be gained and infinite harm may be done if stubbornness unmitigated by intelligence and forbearance is relied on in the situation that has been created by the outbreak of race animosity in Washington.

Never mind who began it. Never mind whether an exceptional prevalence of criminality gave provocation for retaliation or not: this is not the time to accuse and certainly not the time to lose control. It is a time for coolness and common sense.

No truth-loving person can deny that negroes accused of crime, and in numerous instances only suspected of it, have been summarily disposed of without due process of law. Lynching is a black spot on our escutcheon. Worse than that, it has given the negro, example and provocation of violence. No truth-regarding person will assert that all the promises made to the negro in American political party platforms and in legislation have been fulfilled, nor will any one claim that the negro has always been fairly treated as a soldier in the American army. Therefore the white man cannot decently say to the col-

ored man, and stop there: "You must keep your temper, obey the law and get what you want and are entitled to by lawful means." The beam must first be cast out of the white man's eye.

And this is no time to discuss the negro's abilities and promise. Whether he can or cannot achieve all that he is ambitious to attain and to perform is at present an academic question. The white man must secure to him equality of opportunity and of rights. Nothing less will appease the black man's anger. Nothing less will satisfy his sense of justice. Nothing less can possibly satisfy the white man's sense of self-respect.

We have to do with a question of civilization and the methods of barbarism won't work. If the white man dominates, his power lays him under obligation. It is for him to keep within the law, to obey the rule of reason, to redeem his pledges, to set example, exercise patience, and thereby to educate in citizenship.

Moreover, let us not forget our psychology. The negro responds to manners more readily than to orders. And this, too, is a fact of civilization.

"Shall" or "May"

How We Handled Verbal Dynamite in Making the Peace Treaty

By James T. Shotwell,

Member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace

THE Treaty of Paris may be either worse or better than what people think about it now. It is hardly ever possible to anticipate the judgments of history; but one thing is certain—that just as the war which it brings to a close was the most difficult of all the wars that have ever been fought, so the Treaty of Paris is the most difficult of treaties that has ever been made.

The Treaty has about 80,000 words and over 400 articles. It deals with almost every kind of problem in international affairs. About a thousand specialists drawn from all parts of the world worked at it, and they were not all there to help. Some were there to block it; most were there to change it from whatever else it might have been. There is hardly a clause in the whole long document that has not been the object of controversy and debate. It is difficult now when looking at the clauses as a whole to realize how many other alternatives were examined and discarded before the final wording was agreed upon.

It is especially the difficulties of detail which are likely to escape attention; yet the Treaty is a mass of details. Principles may be agreed upon, but they can seldom be applied without conflicting with other principles which in themselves have perhaps an equal claim to consideration. And yet, a single decision must be reached and a single formula must be found which will embody that decision.

In this finding of formula a single instance may furnish an indication of the final difficulties even after general plans have been agreed upon. Article 409 deals with the problem of erecting an International Labor Office with a right of supervision over the carrying out of international labor legislation. It states that a governing body "may communicate" the criticisms concerning labor legislation to the government involved, "and may invite that government to make such statement on the subject as it thinks fit." The question arose whether the verb "may" was strong enough, and "shall" was suggested as a substitute. Between the two verbs "may" and "shall" lie whole worlds of discussion, and back of them the accumulated forces of national histories, institutions and interests of the industrial nations of the world. Representatives of some of the nations at the Conference felt that the Governing Body of the International Labor Office should not be a mere agency for registering pious resolutions. On the other hand, representatives of other governments felt that if "shall" were used it might be interpreted

as giving power to send impertinent notes to the governments of the world, or else, on the other hand, would lessen the discretion of the governing body by forcing it to subscribe to complaints with which it would be unwise to be identified.

There is many a point in the Treaty in which a single word contains the explosive power of these divergent principles of "shall" and "may." It is hardly too much to say there are hundreds of instances where the choice of words opens up as many possibilities as this. Indeed, the art of drafting is only second in importance to the choosing of the principles themselves.

To take another instance from the same general section of the Treaty: In Article 405, which was formerly Article 19 of the International Labor Proposals, a paragraph is inserted stating that in the framing of international labor legislation "the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different." It was, to say the least, somewhat difficult to suggest to the state which particularly profited by this clause (Japan) that its industrial organization was below the standards of the great European powers—yet the admission had to be secured in order to include the exception in a way satisfactory to the more advanced nations.

Still another instance: That same important article has another clause which refers almost by name to the United States—"In the case of a federal state the power of which to enter into convention on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that government to treat a draft convention . . . as a recommendation only." This sentence proved to be a formula to which the other nations could not take exception, for in noting the privileged position of the United States it did so by simply describing its government. In the earlier stages of the drafting the exception was stated in an adverbial rather than an adjectival form, and other nations objected to its inclusion.

These are simple instances of the difficulties of finding a satisfactory expression to items upon which there could in the last instance be little disagreement, and they illustrate the difficulties of reaching a statement even where the points at issue were relatively beyond dispute.

When we turn from this set of difficulties to the subject-matter itself, we reach at once a set of most interesting and difficult problems. In the first



St. Louis Republic

Peace hath its problems

place there is the question of boundary making. Under the spell of the map most people think of boundaries as something almost as real as the rivers, mountains or seas along which they may run, with some definite principle determining them, almost like a law of nature. This is true, perhaps, of districts like Alsace-Lorraine, but from the Rhine east there is hardly a single boundary which can be drawn that does not do violence to some important principle to which from one angle or another the Conference was pledged.

The new nations in the east of Europe unfortunately do not live on different sides of any clearly defined line. They fringe out into each other over a wide borderland thru which it is possible to draw several lines each of which would have a distinct justification. Still harder is the problem of dealing with islands of people set in the midst of other races. The city of Lemberg is solidly Polish, but is surrounded by Ruthenians who form the majority of the country population of that part of Galicia. Add to this fact the further complication that many of the Poles are Jewish, while on the other hand much of the land in the country of the Ruthenians is owned by Polish nobles. The people themselves cannot decide the question and are at war. What is to be done?

Take again the case of Greece. The real center of Greek civilization is the Ægean Sea, with a fringe of Greek settlements all around it. Shall one consider that here we have a new form of state essentially maritime with its frontiers fringing the land rather than the sea? Most states run their frontiers from the land to the sea. This would reverse the process. The Greeks, as traders, may claim the ports along the Ægean as definitely as the American may claim the outlets for his railroads and compare the water rights of the Ægean to the overland rights of a continental country. It is a new point of view in political theory, but not without a good deal of weight. Shall one, therefore, consider the Ægean civilization as a unit and turn over to it the ports which are claimed as essential to its trade? Or shall one regard the hinterland as of more importance since they may claim that the Greeks shut them off from their own natural outlets to the sea? One thing is clear—whichever way one decides, one is both right and wrong.

Boundary making on the basis of statistics of population is difficult enough in itself, but is doubly difficult when measured up against the claims of culture and of history. It is possible for a small section of the population to give the tone culturally to the whole and to dominate the country politically. The Italians, for instance, claim that they have the cultural domination in the Adriatic, and visitors to the Dalmatian coast are struck with the outer marks, at least, of this old Venetian quality of the maritime towns—while the Czechoslovaks claim that the steady pressure of racial

Seeing Past National Boundaries

By Sir Eric Drummond

Secretary General of the League of Nations

The League has no official or legal existence until the Treaty of Peace is signed and ratified. An examination of the terms of the treaty will show, however, that as soon as its provisions become effective certain duties at once will devolve upon the League. Fifteen days after the coming into force of the treaty a commission of five members, three of whom are to be appointed by the League, must be set up to trace the exact frontier line of the Sarre Valley.

It is, therefore, clearly necessary to make general provision for the immediate and effective action of the League. To this purpose I am selecting the personnel of the secretariat. Any scheme of organization must be approved by the committee appointed by the Plenary Conference, and all appointments ratified by the Council. We are working out plans for a truly international secretariat. Its members will have an international character of mind. They must divest themselves of national preconceptions. Its members are not to be appointed by or to be regarded as the representatives of their respective nations. When important national interests are involved it will be found essential that Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries should attend meetings of the Council and assembly.

The secretariat must show an entirely impartial aspect. There must be one guiding principle—that of securing really first-rate men and women interested heart and soul in the success of the League. Their quick response is the finest augury for the League's success.—

Manchester Guardian.

movement offers a dynamic counterclaim less visible but more powerful. The Magyars admit the statistical claims of Rumanians in Transylvania and of Slovaks in Slovakia, but cherish the proud memory of centuries of domination among these people since the Turks were driven out. Should one count heads and decide upon the basis of population, the result might lead to a distinct decline in the standards of civilization.

Again, the sentimental claims of history are often just as real as the demands of nationality. The fact that Upper Silesia has never be-

longed to Poland since the rise of modern states is as real a fact in its way as the national history of Bohemia. The century-long submission of the Slovenes to the Hapsburgs makes difficult a correct reading of plebiscites in that section of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In planning for the future one cannot ignore the bearing of these historic factors in the erection of new states.

From more than one point of view there could be no settlement of these problems that was not wrong, and when one adds to racial claims the legitimate demands of economics, the need for provisions for transit and for markets, the rival claims for territories with supplies of raw material, the geographical and strategical elements in boundaries that would overrun cross-country railroad lines, and a dozen other considerations varying with each new boundary, one realizes that the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference, no matter what they were, would leave the door open to further controversy.

It is quite possible, of course, that the actual boundaries drawn in the Treaty are open to objection, but it should be remembered that no boundaries can be drawn which will meet the approval of all parties concerned. This being the case, it would surely be well for liberal minded people the world over to concentrate a little less upon the map itself and more upon the international policies of the new states which have been erected.

The question of policies is of course even more difficult than that of boundary making. The one fact which stands out from history and geography as well as from a study of the present situation is, that the whole Danube Valley is intrinsically one and that the erection of new states with intensified national feelings along that great international waterway may result in retrogression rather than in progress, unless some means is found to unite them to some degree in common policies. Their boundaries must not be rigid barriers to trade or they will mutually suffer; and yet the one great solvent for their difficulties is impossible—namely, Free Trade. Even a Zollverein or Customs Union is perhaps beyond the limits of immediate possibility. How can they be brought together, suffering still, as they do, from the antagonisms of the war, to face the future constructively [Continued on page 168]

Behind the Scenes at the Circus

By Charles Phelps Cushing

MOST of us, at one time or another in the Golden Age, have cherished an ambition to join a circus. The gipsy life, sleeping in railway cars, eating in a tent, wearing tights and spangles, fascinated our young minds. Even now, some of us would give a good deal to find out what circus folks are like and to have a few glimpses of circus life behind the scenes. Therein lies the opportunity of the writer. This summer I seized the opportunity, and for a week had as my traveling companions acrobats and wrestlers, bareback riders and clowns. But the best way to tell the story is to start right in at the beginning.

In front of the old courthouse in Hagerstown, Maryland, the other day, one who had not forgotten the aspirations and thrills of his youth stood with a mist before his eyes and saw a bit of the golden age take on reality again. A guard of the town police turned the corner of the square. Back of this, with clattering hoofs, rode four mounted hussars. A band with coats as gloriously red as ever, started the thrills chasing up and down his spine. Elephants, camels, clowns, lions and tigers in cages, a cowboy brass band, Indians, closed cages, a yellow tallyho full of bespangled circus ladies. There were no Cosacks—a sign of changed times. At last, the steam calliope and boyhood's ambition realized. Behind it, trudging in time to its

Capt. Bill Curtis beside the giant spool on which he can wind his biggest tent in four and a half minutes



Scottie—a circus hero—is a Scottish terrier who suckled a lion cub until it grew to be nearly twice as large as its adopted mother



Freddie Biggs, the clown troupe's Julian Eltinge, gets in some deadly comedy work—on a brother clown



John the equilibrist, and his wife, Mary. Last week, while Mary was balancing him on a long "perch pole," she stumbled and lost control. Now John limps, but that's all in the game—and he can smile about it

such a lot! At the very borderland between city and country; trim new bungalows and apartment houses on one hand, on the other billowing golden fields ripe for harvest; and for a horizon line the blue wall of the Cumberlands. The side show, in modern fashion, is laid out like a street of Coney Island, with two lines of canvas booths instead of a single tent. At the head of the street, capping a gentle slope of hillside, the "big top" with all colors flying. The circus smithy is under a giant elm. In an adjacent pasture sits the range wagon and the canvas restaurant, known to the profession as the "cook house." Behind the big top, to the north, are the pad room and the dressing tent; to the west, the horse tents and a line of gay circus wagons. Over all, a summer sky and summery cumulus clouds, drifting lazily.

Dinner is being served in the cook house. An Indian hangs his war bonnet on one of the tent stakes; thru the canvas door is filing a little army of hungry circus folks, cowboys and cowgirls, "razorbacks" of dusky complexion, "kid show" freaks, ticket sellers, acrobats and clowns. We are the guests of honor and sit close to the entrance. We have white table cloths, china with gilt edges, iced tea with decorative slices of lemon, a

strains, the "townier" marched to the circus lot, with a lump in his throat when for a block the professor played "Auld Lang Syne."

Northward from the square, down an avenue lined with noble old shade trees and Dixie "mansions" which boast real front yards, the parade makes its shrill and glittering progress to the circus lot. And



Here comes the parade—mounted hussars, tigers in cages, a cowboy brass band, Indians, and last, hurrah! the steam calliope

choice of veal or cold lamb, served in generous platters, and cabinet pudding for a "chaser."

It is good food, served with honest and simple hospitality and the open air for an appetizer; it is good banter, too. But neither to the banter nor to the rations will the happy guest give his undivided attention—while such distractions as a stream of wholesome good-looking circus women, ringmasters, animal trainers and clowns glide past. In Quaker fashion, the women and the men are segregated; the lines of caste are drawn, too, and the laborers are kept apart from the aristocrats of the ring and the slack wire.

The distant barking of the sideshow spielers and the lemonade venders waxes in loudness and eloquence as the meal draws to a close. The visitors—colloquially, "towners"—are arriving by street car, farm wagon, motor and foot. "Happy" opens up the ticket wagon, wearing his justly famous smile. The "fixer" has tied a rope across the entrance to the "mainest show" and is grimly oiling a cash register (purpose soon to be disclosed) in the shade of the marquee.

In the menagerie tent, just back of him, "Shorty," the elephant trainer, is making a big bull elephant push the wagon cages into a final nice alignment before the show. The hulking beast follows the little man around as docilely as a trained terrier, obeying the touch of a wand of authority, which upon close inspection proves to be nothing more formidable than the upper half of a broken walking stick.



A clown now—he's barely fifteen—but father and mother, exacting masters, are coaching him in the art of bareback riding



A circus camp following of small boys, eager to gain admittance by watering the elephants or by helping to raise the top of the big tent

We saunter thru the connection into the big top. It is deserted but for two or three workmen, straightening the ring banks. Near the flags door (the entrance for performers) a few red-coated bandmen are having an after-dinner smoke. Outside the "flags" some of the heavier paraphernalia of the clown troupe, miniature battleships and submarines the most conspicuous, is piled on the ground. A canvas sidewall links the big top with the pad room and the dressing tent, but the curiosity of impecunious towners usually keeps it sagging to a level low enough for visibility. In the pad room the horses are being groomed and bridled. In the dressing room some of the clowns are getting into their fantastic make-ups.

It is nearly 1:15, so we hurry back to the marquee to see the gates opened. A hundred or more towners are impatiently awaiting there, tickets in hand. The minute the ropes are untied from the irons, they begin streaming in, while from the menagerie tent behind us a chorus of lemonade venders and sellers of reserved seats starts the lions roaring. The cash register clinks merrily as it rings up extra quarters for husky youths who are discerned by the keen-eyed ticket sellers to be older than twelve.

What is there in the nature of mothers, might I ask after watching them for a week at the gates, that makes them so reluctant to admit that they have children older than

twelve? A woman who wouldn't practise deceit about anything else will humiliate a boy of fourteen or fifteen on circus day by dressing him in his outgrown short pants, or she will carry a lusty offspring of school age in her arms rather than give the show its rightful dues of an extra quarter. Not once but fifty times a day, does this sort of thing occur in the marquee, until it has come about that every ticket taker is something of a cynic.



The noisy clowns whose slap-stick sense of the comic springs from high animal spirits and is not laid aside at the tent door



The circus has improved on the Arab's method of folding his tent and quietly stealing away. Even before the night performance the gipsies of the circus are packing to be off; tomorrow morning they will awake somewhere else in their wanderings.

"Madam, he is almost as tall as you are!"

"Lady, why not put the boy down and let him carry you?"

"Madam, this show lasts for two hours. Do you mean to hold that big child in your lap all that time?"

Almost invariably the mother is as indignant as the boy is flattered, and clink! goes the cash-register, ringing up another quarter.

Thru the menagerie tent, now a hubbub of conversation and shouts and bellows and roars, we pick our way back to the big top. The advertized performance does not begin until 2:15, but long before that the band strikes up with a few appetizers, and Freddie Biggs, the clown troupe's Julian Eltinge, is getting in some deadly comedy work on the early arrivals. He requests one of the visitors to tie his shoestrings, and as the tying is in process Freddie raises his skirts to high water level and displays a dazzlingly gaudy barber-pole stocking. With that he has the crowd laughing and then proceeds to keep it laughing until the show begins. He accosts a gallant young man and suddenly flings himself on the victim's shoulder. He faints in another's gentleman's arms. A third fans him for a full minute before he discovers that he is furnishing amusement to a thousand delighted spectators.

The clock of the circus is the band; by what it plays the performers make their entrances and time their acts and exits. The cue for the "grand opening" sounds—the parade around the hippodrome track. In the menagerie tent "Shorty" has his elephants waiting in line, decked with all their holiday trappings. In the pad room the Roman equestrians, the Colonial girls on white horses, the cowboys and cowgirls and Indians, the clowns and the bespangled acrobats are forming in line.

And now the ideal place to stand is just outside the big tent's stage door, called "the flags" entrance because once its curtain was of draped flags instead of striped canvas, as nowadays. With a blare and a clash of cymbals the band strikes up a patriotic march. The horsemen gallop from the pad room into the hippodrome track, brandishing American flags, and from the top of the big tent two enormous star span-

gled banners unfold. No crowd can resist that. The show is on—amid whoops of delight. The march concludes with a final burst of applause as the horsemen dash back to the pad room to the lilt of "Dixie."

From your post at the "flags entrance" you can now watch the whole company pass in review and gain close-up impressions of what circus folks are like. In general—for in a family of more than five hundred there are, of course, a few exceptions—they are the most likable collection of humans that the present writer has come across in ten years of newspaper work and travel. There is nothing affected or "up stage" about them, as is so often the way with theatrical people. Their work is so crowded with activity that they have no time to be anything but moral, even if they had a desire to be otherwise. They are wholesome open-air folks with healthy minds and healthy bodies. They walk into one's affections so naturally and easily that, in the good old bromide phrase, you "seem to have known them always." They are simple and natural and frank and possessed of the kind of courtesy that comes from the inside, not from artificial training. The great majority, I found, either were country born and bred, or of "circus families," and never had drifted far from the country simplicity and genuineness.

The password, if one were challenged, was, "I'm *with* it," and for my part, I am not ashamed to own that I came to speak those words with feeling, straight from the heart. I saw the circus army in fair days and in storm (for weather is wonderfully assorted this season!) when the gate was lean and when the gate was

fat; and every man and woman of the army who had been "with it" long enough to earn a service stripe always put his shoulder to the wheel with the spirit of a centurion.

"Hutch," the manager, was a true general, but he was no better soldier than "Dynamite" of the stake wagon. I heard the boss horseman described by a clown as the "toughest — in the world"; a little later I heard how this same cavalry captain stood by with the tears streaming down his death-ery cheeks after a collision had killed two of his precious dapple grays. Twice a day dainty little
[Continued on page 164]

Oh, Those Women

By Ed. Howe

Shall we be compelled to fight the women finally?

I believe everything a lady says. Also everything a preacher says.

The number of nice women who cut their dresses too low in the neck is appalling.

Every woman must play with a baby about so much in order to keep her health.

Husbands are always saying "Come on" and wives are always saying "Wait a minute."

Women give surgeons free advertising with the abandon which men show when they talk about automobiles.

A favorite observation of some women when they pass some other woman on the street is "She might as well have nothing on!"

When a woman has a guest at her home, she will put a fine display of towels in his room but she will talk about him if he uses them.

I know a woman who lately invested in a permanent wave. It was a fussy job putting it in, lasting four hours, and it came out in three hours.

Atchison, Kansas

The New Melting Pot

By Sidney L. Gulick

Author of "American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship"

NEXT to the League of Nations the most important international issue before the American people is immigration.

There are at present half a dozen bills before Congress to revise our immigration laws. The Raker bill completely suspends all Far and Near Eastern immigration permanently. The Johnson bill prohibits immigration for two years. Others stress particular provisions such as passports, registration, education, deportation, etc. But these bills are more destructive than constructive in character.

The type of bill that should be passed before the floodtide of post-war immigration sets in should fulfil three conditions:

First. It should allow no more immigrants to come from any single people than we can Americanize.

Second. It should admit immigrants only in accordance with our capacity to absorb them without disturbing our economic system.

Third. It should be absolutely free from all race discrimination.

There is one proposal before Congress that fulfils these requisites. It is the proposal made by "The National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation," and is now being considered by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives.

The cardinal features of this proposal are as follows:

1. The regulation of all immigration on a percentage principle, with the application of this principle to each people or mother-tongue group separately but impartially.

2. The annual admission of from 3 to 10 per cent of those of each people already naturalized, including the American-born children of that people as recorded in the Census of 1920.

3. The creation of an Immigration Commission to de-

termine annually the rate within the specified limits, with power to admit or exclude labor under exceptional circumstances, to formulate plans for the distribution of immigration, and to deal with other specified and exceptional matters of importance, including the formulation of educational standards for naturalization.

4. The raising of the standards of qualifications for citizenship and the extension of the privileges of naturalization to every one who qualifies.

5. The separation of the citizenship of a wife from that of her husband.

6. The repeal of all laws dealing specifically and differentially with the Chinese.

Under this percentage proposal the maximum permissible immigration from the different countries, reckoned on a 10 per cent basis, would have been as follows for the year 1919:

Countries	Actual Immigration			Maximum Permissible 1919
	1912	1913	1914	
United Kingdom	82,978	88,204	73,417	603,343
Scandinavia	27,554	32,268	29,391	200,783
Germany	27,788	34,329	35,734	679,256
Total, Northwest Europe...	161,299	181,887	164,133	1,544,085
Italy	157,134	265,542	283,738	95,478
Austria-Hungary	178,882	254,825	278,152	132,837
Russia	162,395	291,040	255,660	125,678
Total, South, Central, East and North Europe.....	559,356	877,819	906,395	382,678
Japan	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,353
China	6,136	8,281	8,929	2,481

These figures show that there would be no restriction but rather a large permissible increase from Northwest Europe. Immigration from such countries as Italy, Austria, the Balkans and Russia, however, would have been cut down more than a half, while immigration from China and Japan would have been negligible.

But the immigration question is not merely a question of percentages. Millions of immigrants are here already. They must be Americanized. The present naturalization laws need amendments in the direction of wiping out all needless, disheartening and technical difficulties and at the same time raising the intellectual and moral requirements of citizenship. In [Continued on page 163]



Internationalist

"He's the best American in our regiment," said one of the Yanks in the 306th Infantry, A. E. F., of the Chinese sergeant, Sing Kee, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his bravery in running eight miles thru shrapnel and machine gun fire as messenger to an advance battalion



Press Illustrating

These Chinese girls—immigrants and daughters of immigrants—proved patriots in their hard work to sell Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps during the past campaigns in New York

Don't Pray for Rain—Buy It

How to Control Dry Weather in the Countryside

By F. F. Rockwell

HAVE you ever had any trouble with bugs and plant diseases in your garden? Of course! What would you do if a new "bug" should suddenly be discovered that would attack everything in your garden, from asparagus to turnips, and do more damage each season, on the whole, than all the other bugs you have ever met put together? What would you give for an "effective" control to use against such a garden pest?

And if, in addition to being effective against this newest and worst of all bugs, the material you got to use against it would also result in as great an increase in yield as any fertilizer you ever used—then what would you consider this new material worth?

These are exactly the conditions the gardener is up against, in controlling the effects of dry weather in the garden. And the "control" which is available is—"irrigation"!

What is "irrigation"?

In two words, it is *artificial rain*. But it is really more than that, because it is rain under absolute control; rain when you want it, and the exact amount in which you want it, and where you want it.

I have had under close observation thousands of gardens, large and small, and I feel that it is well within the facts to say that drouth and dry weather cause more shrinkage in yield from the home garden than all the insects and diseases put together. I make a distinction between drouth and dry weather because most people do not realize the effect that an ordinary "dry spell," which does not reach the proportions of a real killing "drouth," has upon plant growth—flowers and shrubs, as well as vegetables. Only one who has seen a garden, part of which was supplied with an abundance of moisture while the rest had to get along with that supplied by natural rainfall, can realize the tremendous difference which a full abundance of moisture at all times means. Most people, however, have had occasion to notice the effect, often almost startling, of water used on parts of the lawn, grounds or garden where the re-

mainder was beginning to suffer for want of it.

The first effect of drouth or even dry weather is to weaken the vitality of growth. This means that the plants fall easy prey to every insect or disease by which they are liable to be attacked. On the other hand, plants which are

plentifully supplied with moisture and remain in condition are often able to withstand or to "grow away from" attacks which ordinarily do a great deal of injury. On one of the biggest market garden farms of the country, where over six hundred acres are under irrigation, the necessity for spraying for insects and diseases has practically disappeared! That is not an experiment station theory, but the result of years of actual field practise.

Also, irrigation will benefit the growth of flowers or vegetables as much as any fertilizer you have ever used. Of course water is not a fertilizer. But on the other hand all the fertilizer in the world, and the best of it, will not succeed in making your plants grow when moisture in the soil is wanting. The roots of the plant are so constructed and the "digestive apparatus" of the plant (if it may be so called) can take up and absorb



The nozzle line irrigation system throws a thin stream of water twenty-five feet into the air, from which it descends like rain upon the thirsty shrubbery. By revolving the pipe from side to side, a strip of vegetation fifty feet wide can be drenched with each line of irrigation. This system applies water very evenly



During a long dry spell, what a comfort it would be to see your strawberry bed growing under a mist-like spray of artificial rain. Here the old-time lawn sprinkler is brought up to date

food only when it is in liquid form. In other words, you can put a hundred dollars' worth of fertilizer on a ten by ten foot plot, and if there were no way in which that plot could occasionally receive moisture, either in the form of rain or by being sup-
[Continued on page 167]



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Kenilworth
Ill.

Wealth and Traffic Demand the Best

THAT'S why Sheridan Road in Kenilworth and Winnetka, Illinois, is *paved with concrete.*

This famous street leading through these wealthy Chicago suburbs receives practically all of the motor traffic passing in and out of Chicago through the exclusive North Shore residential district. Normal traffic is indicated by a count of motor vehicles made Sunday, May 11, when over 4,000 automobiles passed over the concrete shown above in six hours.

Kenilworth and Winnetka didn't have to consider first cost—but *they were vitally interested in last cost.* When you consider cost, let it be ultimate cost only. Choice will then be concrete, as it has been in hundreds of small towns where wealth and traffic are secondary to returns on the investment. Whatever your paving problem—road, street or alley—*concrete is the answer.*

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NEW YORK
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PITTSBURGH
SALT LAKE CITY

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WASHINGTON

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

What's Happened

The Bureau of Immigration has 3600 aliens booked for deportation, all declared undesirables.

Eight steel cargo vessels of the United States Shipping Board have been assigned to trade routes to Germany.

Ship owners refused concessions to striking seamen, and 250 loaded ships were tied up at New York, with 14,000 marine workers idle.

Thirty thousand cigar workers in New York City are idle, and Bolshevism is suspected as a reason. Strikers ask 50 per cent wage increase.

The summer session attendance at Columbia University is 9393, all parts of the world being represented. Only a fifth come from New York City and suburbs.

One hundred thousand is the estimated number of drug addicts in New York City, and less than 4000 have registered with the State Bureau of Narcotic Drug Control.

The Department of Agriculture has forecast a domestic sugar crop of 2,216,000,000 pounds, 147,000,000 pounds more than the average of the preceding six years.

Ten were killed and twenty-five injured when a dirigible balloon in test flight caught fire and crashed 500 feet thru the roof of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Alien anarchists awaiting deportation at Ellis Island tried to spread "red" propaganda among immigrants at the station, but were caught and segregated under guard.

A Senate bill proposes to chalk off all sentences imposed upon American fighters by courts martial during the war, except for crimes that would be tried as felonies in civil courts.

It is reported in Berlin that Bela Kun's Red Army has been supplanted in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, by "terror troops," who, having distributed arms to the ragged proletariat, are starting a new reign of terror.

The postage rate on airplane mail has been reduced to two cents an ounce. First class mail will go by airplane if it will reach destination sooner than by train.

Premier Nitti of Italy, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, has warned Italian labor that he will remain unshakably firm in dealing with general strikes, should they occur in Italy.

Twenty New York State Republican leaders have pledged themselves to organize Republican women under the party banner, and to appoint women to positions of authority within the party.

The Pacific fleet, six superdreadnoughts, thirty destroyers and tenders, leading the way for the 200 naval craft assigned to Pacific waters, have sailed for the western coast via the Panama Canal.

The United States has, exclusive of German papers, 1232 foreign language newspapers and periodicals. Only about sixty are radical publications. The rest are being used for Americanization purposes.

Members of two Holyoke, Massachusetts, golf clubs have been forbidden by the state police on action of the Lord's Day League to play on Sunday, thereby causing a storm of protest to sweep the state.

Having won a decisive victory in the fight to put the ban on all beer in the prohibition enforcement bill, the "drys" in the House threaten to deny one the right of storing in the home, liquor bought before July 1.

No officially sanctioned German-American marriages will occur in the Rhineland until the peace treaty is ratified, according to military ruling. American-loving frauleins who have prepared trousseaus must wait.

Two of Chicago's big strikes have just been settled: 10,000 stock yard workers have gone back to work and the Fire Department engineers have resumed duty. The city had faced peril of fire with fire fighters out.

Eight thousand union men on street, subway and elevated lines in Boston and adjacent cities went out on strike recently. For a time 532 miles of track were unused. The strike was settled by granting an eight-hour day and wage increases.

Manufacturers, technical experts and reserve army officers have formed an Army Ordnance Association with ten thousand membership to keep the war's lessons fresh and forestall such unpreparedness as existed when the United States entered the world war.

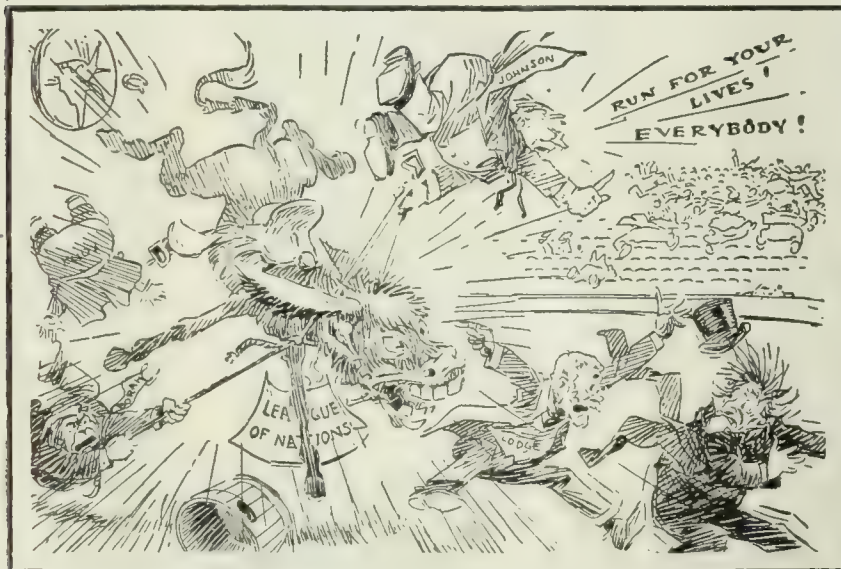
A million and a half tons of shipping was tied up in the port of New York by the seamen's strike. The strikers refused to settle on the 10 per cent wage increase offered by the Shipping Board, demanding an eight-hour day and preferential employment of union labor.

Governor Smith of New York called a special term of the Supreme Court for August 11 to investigate "Red" activities. Ohio and Illinois have sent to New York representatives to cooperate with the Lusk Committee. "Reds" in the Middle West will be investigated.

As three million of the four million men who held Government policies have dropped them, the decentralization of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the establishment of new local offices on a regular insurance basis is recommended by Commissioner Charles E. Hughes.

Five thousand American Hebrews have registered to establish a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, is mentioned as the first mayor of Jerusalem. Professions, handicrafts and commercial lines are represented among the registrants.

The German Workmen's Council of the Social Democratic and German Democratic parties is against a general strike but favors the participation of workmen in a demonstration "of their international solidarity, the common fight of the entire proletariat, the capture of political power, a world revolution and socialistic freedom."



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YOU'D HARDLY RECOGNIZE IT AS THE SAME ANIMAL; NOW, WOULD YOU—

When the Senate gets in the ring with the League of Nations

And when the President conducts the performance

The New Melting Pot

(Continued from page 159)

order to accomplish this the National Committee advocates that applicants for citizenship shall pass "certain tests prescribed by and carried out under the supervision of the Immigration Commission (1) in reading and speaking the English language, (2) in the principles of personal and public hygiene, (3) in the history of the American people, (4) in the methods and ideals of the Government of the United States, and (5) in the rights and duties of citizens."

No doubt we should and will welcome all the immigration we can wholesomely incorporate into our industrial, social and political system. But there is danger lest unregulated immigration shall bring to us vast multitudes of those for whom we have no real room. Their presence will force living standards and wages downward, produce unemployment among those who have been here for years and create widespread unrest and class conflict, and in general conditions which prepare fertile soil for I. W. W. and Bolshevik propaganda.

Such a conservative student of business conditions as Mr. Vanderlip has stated that England must export from five to six million people unless she gets on her feet at once. What then must be the facts as to Germany, Italy and Central Europe, which are economically on the verge of a volcano? If our immigration laws stand as they are, millions of immigrants will begin pouring thru Ellis Island as soon as transportation is available. The literacy test will indeed keep out the illiterates, but that is all. If 5,000,000 educated Germans seek our shores there is no law to keep them out.

Furthermore, several million emigrants will quite likely return to Europe in the next year or two. They will probably not stay there permanently and most of them have no such expectation. When they come back they will bring friends and relatives with them.

The general plan, then, of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation is the most equitable and scientific attempt yet made to solve the immigration problem. It can cause no just complaint on the part of any foreign nation and will completely harmonize America's immigration policy with her treaty obligations to China, which obligations are at present violated by our existing Chinese legislation.

It will also remove the whole feeling of irritation that Japan has had against the United States during the past decade and thus do away with the only danger of war at present on our political horizon.

Those of our readers who may be further interested in this immigration proposal can get detailed information from the offices of the National Committee at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City. The committee consists of more than one thousand of America's most eminent citizens drawn from every state in the Union. Its proposal should be adopted by Congress.

New York



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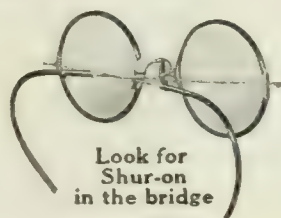
Behind the Scenes at the Circus

(Continued from page 158)



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Rosalind risks her neck doing a blind somersault from the back of one galloping horse to the back of another; but her husband, the ringmaster, is no "slacker" either. I saw him volunteer, the other day, when labor was scarce, for stake driving—the humblest job on the lot. In overalls and an undershirt, he swung a sledge and tugged at ropes and whistled—just as he is whistling now as he and Rosalind emerge from the big top in triumph to thunderous applause. The act went well today!

Here comes John the Equilibrist and his sturdy little wife, Mary. After they pass outside the "flags" John is limping. Last week while Mary was balancing him on a long "perch pole," she stumbled and lost control. . . . A sprained ankle—he was "lucky." Yes, it may bother him most of the season, but that's all in the game, you know, and he can smile about it.

Another burst of applause. It's for Mlle. Zora and "Shorty" and their trained elephant act. Here comes Zora now, in tights and a natty uniform coat, with a military cape of glorious hue. "Circusy?" Yes. But no one can meet Zora and not associate her with what the South calls "quality." She was a college girl when she and "Shorty" fell in love and eloped. If she cared to, she could hold her head high and associate with "class"; but, more to the point, she can hold her head high among tried folks and true. The test by fire was not long ago; it dates back only to a day in spring when Kas, a bull elephant, tried to kill Zora's husband.

"Kas meant to finish him, right enough," one of the keepers related. "He had 'Shorty' gripped with two front legs and 'draggin' him down on the ring bank. We threw the hooks into the bull's legs. No use—he was out to kill! Zora never lost her head. She grabbed a hook and threw it into Kas's mouth and yanked with all her might. No use! We could hear 'Shorty's' ribs pop, and the cold sweat dripped off us. All that saved 'Shorty's' life was that the ring bank broke. He got up and wobbled to his feet and gave the bull a beating. He had to—to show he was still the master. Then he fainted—three broken ribs. We called a doctor. All of that time Zora had faced the music. Say! It's no cinch to keep your nerve like that, with a beast tryin' to murder your husband, right before your eyes!"

Tiens! This will never do—we are getting serious about a business which is more than half comedy. Into the big top dashes a troupe of noisy clowns, presently emerging again, hilarious as ever. Most of them are husky youngsters, whose slapstick sense of the comic springs from high animal spirits and is not laid aside at the tent door.

One is carrying a grotesque rag doll, with what appears to be a cigaret in its mouth. A rowdy negro girl outside the tent screams some banter at him.

"Wanta see my doll smoke, 'Liza?" he counters.

She grins. But not for long. From the end of the supposed cigaret spurts a stream of water against 'Liza's shiny cheek. Her good humor suddenly changes to fury.

"Man!" she screams. "Ah'll bus' youh haid foh that! Ah'll fight youh till youh mothah comes. Ah'll—"

Another clown whispers something soothing in her ear. Back comes the grin again, and the storm is over.

But what goes on before and after and between shows is decidedly more fascinating than the advertized features; and one of the most memorable tableaux of circus life can be seen only after the close of the last act of the afternoon performance. It is a sight that the "townner" never glimpses, because he gets hungry and hurries home to eat. It is the interval between the close of the circus man's supper and the opening of the evening show. A little while in the gloaming the circus family has some time to itself—a lone precious hour or so of leisure in the choicest part of the day. Nothing is more fascinating than to observe how different members of the family, according to their temperaments, choose to spend it.

The spangles are laid aside; the lot becomes *pro tem* a scene of gipsy home life instead of a bivouac. The Indians, except for one young buck who has ambitions to become a big league baseball pitcher and who is "warming up" with a cowboy for a catcher, lounge around under a tepee, silent, having a smoke. Some of the wagon men are playing seven-up on a tailboard. A young acrobat is writing a letter to his sweetheart, with an up-ended suitcase for a desk. In a pasture near the cook house, only their heads and shoulders visible above the tops of the grass, four other young fellows are honeying the summer breeze with a sentimental song about Nellie. A clown has hung his washing out to dry on a tent rope and sits on an up-ended bucket strumming a guitar. A dainty young lady is having the circus barber bob her glossy hair after the fashion set by Mrs. Vernon Castle. A circus youngster of five is whacking away with monstrous boxing gloves at the leathery face of a veteran clown. A show-struck recruit to the razorback gang, who has aspirations to become a circus comedian, is giving an extremely clumsy imitation of the antics of Charlie Chaplin.

In the big top a ringmaster's whip is cracking, while a boy of fifteen is being coached in the art of bareback riding by his father and mother—exacting masters. Like any other real boy he revolts at last at having to do the same exercise fifteen times running, and "sasses back." So the lessons come to an end, and no one is left in the big tent but "Dynamite," who has ambitions but no instructor. He is bound that some day he will become an acrobat or a clown, and to that end he is practising a handstand on an elephant tub.

Yes, the little home life that the cir-

cus family enjoys is that brief interim between dinner in a cook tent and the overture to the evening performance. That is why it is the most precious part of the day—for an hour the gipsies have something like a hearthstone.

Of course, things do not always run so smoothly in stormy weather as in fair. But run they must—and run they do. As you shall see.

In Frederick, Maryland, we were given an opportunity to watch how the circus works under stress. A little before sunset some dark clouds began to scud across the reddening sky from the north. Captain Bill Curtis, the "lot" superintendent, sighted them a full minute before any one else did, and set his men to driving an extra line of tent stakes as a first precaution against a "blow." Suddenly, the dust began to swirl and eddy, the pennons snapped and straightened, the big top bulged bigger and the ropes creaked. The captain got into boots, a slicker and a sou'wester, and began to bellow orders like a mariner. "Shorty" hastily drove his elephants out of the menagerie tent into the open—they are safer there in panicky times. The boss horseman galloped away to turn back a wagon. Captain Bill lifted the big top's sidewall and twenty roustabouts rushed inside, dragging a plow. With the captain at the handles, they turned up a deep furrow just inside the sidewalls for a protective drainage ditch.

Fifteen minutes to eight, and the crowd—more than half of them without umbrellas, and many carrying ridiculously superfluous palm leaf fans—are hurrying into the marquee. Just as gaily as on a night of stars, the band sounds the blare of the grand entry, and the evening performance is on. But no lion tamers will dare risk their lives in cages tonight; and the elephants, as occasional flashes of lightning will disclose, are facing the rain. The performers are not in their gayest costumes; they wear drab second-bests and have to dash from the pad room to the flags entrance thru the downpour. Mlle. Zora, clad in a rainy day costume of khaki, smiles as she passes us and observes: "There's *another* side of circus life." But from the rapt look on the spectators' faces it is evident that they scarcely know any difference; certainly few of them suspect that the show is running under considerable handicaps. The ringmasters' whips crack merrily. Rosalind summersaults backward from one galloping horse to another. The clowns cavort and shout. At every tentlacing water pours down as from a shower bath. A trapeze performer drops like a plummet from the top of the tent into a net when his grip is loosened by an electrical shock. Captain Bill and his canvasmen are panting with grim exertion as they finish their reefing and battening and then fare forth into the downpour to strike the menagerie tent.

By midnight the gipsies are aboard their train to awake next morning in another town, somewhere down in "Dixie."

New York



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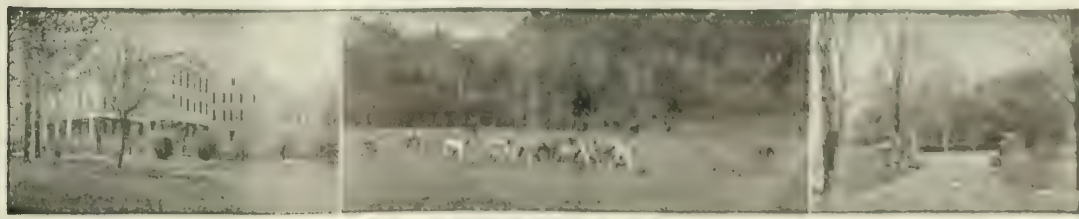
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THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street

New York

What to Do in August

This Month the Countryside Garden Needs Especial Care

If you live in the North, this is what you should do in your flower garden:

Cuttings. Make the cuttings of strong, vigorous growths of antirrhinum, fuchsia, geranium, caleus, heliotrope and other soft wooded plants. Place the cuttings in sand, water freely and shade for a few days. Ventilate the propagation bed during the night. Keep all yellow leaves picked off. Pot the cuttings as soon as the roots are formed.

Rose. Apply a liberal mulch of well decayed cow manure to the teas and hybrid teas. Where cow manure is not available apply some coarse bone meal. The last of the month apply a little wood ashes and work it into the soil. For aphids on tender shoots spray with



Phlox, planted in August and kept on in the greenhouse, will bloom next spring

Black leaf 40. A dust of hellebore on the underside of the foliage will also check this pest. If mildew appears, spray with Bordeaux mixture or dust the foliage with flowers of sulfur. Do not break off the flowers, but cut them off, leaving two buds at the base of the stalk so that new flower stems may be formed.

Seedage. The seed of delphinium, phlox, canterbury bell, grass pinks, digitalis and hollyhock, planted this month and kept on in the hotbed or greenhouse, will bloom next spring. Make a chart of your planting and label all perennials.

Fall Bloom. With the chrysanthemums, cosmos, and other fall bloomers, apply a little bone meal and phosphoric acid and work these fertilizers into the soil. Keep the soil of the fall bloomers moist. If the plants are allowed to wilt, the bloom will be very small.

In your fern house:

Scatter about a little bran mash, mixed with paris green and a little molasses. Scatter a little salt and lime on the moist walks. Whitewash the bench supports and sides of the benches with lime and salt.

Repair. This is the month to do your repairs. See that all pipe joints are in good order. Test the boiler and pipes out on a moist, cool day. Prevent all dripping from the glass to the bed. It is money well invested to paint the greenhouse. Keep a supply of flats and pots in good repair.

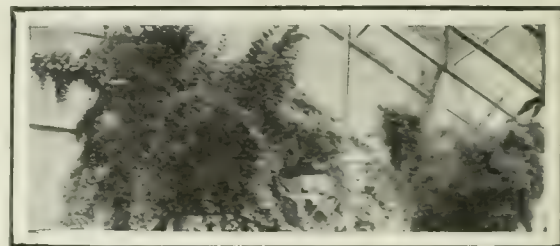
If you live in the South your vegetables, flowers, shrubs and trees should be cared for as follows:

Upper South (Virginia, North Carolina, north Georgia, north Alabama, Tennessee). Sow the seed of rutabaga and turnips in a rich loam soil. Draw a deep furrow and sow a few rows of snap beans. Do not soak seed before

planting. Plant out and shade celery plants this month. It is better to soak the plants in the bed before transplanting so that the soil might adhere to the roots. Transplant in the evening and water heavily. Cultivate freely. Plant out late cabbage and callards. If the cabbage worm is damaging the cabbage or callards, dust with paris green or powdered arsenate of lead. Cut all grass and weeds in the orchard and leave them on the ground under the limbs. This mulch not only holds moisture but also adds plant food in the form of decayed vegetable matter. If the orchard is under clean cultivation do not fail to plant a cover crop this month. Sow the seed of hollyhock, columbine, snapdragon, foxglove, canterbury bell and other semihardy plants. These plants will bloom next summer if protected by letter this coming winter. Pansy seed sown now will bloom by Christmas if transplanted under glass.

Middle South (lower South Carolina, southern Georgia, middle and southern Alabama, Mississippi). Sow the seed of rutabaga, turnips, peas and snap beans and roasting ear corn for fall use. Select the seed of tomatoes, cucumber, okra, etc. The fruit should be thoroly ripe and the seed cleaned and dried before storing. If the flea beetle attacks your potatoes, spray with Bordeaux and arsenate. Transplant kale, cabbage, callards, celery and late cauliflower. Shade all plants until they become established. Water freely in the evening. Cut out old stubs of blackberries and raspberries as soon as the fruit is past. Keep all suckers out of the center of the rows. Get sweet potatoes house ready. Gather all fruit carefully. Grade all fruit and potatoes even for home use.

Far South (southern Louisiana and Florida). Sow the seed of bush Lima beans, snap beans, peas, summer radish, turnips, rutabaga. Sow for transplanting early in the fall the seed of kale, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and celery. Plants of tomatoes set out this month will fruit early in the winter. Try a few shallots and kohlrabi this month. Use only well decayed manure



If slugs and snails are eating your ferns, be sure to scatter about a little bran mash mixed with paris green and molasses

on the soil. Keep the compost pile moist so that the manure may not burn. Gather all mummy plums and peaches from the trees. Keep your fruit, berry bushes and garden free from weeds. Keep a dust mulch in your garden.

Morrisville, New York

Don't Pray for Rain—Buy It

(Continued from page 160)

plied artificially, the vegetables or flowers planted in it would be an absolute failure!

That in very brief form is the case for irrigation. The next question, and one equally important is, "Can irrigation be used by the home gardener?"

The answer is decidedly in the affirmative. While the first irrigation systems were designed for commercial growers—market gardens, fruit orchards—within the last few years the several companies specializing in irrigation supplies have developed a number of home "outfits" which are inexpensive enough to be available for anything from the smallest home grounds to the place of an acre or two.

For a great majority of cases the so-called "overhead" system is the best. That is, the water is applied from an elevation of several inches to several feet, as the case may be. There are two types of the overhead system. The first of these is generally spoken of as the "nozzle line" type, the water being applied thru a number of small nozzles or jets placed at regular intervals along a piece of ordinary galvanized iron pipe. Usually, for garden installation, three-quarter inch pipe is used. In the second type, called the "circular spray system," a modification of the old-fashioned "lawn sprinkler" is used. But instead of being attached to a hose that has to be dragged around, the whole "system" is put in permanently, the sprinklers being supported by uprights on a main feed-pipe. The sprinklers may be on a level with the surface of the ground or at any height to six feet or so above it.

Typical installations of these two systems on both flowers and vegetables are shown in the accompanying photographs. For use on lawns the sprinklers are sometimes placed in pockets on the lawn so arranged that they come to the surface when the water is turned on and drop back out of the way of the lawn mower when it is turned off. For vegetable gardens and other plantings where a frequent and even distribution of water is required, a nozzle line system has a considerable advantage over a circular spray system in that the water is applied much more evenly.

Also, a light, portable system that can be readily moved from place to place is available. Any of the systems are practically automatic, requiring attention only once in fifteen minutes to half an hour and not interfering with any other work which the operator may have to do about the place.

Of course, for use of any of these systems it is necessary to have a generous supply of city water with city pressure, that is, water under from thirty-five to forty pounds pressure. Any ordinary city water supply, however, is sufficient. The circular spray systems use water faster than the nozzle lines, which should be considered where there is any question about the amount of water available.

New York

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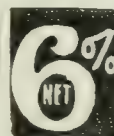
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"Shall" or "May"

(Continued from page 155)

and in a coöperative spirit? Obviously, the League of Nations cannot go too far in assuming the supervision of these relatively incoherent mass of peoples. It is in no position to succeed at a single step to an enlarged Hapsburg monarchy. And yet, the constructive scheme proposed must be elastic enough to include these possibilities, or at least suggest ways for meeting them in future.

It is this question of elasticity which is the most difficult to appraise. If the international agreements of the Conference of Paris were to be made rigid it would seem as tho much more were accomplished than to leave them frankly incomplete, but carried along as far as is possible now and fixed so they can be adjusted to changing conditions.

The only institutions which last are living institutions; and the very condition of living is change. It was the problem of constructive statesmanship at the Peace Conference to set going, rather than to set up understandings, so that they would keep peace with changing events and secure the future as well as the present. Two parts of the Treaty dealt specially with this constructive planning, the one dealing with the League of Nations and the other with International Labor. In both these sections two schools of thought soon showed themselves even among the most ardent supporters of the general plan. On the one hand there were those who wanted to see something like a superstate erected to which governments would abdicate some portion of their sovereignty. On the other hand there were those who felt that true international action lay as much with the governments of the different states as thru the congresses which they should set up, and that it was a grave mistake to lessen the authority and prestige of governments even in coöperative enterprises. Upon the whole, the latter view prevailed. The international arrangements in the Treaty are not of a kind to weaken government control, but continue to use governments as national organs in the international community. The national line-up on these questions was of great interest. The continental European Powers feel that, in spite of the war which has so divided them, there remains a need for a continental community of nations. Stimulated by radical thought, and particularly by certain sections of the syndicalists and socialists, they are prepared to enter into a closer league with closer international guarantees and sanctions than the non-continental Powers could entertain. In questions, for instance, of international labor legislation, it must not be forgotten that an almost imaginary line ran thru the great industrial regions at the north of France setting over some communities into Belgium and some into France, and that different labor laws will affect the output of these two communities so that they feel obliged to come to an international agreement. The case is far different with the British or the American employers and workmen.

One of the most difficult problems to solve, however, in the League of Nations was the setting in the League of what amounted to a League of Nations in itself—the British Empire. The Dominions demanded to be regarded as nations. They remained at the same time parts of the great imperial League. From almost every standpoint excepting that of allegiance to a common sovereign they were acting as independent nations—much too independent in fact, for the comfort, at times, of the home Government. There was every reason, therefore, from that angle for giving Canada, Australia and South Africa at least as much recognition as Yugoslavia, not to speak of a dozen or more smaller states. The Dominions make their own tariff treaties, and they fought in the war with distinct armies which they raised by their own free will according to their own laws. But if each Dominion were to receive a single vote, that would mean that the British Empire would have five votes in the League of Nations and the United States one, which obviously does not seem fair. If the British were to have only one vote, however, the Dominions would hardly care to enter into the League, for they do not wish to give up the independence which they have already acquired, by surrendering to a purely British statesman their participation in international affairs. The League of Nations was, therefore, obliged to choose between the one and the other alternative. It chose to recognize the different Dominions as states members of the League, and America agreed to this, altho with some misgivings on the part of some Americans in Paris. That the decision to do so was wise is becoming every day more and more apparent, for as far as the United States is concerned the different Dominions, young democracies so similar in spirit to the American and so analogous in institutions and traditions of liberty, are bound to support in the main lines those policies which America will be supporting. It is, therefore, in this group of young Anglo-Saxon states that America will be likely to find its strongest allies in the councils of the League in the future. If backward countries are to be admitted to the League, as must be done, it is surely essential to have a fairly large proportion of those peoples with the political experience and training which comes from Anglo-Saxon history as a make-weight against the inexperience and theoretic tendencies of the newer states.

It is only by looking far ahead and considering the probable attitudes of the different states when actual questions arise that one can judge the wisdom of such decisions as these.

The more objections raised to the Treaty, the greater the importance of the League of Nations as the one means of readjusting solutions and rectifying blunders. Otherwise, chaos, and chaos means the end of civilization.

Paris

Remarkable Remarks

HENRY FORD—History is bunk.

PREMIER NITTI—Italy won the war.

ROLLO OGDEN—I didn't raise my boy to be a senator.

DOROTHY DIX—Marriage is a state of disillusion.

EUGENE V. DEBS—The day of the people has come.

GERALDINE FARRAR—For instance, why did I marry?

DR. ANTOINE DE PAGE—Europeans have no horror of flies.

THE POPE—The Americans are magnificent at organization.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I am the happiest man in the world.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—It is all rot to think you can compel a country to be dry.

ENGLISH LABOR LEADER THOMAS, M. P.—England is drifting headlong to ruin.

A DELAWARE FARMER—I make it from snuff, tobacco juice, cider and yeast cake.

DE WOLF HOPPER—I would be willing to play Gilbert and Sullivan for the rest of my life.

ANNE RITTENHOUSE—Every family has its cache of ostrich feathers saved for several generations.

MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP—There should be a community house for every 15,000 people in the United States.

ED. HOWE—A loafer never works except when there is a fire. Then he carries out more furniture than anybody.

JUSTICE DARLING—Many people treat the marriage contract as tho it were no more binding than a dinner engagement.

CAPTAIN W. E. SHERER—The difference between the difficult and the impossible—the impossible takes a little longer.

SENATOR POMERENE—If I must choose between the Monroe Doctrine and the League of Nations, I will choose the latter.

ROGER BALDWIN, CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR—I am a graduate of Harvard, but a year in jail has helped me to recover from it.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY—I have been killed repeatedly, have committed suicide, and even my funeral has been seen.

COLONEL EUGENE WEST—I have become rather firmly convinced that Edith Cavell was subject to her fate by the usual laws of war.

JOHN W. SHEA—We believe that advocates of the League of Nations are nothing less than Benedict Arnolds brought down to date.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—If my pictures are able to earn a million for a lot of delicatessen dealers, I'm going to get the million myself.

ADMIRAL SIMS—One thing I like about the Britisher is his love for per-

FOR AUGUST 9, 1919

Volume 99

Number 3687

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sonal liberty. I am sure they will never have prohibition in England.

SENATOR PENROSE—No system of municipal government which strives for administrative efficiency can function properly along party lines.

GENERAL SMUTS—Unless the Irish question is settled on the great principles which form the basis of the Empire, this Empire must cease to exist.

J. A. QUINN, PRESIDENT MOTION PICTURE AND THEATRICAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION—A thoro housecleaning of the moving picture industry is needed.

The New Plays

The Better 'Ole, the most successful war play put on the boards during the past year, now has De Wolf Hopper substituting for Mr. Coburn during the latter's vacation. If it wouldn't be so unfair to Gilbert and Sullivan's operas we should like to have Mr. Hopper go on as "Ol' Bill" forever. (Booth Theater.)

The Fall of Babylon. One of D. W. Griffith's colossal moving picture spectacles, interspersed with stage dances. Gorgeous, sensuous and thrilling. (George M. Cohan Theater.)

At 9:45 is a melodrama by Owen Davis in which the audience suspects everybody in the cast of trying to murder the young man of the house. Two hours of breathless excitement. (The Playhouse.)

The Spanish Opera Company opened its American season recently in New York City with two light operas, *The Old Lady* and *Dreams of Three*. These operas, which were very tuneful, were

sung in Spanish and presented just as light operas are in Spain. Altho the orchestra, chorus and principals are only fair, nevertheless the company gave an acceptable entertainment redolent of the exotic flavor of "The Land of Joy." (Cort Theater.)

Pebbles

Too many men seem to think that optimism consists only of seeing the silver lining to the other man's cloud. —*Dearborn Independent*.

"Here, Binks, I wish you'd take my garden seeds and give them to your hens with my compliments. It will save them the trouble of coming over after them." —*Life*.

"Contentment," remarked Shinbone, "am a mighty fine thing; de only trouble 'bout it is it's kin' 'o hahd to 'stinguish from jes' plain laziness." —*Boston Transcript*.

"Was Rome founded by Romeo?" inquired a pupil of the teacher.

"No, my boy," replied the wise man; "it was Juliet who was found dead by Romeo." —*Tit-Bits*.

Redd—The doctor said he'd have me on my feet in a fortnight.

Greene—And did he?

"Sure. I've had to sell my automobile." —*Yonkers Statesman*.

"Where did you get all those scratches on your face?" asked the thin man.

"Car turned turtle," replied the fat man, gruffly.

"Loose tire?"

"No; tight chauffeur!" —*Blighty*.

"Never hear much about malaria out this way any more."

"No," answered Uncle Bill Bottle-top. "Malaria gets terrible unpopular when there is nothing to cure it with except quinine." —*Washington Star*.

"What are your impressions of No Man's Land?"

"I didn't get into the war," answered the morose citizen. "My only vivid idea of No Man's Land is home while spring housecleaning is going on." —*Washington Star*.

JAZZ

It tickles up and down your spine. The violins and 'cellos whine, The cymbals clash, the big cornet Mixes in with the flageolet

In that syncopating
aggravating
animating
palpitating
fascinating

Something that is . . . Jazz.

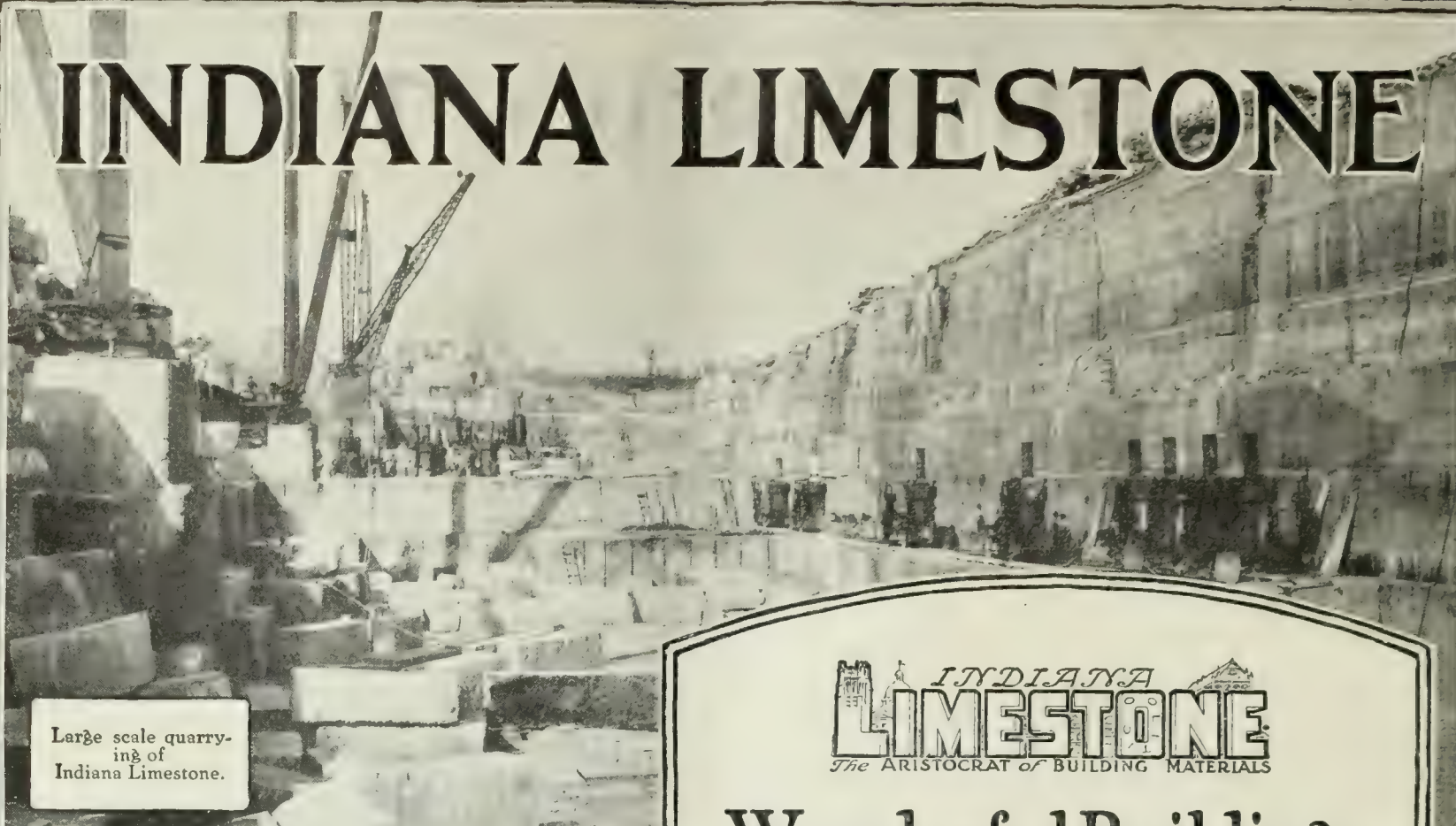
It hits your head and then your feet, You simply cannot keep your seat. You want to wiggle, jig and prance, Like old St. Vitus at a dance—

That most emphatic
most ecstatic
most erratic
acrobatic
achromatic

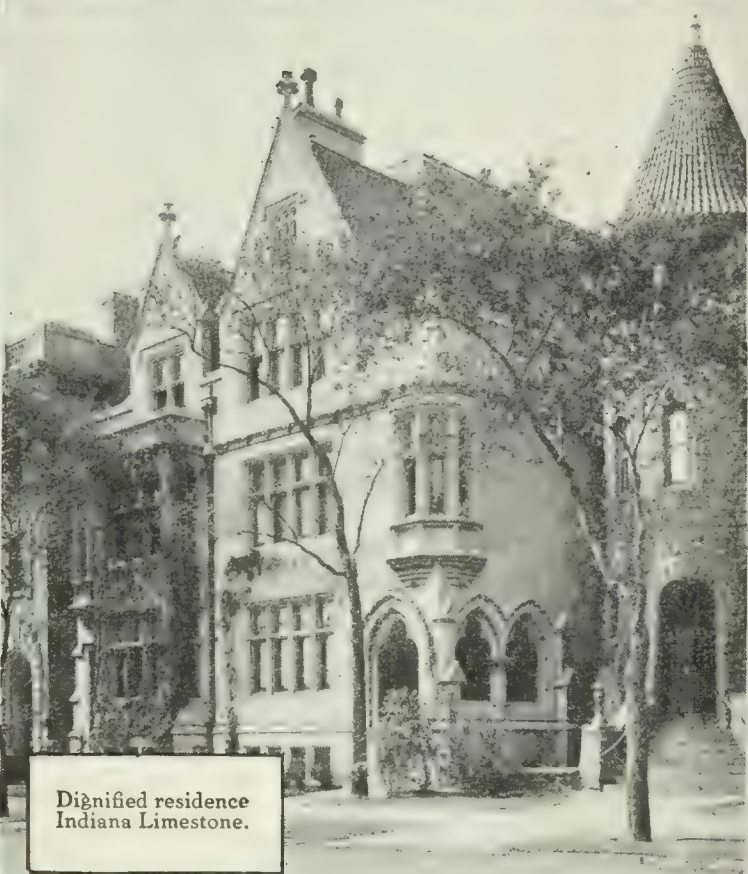
Something that is . . . Jazz.

—*Judge*

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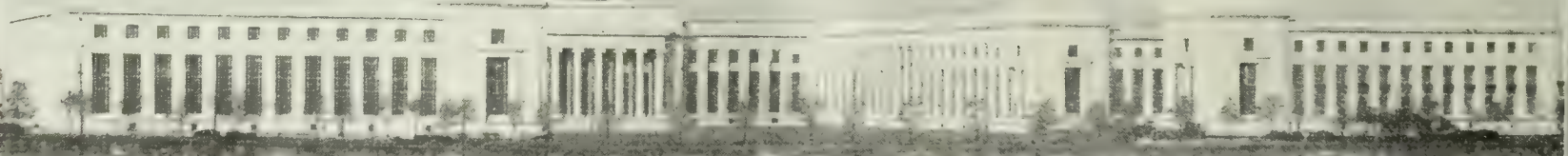
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Watchful Waiting in the Senate

FOR the time being compromise between the President and his opponents in the Senate on the peace treaty is out of the question. During the past week the contest over reservations has, for the first time, developed the earmarks of a decisive fight.

Ten days ago the President's callers brought away the impression that he would submit to reservations, as a means of expediting ratification, if convinced they would not emasculate the covenant. Republican leaders, acting on this information, said they were re-drafting the reservations they desired in language they hoped the President would accept.

Since that time, without any substantial reason being disclosed, the situation has suddenly changed. The President now is preparing to go before the country to start backfires against all reservation Senators, while a group of Republican leaders is busy seeking the signatures of thirty-five Senators to a pledge to reject the treaty if reservations cannot be made.

There have been many annoying incidents in the consideration of the peace treaty by the Senate, but so far as the public knows there was little to warrant the abandonment of conciliation at a time when it appeared on the point of producing an understanding.

The President began to lose patience with the Senate when the Foreign Relations Committee refused his request that it acquiesce in the appointment of an American member of the Reparations Committee pending ratification of the treaty. Immediately thereafter he was further irritated by the announcement of a Republican senator with whom he had conferred that the President had acknowledged he was the author of the disputed Shantung provision of the treaty. This statement the President promptly denied.

The Senate, on its part, was annoyed by the President's delay in answering resolutions calling for information on the peace negotiations. The fact that the President

did not call the Republican leaders into conference at the White House, but only those senators who were regarded as being "on the fence," added to the resentment.

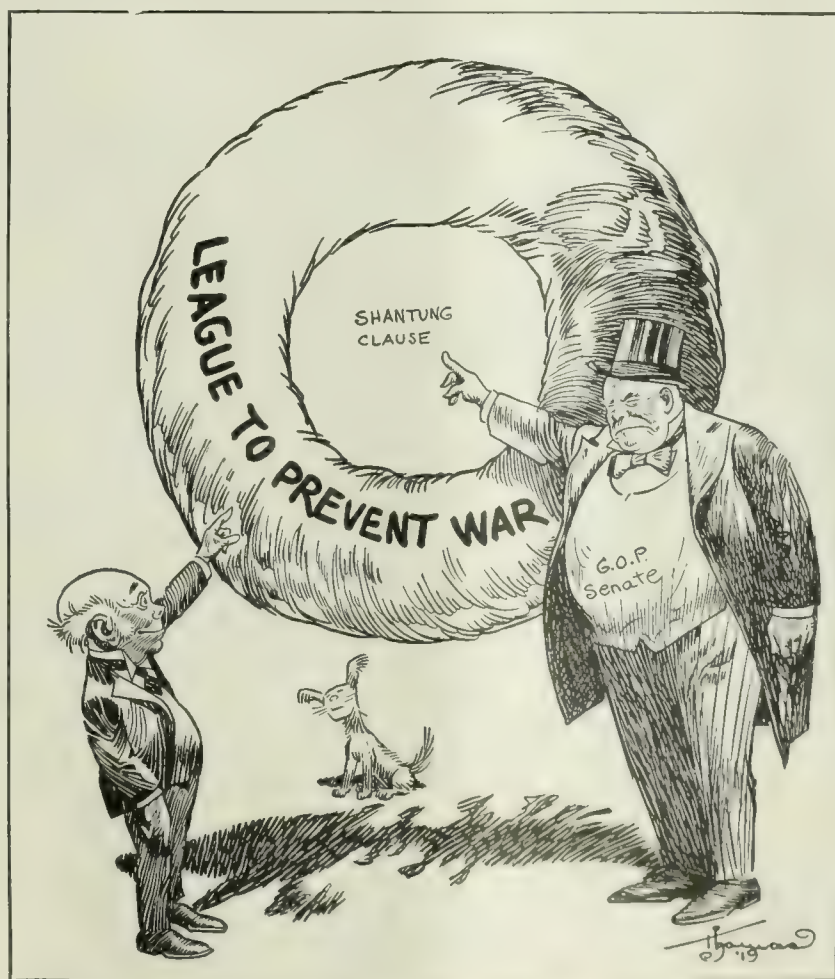
What approached an open break was reached when Senator Lodge introduced a resolution calling for immediate submission of the Franco-American defensive treaty to the Senate, and the White House announced that the treaty would not be given the Senate until the President returned to Washington in September.

In a carefully planned, but apparently extemporaneous action in the Senate, attention was called by Senators Brandegee and Lodge to the fourth section of the French treaty, which required the submission of this pact to the Senate "at the same time" as the treaty of Versailles.

Senator Moses followed with the charge that the President was holding back the treaty as a club over France to prevent amendments to the League of Nations covenant by the French Parliament. Senate Republicans have been hoping the French Parliament would take the lead in amending the covenant and have been closely watching developments in Paris.

After the Brandegee-Lodge-Moses attack, President Wilson indicated that very few more Republican senators would be called to the White House, and began active preparations for his cross-country trip, and a few days later told a group of Democratic senators the Franco-American treaty would be sent to the Senate at once.

The six compromise reservations formulated by former President Taft utterly failed in their purpose to bring the President and his opponents together. These reservations are very similar to those proposed by Elihu Root, except that they provide that self-governing dominions that are members of the League may not be represented with the mother country on the Council, and for the provisional withdrawal of the United States after ten years.



Detroit News

The optimist sees the doughnut and the pessimist sees the hole

The Taft proposals were put forward at a bad time and in the worst possible way. They were not made public by the former President, but by an anti-League Senator, who had received copies of letters addressed to Will Hays, of the Republican National Committee, in which they were outlined. The letters were made public in Washington before Mr. Hays had received them. The net result of Mr. Taft's effort has been to strengthen the determination of the Republicans who want reservations.

The widening of the breach between his opponents in the Senate and the President is generally laid to personal hostility and politics. The real reason may more probably be that the President learned either that the reservations proposed by the Republicans would not be of the "innocuous" variety, or that other nations would follow the example and adopt reservations, if any were adopted in the United States.

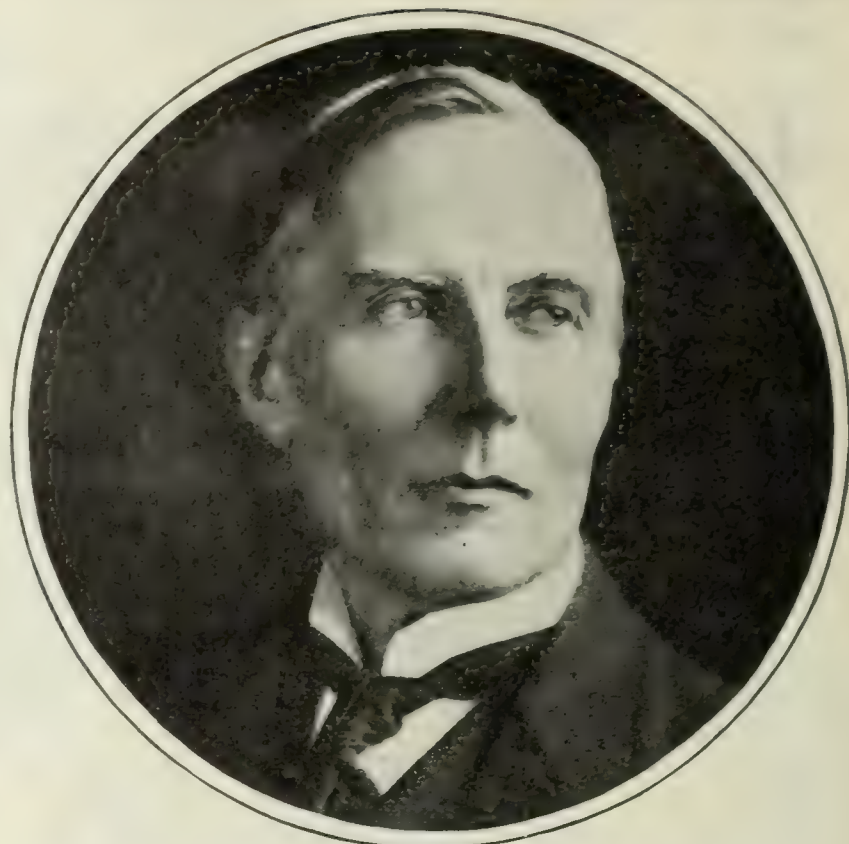
The President's trip has been planned for a long time, but it was originally intended as a speech making tour to explain the League and not to bring pressure against the Senate. Ten days ago the trip was on the point of being dropped. It is certain that no slight provocation causes the President's decision to play what is regarded in Washington as "his last card" in an appeal to the people.

As he prepares for his trip, President Wilson appears confident and happy. On a recent visit to the War Department to see Secretary Baker he swung along the corridors like a doughboy, humming a march tune and making his secret service men step lively.

The prospect of delay in disposing of the peace treaty may set forward the congressional investigation of American-Mexican affairs, which Congress has been planning to take up.

There is in Washington at present a group of Americans and Mexicans diligently employed in an effort to get congressional action that will force withdrawal of American recognition of Carranza. These men are openly conferring with Senators and Representatives and their statements are being given a great deal of consideration.

Henry Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, testifying before the House Rules Committee, said there



International Film

Great Britain has chosen as her new Ambassador to the United States the present Minister of Education, Hon. H. A. L. Fisher

had been fifty-one Americans killed in Mexico during the last two years. During that time he had not been informed of one prosecution by the Mexican Government for the crimes. He said, however, that the crimes were committed by bandits and it was difficult for the Government to apprehend them.

"Is the Carranza Government fulfilling its mission as a government?" Chairman Campbell asked.

"I think it is," answered Mr. Fletcher.

"How much of Mexico does Carranza control?"

"Practically all of it," he responded. "Villa controls only the ground on which he camps."

The story of the Mexican-American group that is pressing for action by the United States is a very different one. They say the rebel bands, not Carranza, are all powerful. They claim to have letters signed by seven revolutionary leaders, including Villa, stating that they are willing to band together to depose Carranza and erect a stable government that will give protection to the lives and property of foreigners, and will carry out its international obligations, if the United States will withdraw recognition from the present Mexican Government and permit them to import arms and ammunition.

The Senate was startled by the news from Mexico City that one of its members—Senator Fall, of New Mexico—had offered early in 1917 to meet Villa in secret near the border to discuss Mexican affairs. The correspondence, later made public by Senator Fall, showed he was willing to meet the man Pershing was sent into Mexico to "get," provided he made in advance "an absolute pledge of respect for American lives and property, of respect for treaty obligations, etc." The meeting never took place, but there has been much quiet criticism of Senator Fall among his colleagues. His defenders point out, however, that what Senator Fall planned to do was no more reprehensible than what dozens of others are doing daily in discussing with representatives of Villa and other revolutionists their plans for overturning what still remains, in a diplomatic sense at least, a "friendly government" in Mexico.

While Congress listens to various accounts of the Mexican situation, it is obviously waiting for something



A. E. F. Stars and Stripes

The office boy returns



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The Shooting of a German Spy

The man and his wife in the center of this squad of soldiers had lived in a French village for ten years as Swiss. They were caught telephoning thru a secret apparatus to the German military, confessed that they were spies, and were shot against the wall at the left



These Belgian workmen have begun already to clear away the debris and rebuild the shattered railroad station at Ghent

to "pop" and disclose the situation as it is. There is a certain nervousness in the waiting, for no one knows in exactly what quarter the "pop" will occur.

R. M. B., Washington

Woman Suffrage Marches On

WASHINGTON remembers March 3, 1913, as the day its suffrage education was begun. That was the day of the grand suffrage parade that ended in a riot and kept the country buzzing for a month. Washington proved an unruly scholar.

But if there were another suffrage parade in Washington tomorrow there would be no riot—unless it were of Senators and Representatives fighting to get in line. Nothing less than machine guns ahead could prevent their marching.

Congress has learned its suffrage lesson. The President has learned his suffrage lesson. And the women, while teaching the two, gained much valuable knowledge themselves.

They learned the moves in the game of national politics, and much about governmental methods that is not in the textbooks. They searched out the concealed levers and manipulated them with the final result that the congressional machinery turned out the product they wanted.

They are using their knowledge now to get quick action on the amendment by the states so that all American women may vote in the presidential election of 1920. One month after the Senate passed the amendment eleven states had ratified, and Arkansas made the twelfth on July 28. The National Woman's Party already has taken the polls and has the pledges of majorities in twenty-three other legislatures. Only one more

legislature needs to be pledged to make ultimate ratification certain.

There is this serious obstacle to complete ratification before the presidential campaign: Many of the legislatures favorable to suffrage do not meet in regular session before November, 1920. The answer is special sessions. The way the radical wing of the suffrage forces is going about securing special sessions to ratify, in the face of opposition, in some instances, from the women of the states who consider the effort hopeless, is characteristic of the methods they have followed in Washington.

They are appealing to governors by letter and telegram and holding demonstrations in state capitals, but, while they make these direct and obvious efforts, they are not neglecting the mainsprings of political action with which they have grown familiar in the last six strenuous years.

There is every evidence that they are continuing to play off adroitly one political party against the other. They are pointing out that the record of neither on this suffrage issue is one to boast of. To Republican leaders they say: "It is true that suffrage was put thru by a Republican Congress, but women feel that it could have been put thru last session, if you had not been so keen for party advantage. If you really want to get credit you must see that Republican states ratify immediately." And to Democratic politicians they say: "The women know your record on suffrage. It will cost you votes. Unless you see that Democratic legislatures do not obstruct the amendment, the Republicans will get all the credit. Seven out of the eleven legislatures that have ratified are Republican."

Here are some of the results:

Immediately upon his return to Washington President Wilson wired Governor Kilby, of Alabama, and the speaker of the House that he hoped the amendment would be ratified by the great state of Alabama.

"It would constitute a happy augury for the future and add greatly to the strength of a movement which, in my judgment, is based upon the highest consideration, both of justice and expediency."

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, spoke more plainly to the president of the Alabama Senate.

"Quite apart from any question of essential justice," he wired, "it is highly probable from a party standpoint that our friends be in harmony with the attitude of the national party on this subject and that we should present everywhere a united front. I hope no attempt will be made to avoid the issue by referendum or otherwise."

Attorney General Palmer busied himself with the Governor of Maryland and Secretary Daniels took on North Carolina. When Alabama showed signs of getting out of line, Secretary Daniels turned in and wrote the chairman of the Alabama ratification committee:

"The South has nothing to fear from the amendment, but it would be a loss to southern chivalry and southern prestige if our section of the country halted this great reform."

Republican leaders were equally active. Massachusetts, the home state of Senator Lodge, was among the first to ratify. Mr. Smoot exerted himself to get Utah in line. And Boies Penrose, super-anti, aided and abetted ratification at Harrisburg! He was given full credit by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, chairman of the ratification committee, for the victory in Pennsylvania.

All this goes to prove that women have removed suffrage from the realm of personal prejudice to that of party politics. To do this they have had to learn a lot, not only about the inside of jails and workhouses, but



Central News

"Miss Wyoming," whose real name is Miss Helen Bonham, chosen to typify the state in a poster celebrating Frontier Day



St. Louis Republic

Two's company, three's a crowd

also about the inside of the government of the United States.

The policy of the radicals on ratification is entirely consistent with their policy prior to the adoption of the amendment—a policy that developed as a direct reaction to conditions as they saw them.

The simultaneous granting of suffrage, thru the efforts of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in four western states in 1912, gave the suffragists the kind of an argument that made it worth while to come to Washington. The voting strength of women had been swelled to four million, and suffrage states controlled one-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House and one-fifth of the Electoral College. It was a powerful political weapon, and the women knew it. At first they did not know just how to use it—but they learned.

THE first serious difficulty the women encountered in Washington was with the Rules Committee of the House. The pro-suffrage chairman, Mr. Henry, of Texas, gave them their first important bit of information on the workings of Congress and they jotted it down in their notebooks.

"It would give me great pleasure," he frankly wrote, "to report the resolution to the House except for the fact that the Democratic *caucus*, by its direct action, has tied my hands and placed me in a position where I will not be authorized to do so unless it reconvenes and changes its decision. I am sure your good judgment will cause you to thoroly understand my position."

Accepting the hard logic of party responsibility, the women then appealed to their voting sisters of the West to defeat every candidate of the party that had obstructed suffrage at the coming congressional election. It was a difficult step, for in all suffrage states both candidates were naturally good suffragists. But it was the only sort of demonstration a party caucus could understand. Out of forty-three Democratic congressmen running in suffrage states about twenty were elected that fall.

When Congress had recovered from campaigning and settled down to work, suffragists found there had been a surprising increase in the number of Democrats who believed the amendment should be allowed to come to a vote. Still, committees faltered, and in seeking the reason the women learned another important fact.

Just as the Rules Committee was dominated by the

caucus of the party in power, so the caucus in turn was dominated by the leaders of the party in and out of Congress. The suffragists searched, but they could find only one leader whose work was law with his party, and that was President Wilson.

They had not entirely neglected President Wilson in the past, but now they turned to him in dead earnest. In 1913, just after his inauguration, he had told them suffrage was a question to which he had given no thought and on which he had no opinion. He voted for suffrage in New Jersey in 1915, but insisted that "suffrage should be settled by the states and not by the Federal Government." By December of that year the President had announced he was entertaining "an open mind" on the constitutional amendment.

Every one knows the history of the suffrage war. It was designed to convince the country that the President, himself, was the center of opposition to the constitutional amendment. It was designed to focus attention upon him, and by making his position untenable to compel him to move for the approval of the amendment by Congress. In the suffrage war 214 pickets were arrested and sentenced to terms ranging from three days to seven months.

On January 9, 1918, the President came out with his first public statement in support of the Federal amendment. On January 10, one year after the picketing of the White House was begun, the House passed the suffrage amendment, and the militants proclaimed the vindication of their policy.

However, the amendment had still to pass the Senate, so there was no relaxation in the militant pressure against the President. On September 29 the President went before the Senate and urged passage of suffrage as a war measure. The Senate defeated the amendment, and thereby rejected the first piece of legislation called for by the President as a war measure, the following day. The militants, however, were not convinced that their theory was a fallacy. If the President was sincere, they said, and were not merely trying to escape responsibility, he would have used the same iron-handed methods he had employed on other occasions to compel support for his measures by Democratic Senators. The burning of all the President's speeches on democracy was begun by the militants.

It is notable, suffragists say, that, while the Republicans claim full credit for the passage of the amendment this session, the vote that made passage certain was that of Senator Harris, of Georgia, a Democrat. The announcement that Senator Harris would vote for suffrage came from France while President Wilson was at the Paris White House.

Whether the women always used the political knowledge they gained in Washington to the best advantage is difficult to judge—at any rate, they got what they were after. The important question now is, how they will use this knowledge in the future.

It is certainly not a question of women going into politics when they get the vote. They have been in politics for six years. Their opinions now are being given weight by politicians planning next year's campaign.

There was recently a gathering of Republican women from the states in Washington to discuss how to line up the women in the next campaign for the G. O. P. There was great enthusiasm as Republican senators told the traditions of the party and of the support it had given woman suffrage. But a chill fell over the gathering when Anne Martin, a candidate for United States Senator in Nevada, spoke. It was interesting to watch the effect of her words.

It was their duty, she told them, instead of trying to persuade women to vote one ticket or the other, to per-

suade the leaders of the party they wished to see succeed so to mold its policies as to win the support of women. The plain women back home, she hinted, would demand real issues to vote upon.

"It is not a question of women's entering politics or parties," Miss Martin was convinced, "but a question of politics and parties developing to include women."

The applause from the women was perfunctory, but Miss Martin has been busy ever since conferring with the male leaders of her party on the issues from the woman's viewpoint!

The claim that women would "purify" politics was discarded with the other philosophical arguments six years ago. Nevertheless, they have done a popular service in clarifying for the voters some of the inner machinery of government. By their demonstrations in Washington they have called attention to the facts for the voters—men and women—to change if they will. Meanwhile, they themselves are busy adding ratification stars to their suffrage banner.

The Blunder of Race Riots

BEARING on the problem of America's "subject race," brought to the front by the race riots in Washington and Chicago, the New York *World*, rated the foremost Democratic newspaper of the United States, published a striking editorial article, which said:

One of the most brutal forms of oppression is the punishment of a whole race for the crimes of individuals. For many years this has been and it still is the practise in American states that do not recognize the citizenship of the negro. . . .

Deplorable as all this lawlessness is, the response of the black man to the white man was bound to come some time. The negro has long been free. He has acquired some education and property. He has made a place for himself in industry. The laws under which he lives guarantee him equality. He escapes no responsibility that rests upon the white man. Yet in large sections of the Union when riot is afoot he is stripped of every right and driven either into hiding or violence.



U. S. Official from Paul Thompson.

On the famous Hill 240 over which they fought the men of the First Division, A. E. F., built this monument to their comrades who were killed in action. The First Division was the first American unit to be sent to the front line. With the Second Division and chosen French troops it was given the place of honor in the fight for Soissons, where it suffered heavy casualties

Is there anybody in the South or elsewhere who imagines that the compulsory service of 360,000 negroes in the United States Army, in many instances so creditably as to win high commendation, has had no influence upon them or the mass of their people at home? Who is foolish enough to assume that with 239,000 colored men in uniform from the southern states alone, as against 370,000 white men, the blacks whose manhood and patriotism were thus recognized and tested are forever to be flogged, lynched, burned at the stake or chased into concealment whenever Caucasian desperadoes are moved to engage in these infamous pastimes?

We grieve over the hardships of many subject peoples a long way off and on occasion manifest something like indignation, but in all the world there is hardly a population so God-forsaken and law-forsaken as our own blacks. Whether it is agreeable or not, therefore, the Washington outbreak is a warning to all Americans that their race wars hereafter are going to be race wars. The negro citizen is going to have his day in court. It ought not to be necessary for him to fight for it.

The New York *Tribune* and the New York *Sun*, both Republican, congratulated the *World* on doing "a bold thing and a fine thing and a loyal thing," and urged it to continue its labor to establish the principles of the practically ignored post-Civil War amendments to the Constitution. In rejoinder the *World*, apparently not altogether enjoying the compliments, replied that it had not political rights so much in mind as the negro's day in court—a condition under which a black man accused of a crime would be sure of a fair trial. It called attention to the fact that no one votes in Washington, and said that the North, practically as much as the South, is filled with anti-negro prejudice.

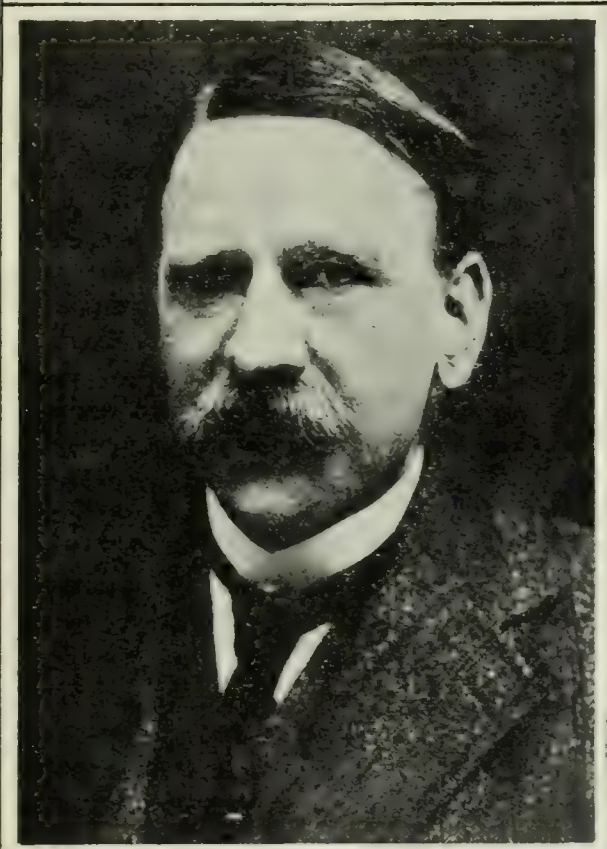
The answer of the *Tribune* and the *Sun* was that the practice of certain states to deny to the negro his constitutional suffrage right was at once the symbol and source of the suppression of his other rights, and that the poison distilled by asserting in a most concrete way that the negro is an inferior naturally spread to the remainder of the country.

The controversy is an old one and of course nothing new is likely to be said concerning it. It is, however, painfully evident that as the negro rises, and his cultural and material progress goes slow and steady, he is less disposed to submit to being put on. The service of thousands of colored men in the war, on the whole in a creditable way, has had a great educative influence. In particular collisions the negro is doubtless often wrong, but on the main question he feels he is fundamentally right, and is apparently persuaded that as long as the ballot is withheld no other right is safe. So there is discernible an increasing disposition to follow the ideas of Burghardt du Bois rather than those of Booker Washington, who counseled the negro to be patient and to develop private virtues first.

The charge is made that negro unrest is largely due to I. W. W. and Bolshevik propaganda. Doubtless those who have an interest in promoting revolutionary disturbances are neglecting no discontented element, but there is little evidence adduced showing that the rise of negro radicalism is primarily due to outside incitation. It seems rather to proceed from causes which existed long before the I. W. W. or the Bolsheviki were heard of, and to constitute in many ways the gravest of America's domestic problems.

It does not seem in reason that a race which has shown the vitality of the black race can be permanently kept in the status of degraded inferiority. For some time, even in liberal circles, the idea has had vogue that a mistake was made of giving the negro a vote too soon. But it is becoming more and more contended that the blunder in reconstruction days was in making the negro nominally free while giving him neither land nor tools.

There was no recognition of the fact that he had an



The Strongest Union in the World

The million or more British miners who went on strike for better working conditions owe this title to the genius of their leader—Bob Smillie, a Scotch miner himself who still earns his living with his pick, but who is predicted as prime minister in the first British labor cabinet. Mr. Smillie is no Bolshevik; "gloomy materialist" describes him better. He believes that there is essential wrong in a system that makes men spend twelve hours in the depths of a mine and the rest of their time in a pigsty—and he fights hard for his belief



Photographs from Gilliams

One of the lesser grievances against which the British miners struck—using their supposedly leisure time to stand in line for pay



© Clinedinst, from Underwood & Underwood

To arrange for the sale of \$1,500,000,000 worth of American army supplies stocked up in Europe is the job allotted to C. W. Hare by the War Department. Mr. Hare sailed for Europe several weeks ago with a large staff of experts to begin the work

equitable claim to a part of the wealth his labor had helped to heap up, and he sank into deplorable economic dependence. It is pointed out that even an autocratic Czar, when he freed the Russian serfs, gave two-thirds of the land to them as their plain right. If the derided advice of the Freedman's Bureau had been taken and each former slave family had been started with forty acres and a mule it is possible that by this time it would be much better with whites in regions of large negro population.

America's Mortgage on Europe

THE trade statistics for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1919, complete the record for the five-year war period. The United States has shipped abroad goods valued at twenty-seven billion dollars and has imported goods valued at twelve million dollars. The "balance of trade" is thus the stupendous total of fifteen billion dollars.

The movement has steadily accelerated. The balance for 1919 was four billions against three and a half billions in 1918 and 1917, two billions in 1916, and one billion in 1915.

Prior to the war we exported in goods about five hundred millions a year more than we imported. The balance was offset by charges for shipping services, insurance, expenses of travelers and by the interest on the debt then owed by America to Europe. These items have now almost disappeared from the balance sheet, and the United States has passed from debtor to creditor. The remainder of the world now owes us money on which the annual charge is in the neighborhood of a billion a year.

If Europe is to pay it is obvious the payment must be in goods. We must prepare, as bankers, business men and economists agree, to be a dumping ground for articles of European production. Even to get goods further credits must be extended. Practically every country in Europe is an applicant for new credits against which to draw to buy raw materials and new machinery. Many of these requests have already been responded to and others are under negotiation. Thus there is to be an increase in the annual sum to be met by the shipment of goods to this side.

Frank W. Vanderlip in his recent book, addressing a public which he declares is illiterate in economics, sets out with force and clarity the facts of the situation. As the volume is being widely read it promises to exert a powerful influence on American public opinion. The tone is pessimistic—raises doubt as to what the end is to be. According to Mr. Vanderlip this country is involved very deeply in a financial way and the way out is difficult. A debtor seldom has a kindly opinion for a creditor, and consequently America may not be as popular in the future as in the past.

But it is pointed out that Mr. Vanderlip practically ignores a highly important element in the situation. This is the effect of the new level of prices. Debts, as all are aware, are payable in money, and, speaking roughly, prices have doubled. This means that the gross valuation of the wealth of Europe, if prices do not tumble, will be twice what it was before the war.

That is to say, having spent one hundred and twenty billions on the war, Europe in pounds, francs or dollars will be nominally richer than before it. Debts are enlarged, but even more enlarged is the account value of the property securing the debts. Measured in days of human toil, in the end the determining factor, it is doubtful whether debt ridden France will ship to us the product of many more days of toil than she formerly sent. A manufacturer of Lyons, who formerly sent over 1,000,000 yards of silk, which represented one million days of work, and received a credit of \$1,000,000, now can send us over the same, a million yards representing the same million days of work, and receive a credit of \$2,000,000.

The significance of the new level of prices does not yet seem fully appreciated by the business and political world. It may be that if the new level persists that it will develop, when all forms of property are adjusted to it, that the war which created the debts also created a way to meet them.

After the Napoleonic conflict the debts of the nations became bearable thru an enormous increase of productive power thru labor saving machinery. This time the same result may be achieved thru a change in the purchasing power of money. The gold mines are pouring forth great quantities of the yellow metal, thus increasing the supplies, but even more influential in effecting the visible supply is the release of the gold hoards, formerly kept under guard. Russia's impounded \$1,000,000,000 of gold is slowly leaking out to flush the money market; Germany's \$1,000,000,000 is in process of distribution; all the nations seem less disposed to guard the contents of their strong boxes. The consequence is an inflation which may turn out to be an influence adequate to maintain the new price level.

Italian Finance

FOR the past two years a great deal has been written on the possibility of the United States taking the place in Italian finance and industry which was formerly enjoyed by Germany. With the establishment of the Italy America Society, means for improving the financial and commercial relations between the two countries were under way when at the last moment the Orlando-Sonnino ministry added Fiume to the territory claimed under the Treaty of London. This fact had a great deal to do with President Wilson's change of attitude toward Italy and is regarded by many as the one factor which has perhaps destroyed the good work which for two years has been carried on here by admirers of Italy.

The announcement was recently made in Rome that an appeal had been made to American bankers for a

loan of a billion dollars to Italy. Premier Nitti spoke before the Senate, stating that Italy must raise a foreign loan of eighteen billion lire, which is equivalent at the current rate of exchange to a little over two billion dollars. The funds are required for the purchase of raw material which is urgently needed in Italy in order to keep her industries moving. Premier Nitti called attention to the fact that, while no more credits would be forthcoming from the United States Government, this could not be regarded as a hostile act. The fact is that the amount available to the War Finance Corporation for foreign credits is about exhausted. Premier Nitti pointed out that the United States had made loans to Italy during the war which bore $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, while the Italian Government was borrowing in Italy at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Premier felt that Italy should ask for a loan in the United States as an act of friendship, and that in order to succeed Italy must act in a friendly manner toward the United States.

It seems, however, that the United States Government feels that until the political situation is clarified Italy cannot expect even a credit from private sources in this country. It would thus appear that on account of the Fiume episode, Italy is to face an economic boycott. Considering the fact that Italy is now our debtor to the extent of one and a half billions, such action seems rather unbusinesslike. Without raw material, Italy cannot be placed on a productive basis.

Several months ago Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, who was a member of the American financial mission at the Peace Conference, addressed a group of Italian bankers in Paris and led them to believe that they might expect credits in America from private sources. This was regarded as very significant, inasmuch as Italian bankers were endeavoring to arrange private credits in the United States. At this writing, news comes from Paris that the Italian Foreign Minister, Tittoni, has failed to obtain a promise of financial aid from American bankers in Paris. Italy's plight is thus very serious. There is some consolation in the fact that concern is beginning to be felt here over the financial condition of England and France, especially in view of the recent sharp drop in sterling exchange and Sir George Paish's prediction that it would soon sell at \$4, as compared with a normal parity of \$4.87.

All of these events serve to prove that we may be living in a fool's paradise with respect to our seeming prosperity. Just as a united front won the war, so must the post-war problems be solved by a united financial front. Thus far, the experts have not been able to do anything, as the exchanges continue to work against our allies. Perhaps it is time for drastic measures. It may even be necessary to cancel our foreign loans to all of our allies, now amounting to ten billions, and consider them a part of our war expense.

Waiting for Japan

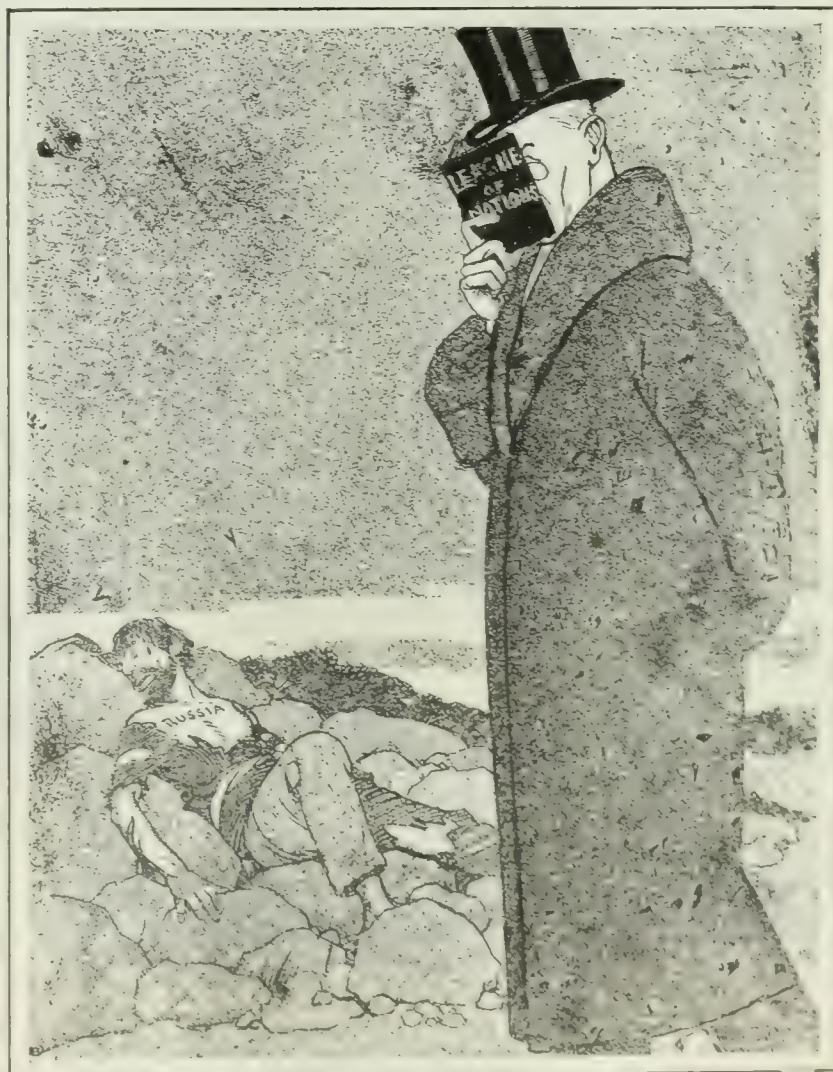
UP to the time of writing the expected Japanese announcement that Japan would retire from Shantung and restore Kiaochau has not appeared. Instead there is a statement by the Japanese chargé at Washington, which he is careful to say only represents his personal opinion, that Japan intends to restore Kiaochau and that control over the Shantung railway, which implies economic mastery of the province, is to be by China and Japan jointly. But it further appears from the statement that nothing is to be done until an agreement is reached between China and Japan touching unnamed matters.

Japan thus continues, by continuing an unopen diplomatic policy, to make it difficult for her friends in

this country to rebut the attacks upon her. Is it to be understood that China in essence is to buy back Shantung by concessions elsewhere? If so, by what concessions? Moreover, why was a subordinate diplomatic agent selected to make an informal and non-binding declaration? The transaction thus gains the appearance of an effort to ascertain by indirection the maximum of what this country will consent to. It is scarcely necessary to say that diplomatic maneuvering of this kind is alien to the American temperament and is calculated to stimulate suspicion.

The allegation having been made that President Wilson originated the Shantung clause in the Peace Treaty instead of reluctantly consenting to it as first reported, the White House has squelched the report by disclaiming all responsibility for the clause. In reply the President's critics point out that whatever was the precise origin of the clause, he laid the foundation for it as far back as November, 1917. In the Lansing-Ishii note then written, our Government, prior to the peace conference, accepted the principle that Japan had special rights in China, particularly in parts to which her territories are contiguous. This doctrine displaced the doctrine contained in the Root-Takahira note of 1908, by which Japan and the United States severally agreed that neither had any special rights in China and pledged themselves never to claim any. Whatever merit there may be in this criticism it is clear the President would now be delighted to get back to the Root-Takahira principle and is working diligently to this end.

The country, judging from the tone of the press, seems to be aware of the unwisdom of drifting into a state of chronic opposition to Japan. Anti-Japanese agitators, who care little for China and whose solicitude for her is a new growth, have sought to use the Shantung incident to advance their trouble-making purpose, but the country has little responded. Japan more than most nations has been carefully correct in her attitude to this country—at times patient under consider-



(c) Central News

The Levite—a British comment on our policy toward Russia



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Coming Up for Air

Henriette doesn't live in the cellar from choice or because she is afraid of bombs any longer. But like many of the French and Belgians she has only ruins for a home and there is slow prospect of rebuilding them



Paul Thompson

"The mushroom growth of prohibition" has a literal interpretation in this brewery near New York, where the empty beer vats have been turned into mushroom cellars. The dark, damp, rather warm atmosphere that produced the drink seems to favor the edibles

able aggravation. This behavior stands her in good stead now and her friends believe, if it is made clear that no nation is to exploit China, she will gladly join in a covenant of self-abnegation. Beside her desire to keep on good terms with the United States, Japan is alive to the impolicy of making permanent enemies of the Chinese, who in their boycotts have a defensive weapon of great power whose use would be destructive of Japanese trade.

The Future of Lloyd George

LLOYD GEORGE, the British Premier, who is always about to be ignominiously overthrown but never is, once more has weathered a political storm. He succeeded in settling the British coal strike after others had tried and failed. He did it by going straight to the leaders that the miners trusted, and when it appeared that definite promises had not been kept, even high coal prices had been raised to meet the new wage scale, he quickly conceded the practical demand and the miners as promptly stopped talking Bolshevism and other abstract matters.

The political future of the remarkable man who has guided British destinies for four years is nevertheless obscure. Contrary predictions are made. On the one side it is said he has been swallowed by the Tories who have coöperated with him; on the other side, it is said he has swallowed them. That a realignment in British politics is being seriously considered was shown the other day when Winston Churchill tentatively put forth a proposal to form a new coalition party to include the Tories whose minds are open and the Liberals who are tired of classical liberalism, and which it is hoped might attract a large labor support. That Lloyd George would join such a party and be glad to lead it are matters scarcely open to doubt.

Men seldom fundamentally change, it is said, after they reach maturity, and during all his life Lloyd George has shown a fiery interest in social questions as distinguished from what are called political ones. He named a book of his collected speeches "Better Days," and preached the gospel of a new liberalism—of one that would get rid of allegiance to outworn formulas and devote itself to the great task of promoting the welfare of masses of men. During the war he has had many strange bedfellows, but in spite of all his detractors have said to break down his reputation, it has never been clear that he had in any real sense gone

over to reaction. Assuming that the heart of the man is sound it is by no means improbable that he will show that the events of the war have led him to prize the old issues less than ever—and he never prized them much.

Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, and Robert Smillie, leader of Great Britain's awakened labor forces, are likely to be the chief figures in Great Britain's public life. They may get together—supplementing one another, they would be an almost irresistible triumvirate. And at bottom the three think a good deal alike—the aristocratic Churchill probably being the most radical.

The England of noble lords on one side and of scholarly liberalism such as Asquith represents on the other seems passing. Instead men more directly of the people are to lead. Lloyd George is hated by the radicals who talk in a shallow way, not of progress, but of revolution, and these have had their way in recent labor congresses. But at heart the British masses are conservative and distrustful of mere theory. They will scarcely blame Lloyd George for compromising when circumstances coerced him. It is not easy to imagine a British congress holding the big hearted little Welshman, of a family of cobblers, an enemy of labor after hearing him in his own behalf. So far the way has been easy to the "intellectuals" of the Independent Labor



Press Illustrating

This houseboat is one New Yorker's way of dodging the torturing problem of where to find a place to live. Anchored in the Harlem River, ten miles or so above the center of town, it is free from profiteering landlords, but handy to the subway

Party, but when the real tests come their elaborate card structures may tumble. It is hard to convince any man, especially an Englishman, that he is more a miner, or an ironworker or docker than he is a man, a Briton averse to sinking himself altogether into a class. During the war the British people have been true to type, and in spite of votes at labor congresses it is unlikely there has come a sudden change.

What Germany Really Thought

IN the course of an attack in the German National Assembly on the National Party, which includes in its membership most of the Junkers, Mathias Erzberger, formerly one of the leaders of the German Center Party and now German Minister of Finance, declared that peace overtures to Germany were made by Great Britain and France in August, 1917, and that these overtures were rejected.

Erzberger declared that the Papal Nuncio to Munich addressed a note to Chancellor Michaelis, enclosing a telegram from the British Minister at the Vatican, to which the French Government had assented. The British note, Erzberger explains, asked for a German declaration for Belgian independence and compensation, and inquired as to what guarantees Germany would need for herself. This alleged overture, according to Erzberger, was not answered for four weeks and then the reply was tantamount to a refusal.

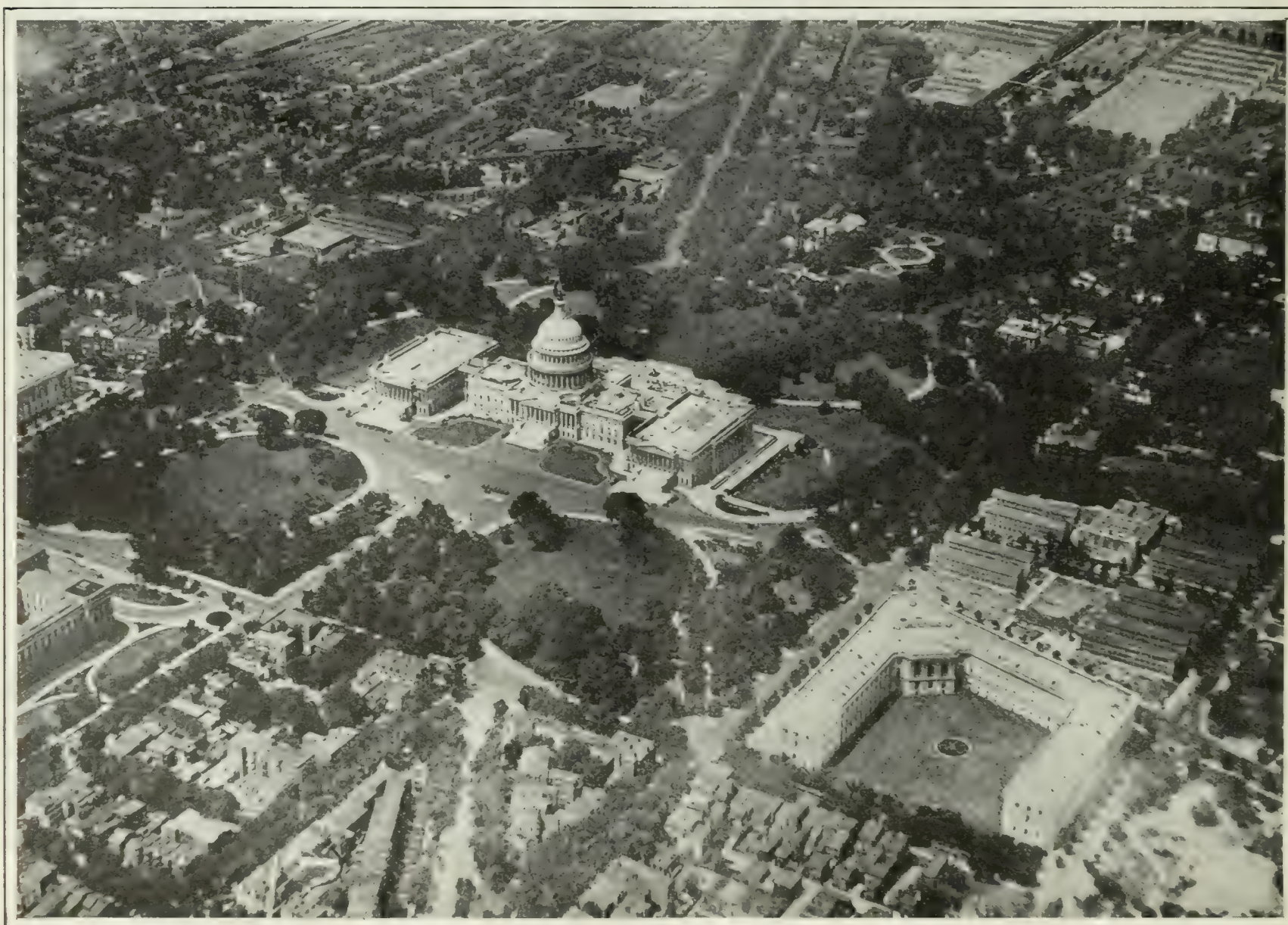
In reply, Michaelis, who was German Chancellor in August, 1917, denies that the circumstances were as related by Erzberger. He admits that a communication was received from the Vatican, and that a crown council was held concerning it, and that it was agreed that

Belgium might be restored provided there was close economic union with Germany, and provided, further, there was a restoration of German colonies and no request for indemnity. Michaelis adds that he did not negotiate thru the Vatican because it was known to be in communication with Erzberger, whose discretion was not credited.

The British version of the incident is that when the Pope's peace note appeared and President Wilson rejected it, the British Government communicated to the Vatican a polite note which pointed out that Germany offered no guarantees with respect to Belgium and had never defined what should be necessary for the protection of her own future. In other words, there was no overture, but merely a mention of two items wherein Great Britain regarded the German position as intolerable and insincere.

Another interesting diplomatic revelation is that as early as April 12, 1917, Count Czernin, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, strongly advised the Austrian Kaiser to open negotiations "before our enemies are aware of our expiring powers." Czernin pointed out that the hopes built on the submarine warfare were ill founded and strongly urged sacrificing much to secure an armistice and a parley.

These sidelights, while they tell little that is new, show how general was the German disbelief in the possibility of success. In the summer of 1917 Russia collapsed, but even after this scepticism concerning victory was general. The German offensive launched in the spring of 1918 was an act of desperation—a gambler's last throw. This was the common judgment of uninstructed persons and the uninstructed were right.



Underwood & Underwood.

Washington, as seen from an aeroplane, spreads its beauty like a peacock, the capitol in the center, the Senate buildings at the right

No Reservations

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

ON February 14 the third Plenary Session of the Peace Conference laid on the table the tentative draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and asked for suggestions for its improvement. That was the first time in history when the people were invited during the course of a diplomatic negotiation to participate in such a discussion. The day of open diplomacy had at last arrived.

In the United States many suggestions were made, especially from the political opponents of President Wilson. I have already pointed out in *The Independent* of May 24 how most of the suggestions of Messrs. Taft, Lodge, Root and Hughes, easily the four most influential and competent men in the Republican party, were adopted by the Peace Conference. Mr. Taft got all his proposals embodied in the revised Covenant, some in his exact language. He is completely satisfied with the result, as he has told me. As Mr. Lodge made the same suggestions as Mr. Taft, naturally all were adopted, but he is evidently not pleased, for he says the Covenant is now worse than ever. What Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes think I do not know, but Mr. Hughes got six of his seven suggestions adopted and Mr. Root four of his nine, three having been partially given in the preliminary draft. Wherever any two or more of these eminent constitutional authorities agreed on an amendment it was incorporated in the final draft.

That the framers of the Covenant thought they had fully met Republican objections is evidenced from a letter I have just received from one of them, who says:

We did the best we could to meet the criticism of the Republican senators, and the other nations feel they have made many concessions to the United States. When it is remembered how difficult it is to get a bill thru any legislative body in anything like its original form, even tho the criticism of the measure is by one's own party, you can appreciate the task we had in formulating this Covenant which involved so many nations.

If the Republicans had only had the sense to claim the revised draft as a Republican victory they could have made out a very good case for themselves, and the contest would now be only for the honor of having originated, Americanized, amended and ratified the treaty.

But such was not to be. Apparently nothing the President is likely to do will satisfy a majority of the Republicans. They are determined, if possible, to make further changes in the treaty, to "save their faces," if for no other reason. It is not principles they now want, but prestige. Accordingly, Mr. Root, Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes have come forward again with further suggestions for reservations and amendments. Mr. Taft says he would not vote for them were he a senator, but he is good-naturedly ready to help his fallen brothers out of the pit they have dug for themselves.

Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes still propose fundamental changes. Mr. Root would now strike out Article X altogether, instead of letting it stand for at least five years as he originally proposed. He would likewise make the United States the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations are fulfilled when withdrawing from the League. He still holds to his original suggestions as to the Monroe Doctrine, but he waives his former proposals in regard to the Court of Arbitral Justice, the Periodic Conference and the "verification" of armaments by the Council.

Mr. Hughes agrees with Mr. Root as to the elimina-

tion of Article X and the unqualified right to withdraw from the League on due notice. He reiterates also his former demands for the reservation of the Monroe Doctrine and domestic questions from the jurisdiction of the League.

Mr. Taft would be willing to clarify the Covenant along the lines suggested by Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes. But he makes two entirely new suggestions. He would not let a British dominion be represented on the Council at the same time as the mother country, and he actually proposes the United States agree to the obligations of Article X for only ten years.

Some of the suggestions of the three Republican statesmen are mere interpretations. Some are reservations. Messrs. Root and Hughes's proposals to eliminate Article X and Mr. Taft's suggestion that the British dominions be kept out of the Council are clearly amendments. They will thus not only have to go to our Allies for their consent, but—a pretty state of affairs—to Germany also.

In a very suggestive speech in the Senate last week Senator Pittman of Nevada brought forth a number of historical precedents tending to show that reservations as well as amendments must be agreed upon by all the signatories to a treaty.

He cites the treaty between Spain and the United States wherein Florida was ceded to the United States. After the treaty was negotiated the Senate made a reservation, and the King of Spain in accepting it wrote an explanation to be affixed to the treaty. This would seem to have been simply a ratification by Spain of our reservation, but as Spain's understanding of the reservation and ours were expressed in different language, the treaty had to be referred back again to the Senate for a second ratification.

IT should be noted that the annexes or reservations made by the King of Spain were only interpretative, and yet the Senate was entitled to determine that question for itself. It would seem to be clear, therefore,—and this was the opinion of the United States Supreme Court when the case came before it later for judicial construction—that any reservation, interpretation, amendment or qualification to the written treaty, if it is intended to be more than a mere opinion, must be submitted to the other signatories for their approval.

Senator Root would seem to differ from the above conclusions. For in his letter to Senator Lodge he says that reservations are "in accordance with long established precedent in the making of treaties" and "when included in the instrument of ratification they will not require a reopening of negotiations" and if none of the other signatories "expressly objects" the treaty "stands as limited between the United States and the other powers." But in the next breath the Senator seems to be not quite so sure, for he adds:

If any doubt were entertained as to the effect of such action, the doubt could be readily dispelled by calling upon the four other principal powers represented in the Council to state whether they do in fact object to the entrance of the United States into the League with understandings and reservations stated in the resolution.

Thus, if interpretations and reservations should have to be thrown back for the further ratification of all the other signatories to the treaty, as amendments clearly have to be, then it is clear that if the Senate accepts

the suggestions of Messrs. Taft, Root and Hughes, or, indeed, of anybody else, it will reopen, as Senator Pittman says: "every question involved in the peace negotiation, invite other nations to insist upon amendments and reservations affecting their particular interests, and result in long and dangerous delay, if not the entire disruption of the plans for peace."

Let all the Senators, therefore, who would adopt the treaty unamended stand firm. If there is any compromising to be done let the other side do it. Neither Republi-

cans nor Democrats are going to reject the treaty. If the opponents of the Covenant want reservations, let them formulate them and pass them. The friends of the Covenant will of course accept a treaty with reservations rather than delay the peace of the world. But there is no reason why friends of the treaty, whether Democrats or Republicans, should compromise simply in order to "save the faces" of their opponents. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course.

The Coming Union of Churches

An Editorial

By Charles Edward Jefferson

THE question of Church Unity is everywhere at the front. It is universally conceded that Christians must get closer together, the only matter under debate is how this closer union can be brought about. Thru the last fifty years the movement toward Christian union has been gaining volume and momentum. Various interdenominational movements, like so many John the Baptists, have been preparing the way. First came the Y. M. C. A., calling men of all evangelical Christian communions to come together to minister to the young manhood of the community. Later on came the Y. W. C. A., summoning women of all churches to labor together for the safeguarding of their younger sisters. The Christian Endeavor movement gathered up the young people of scores of denominations, brought them together in great annual conventions, and focussed their eyes on the work to be done for a common Master. The Student Volunteer Movement paid no attention to denominational barriers, and simply asked in all of our colleges: "Who will go?" No one inquired, What is your denomination?, but, Who has the willingness to work in Christ's vineyard. The Laymen's Missionary Movement swept over the top of all ecclesiastical lines and trained laymen of all branches of the church to study together the problems of the world's redemption. The Missionary Education Movement was another agency to lift the mind out of the old ruts of denominational isolation, and bring hearts together in fellowship and service.

The spirit fostered and extended by these various agencies finally found expression in the Federal Council of Churches, in which representatives of twenty millions of American Protestants speak with a common voice and face with united front a common task.

It is interesting to note that the strongest forces working for unity have come out of the missionary field. Men when they leave home and go to the ends of the earth naturally draw together in their loneliness. Moreover, the magnitude of the world problem is revealed with thrilling distinctness to the workers who stand face to face with the colossal problems presented by the non-Christian world. In the presence of these problems, the old home controversies look trivial, and the old home divisions seem both foolish and wicked. Foreign missionaries have therefore been long pondering the subject of Church Union. They have already taken numerous advanced steps. They have in various fields divided up the territory, and united in great educational institutions, and entered upon programs of coöperation which have startled some of their more conservative brethren at home. It is significant that the secretary of the Interchurch Movement, which

is at present making a survey of the whole globe with the intention of formulating a concerted program for united Protestantism, is secretary of one of our denominational foreign boards.

The forces which were working mightily before 1914 were given a fresh impetus by the Great War. It did this in two ways. It brought men of all religious beliefs at once into close and hearty coöperation. No one in the hostess houses, or in the canteens, or in the Red Cross sewing circles, or in the community welfare work, ever stopped to take account of denominational labels. Catholics and Protestants and Jews were driven together by the pressure of a common burden, the spirit of unity finding its supreme expression in a united drive for \$170,000,000 for welfare work among the sailors and soldiers. It was demonstrated that men and women of divers creeds could, without compromising their convictions, unite their forces for the accomplishment of moral ends.

The war revealed not only the possibilities of effective coöperation, but it also drove into the conscience the necessity for it. Men realized as never before the power of organized evil in this world, and saw that it can be met and overcome only by the organized forces of righteousness. It was made clear that we are living in a moral universe, and that, unless nations accept the law of Christ, the world is lost. In the presence of this gigantic need, our old methods seemed clumsy and thriftless. We became converted to the gospel of efficiency.

In the great army of Christians now contending for church unity there are various regiments: some radical, some moderate, and some conservative. Some seek nothing more than a closer coöperation of the bodies already existing. Others are eager for some form of federation, whereby we shall have a league of churches, corresponding in the ecclesiastical realm to the League of Nations in the political realm. Others will be satisfied with nothing less than organic union—the complete amalgamation of all denominations into one mighty church—at present an impossibility, but an ideal which it is felt should never be allowed to fade from the eye. One of the most impressive utterances of the last year was the rectorial address of Sir Douglas Haig at the University of St. Andrews. The great audience was thrilled and awed by the emphasis which this general placed on moral and religious forces. He did not hesitate to affirm that no political expedient and no amount of military preparedness will guarantee the kind of peace on which the heart of the world is set. He is convinced that the Christian religion is the only solution of our great problems, and that a united church, as daring on spiritual lines as the army on military lines, is the one hope of the world.

An Educational Hope

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

EDUCATION today is like the American race, a substance of things hoped for. When amalgamation and natural selection have done their perfect work there may live on this continent an American race or at least an American people composed of Americans enough alike to reveal characteristic ethnic marks. When the educational experiments now in process have been tried out and the infertile ones have been eliminated, and the fertile ones have blended, there will like enough appear in America a distinctive education.

The old breed of educated men is nearly extinct. The schools and the colleges that educated it are memories. The breed was never numerous and the education was rarely broad, but it had quality. Information was an element in it, but the thing itself, like the manners of a gentleman, was a bearing, an attitude, a reaction to life: it was a disciplined sense of life. That sense already was impaired when the attack upon the old curriculum began. To know what it once was one must be acquainted with elderly men in whom it survives, or must feel the beauty of it as it lives in the biographical page.

Discipline of the sense of life was obtained in part thru criticism of the values of life, and in part thru habits of study. Latin and Greek were sufficiently read to awaken reactions to Greek and Roman ideas. The tremendous things of Greek tragedy, the objectives of Greek and Roman politics, the sweep of Roman imperial ambition, made their impress, not always deep but always real, upon the minds of the college youth. Their grammatical knowledge may not have been accurate, their translations may have been awkward, their Greek and Latin composition may have been absurd, but they did not go forth from college in the untroubled conviction that nothing worth while had been done or thought or written before the invention of the prairie schooner. They were aware of noteworthy achievements of bygone men with which to compare and by which to measure the product of their own endeavors. And their acquisitions, such as they were, and their intellectual reactions to the things that go with education: to books, to studious men, to the life that is shot thru with ideas, they had obtained by serious work. They went forth from college with the reading and the thinking habit.

In another way, too, the method and the substance of old time education developed the quality so character-

istic of educated men of the old breed. The curriculum was narrow and it was rigid. And because it was both narrow and rigid it selected college students. It did not attract everybody. The youth that submitted themselves to it and profited by it were a kind. They were, if you please, an intellectual aristocracy. And because they were, they believed in standards and maintained them.

Yet that old education and the old breed were hopelessly inadequate to the compelling needs of a heterogeneous population sweeping across an undeveloped continent and trying an unexampled political experiment. How inadequate also they were to the spiritual needs of gifted men born into the turbulent newer life is poignantly shown in that remarkable confession, "The Education of Henry Adams." Scientific discovery had revolutionized both our notions of the universe and our methods of practical endeavor. Democracy was a fact confronting us, and no longer a political theory. It had become necessary to fit the American to turn not only hopefully but also effectively to "the instant need of things."

In the nature of things so sweeping a revolution in education could be neither well planned nor systematically carried out. Like our national life in other phases, our educational life is turbulent, inconsistent, wasteful and often disappointing. Its outstanding characteristics are miscellaneousness and democracy. The older colleges have become universities, and new universities created out of hand jostle them. In each and all the tendency, if not the avowed aim, is to realize Ezra Cornell's dream of a place where anybody can be taught or at least can study anything. President Lowell announces that Harvard will provide instruction in any subject that is demanded by thirty persons. Within such catholicity there may even be hope for Latin and Greek!

Is it not allowable to hope further that here and there, either within the shelter of an all-embracing and all-giving university, or in minor colleges in dreamy country towns, an intellectual offspring of the old breed of educated men may survive and perpetuate the line? For, after all, that creed has served mankind. After all, standards have their value. The leadership of scholarship may yet have a function, even in democracy. And when we have taught everybody how to make a living it may yet be worth while from time to time to ask: What are the values of this life for which we toil and spin?

Editorially Speaking

The British House of Lords proposes to make women eligible to public office. The world does move.

In monarchies, the king can do no wrong.

But in republics it would sometimes seem as tho the President can do no right.

The coincidence of prohibition and the diluvian antics of St. Swithin recalls the story of the Irishman who was pulled out of the river. Commiserated with for his drenched condition he replied with spirit, "Faith, I'm not half so wet as I am dry!"

It is rumored that President Wilson can have another

Presidential nomination if he wants it. But how could any one support him for a third term except the late Progressives? In 1912 both Democrats and regular Republicans looked with holy horror on the Roosevelt candidacy because he had been president for seven years. Or do circumstances alter cases?

Mr. Ford's attorneys in his libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune* claimed that it was Miss Jane Addams who first said "the word murderer should be embroidered on the breast of every soldier," and that Mr. Ford merely endorsed the statement. If Mr. Ford weren't prejudiced by the belief that "history is bunk" he might find a precedent in Adam's similar attempt to put the blame all on a woman.

How to Trade With Latin America

Advice to the Small Manufacturer, by a Banker Who
Has Seen American Goods Dumped Into the Sea or
Spilled Upon the Docks of South American Countries

By Harry K. Taylor

AT the present time much is being printed and said about the wonderful opportunities for the United States to gather in *all* the South American trade. Of certain factors unfavorable to the expansion of America's trade there, little is heard. From the foreign standpoint the obstacles begin with money and end with the selection of a life partner; while with us the difficulties devolve about the wishes of the ambitious but untrained manufacturer, and the almost equally untutored export agent—idealists, or at least theorists, both. For the manufacturer has a surplus and desires an export market, and the exporter's agent waves in an indefinite way to South America and says, "Go to it."

Between the opinion of J. Reginald McBirnie, export agent, standing in the embrasured window of a building near the Battery, New York City, smoking a cigar as he glances toward the Statue of Liberty, and that of the writer, yawns a considerable chasm. For the latter thinks that the United States will not secure much new foreign trade from South America for a long time. And while J. Reginald has been in the export business for forty years, and even took a trip to South America some thirty years ago, making the round trip on the same ship, the writer's opinion, even if pessimistic, is the view of the salesman. The reasons upon which he bases his judgment are: We do not offer prospective customers what they want, in the way they want it. Our goods are not properly packed. The United Kingdom and Germany, before the war, already had the greater part of the trade.

It may be argued that Germany for a long time to come will not be able to regain the trade she possessed before the war. Then England, or some other nation that will trade as she traded, will secure it. For before the United States can expect to have the South American countries enjoy trading with America, American business and commercial customs must materially change. Our objectionable business policies are: American unwillingness to loan a customer the money with

which to buy goods. Lack of fast direct steamers. Lack of capable salesmen. The inherent aversion of the average American to marrying a black—or even slightly colored—woman; coupled with his disinclination to permanently reside in the Tropics.

"Can these hindrances be overcome?" asks the American manufacturer anxious to export.

Fix firmly in mind that countries with which the United States is already trading are not being considered and that our problem is not to see what things are sold, and where, but to learn where there is not much business done—and why. Paraguay, with only about 700,000 inhabitants, at present offers few commercial opportunities; in the future its trade may be worth developing. Bolivia is remote from the ocean; of its purchasing possibilities little is known. In Ecuador, outside of a few seaports, mule transportation over high mountains is the only method possible. The population is composed of unintelligent Indians who live in a primitive fashion and have limited wants. Financially the country is in bad shape, and little can be expected of it for some time. In its physical character and population, Peru resembles Ecuador, but possesses better transportation facilities. It presents a wider field for trade, which the flow of commerce thru the Panama Canal should stimulate to some extent. French Guiana is a penal settlement; one of the world's least attractive spots. Dutch Guiana is thinly populated; its trade is largely with Holland, the mother country.

On the northern coast of South America, British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia are left. To them, our nearest markets, with direct steamer connections from New York, we will confine our particular attention. Haiti, which has some purchasing power, on a direct New York-Venezuela line, will also be included. Over the whole South American continent, new business follows the same laws of trade that apply to these four countries.

A general misconception exists as to what can be sold in quantity in these markets. Notwithstanding the



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Callao, Peru, is one of the South American ports with semi-modern facilities for ship unloading. But to sell goods in South America we must make our packing methods adequate to withstand heavy handling from ship to small boat and small boat to shore



The chief means of transportation in Venezuela. American piano manufacturers can't hope to send their goods over this railroad

leaf fans are to the Esquimaux. They are not interested in dress, and wear as few clothes as possible. They do not know much about us or our goods. To want what to us are necessities, they would have to be educated; they have little money to buy our goods with, even if they wanted them. Their dwellings are flimsy, many are mere palm-thatched huts.

They need few tools. Grass is cut or harvesting done with a machete, or great knife. They have no gas or electricity. What little furniture they own is inexpensive and frail, largely home-made. Crockery is cheap, and scanty. Few plows are anywhere used; sticks, poor spades, or spading-forks are employed. The United States can and does sell shoes to the world. But in the countries considered there is no great market for foot-gear, as many of these peoples go bare-foot. Wooden sandals are worn; in Venezuela, where hides are plentiful, a leather sole.

These people want things to eat, things which will enable them to live—flour, canned foods, oil for cooking, kerosene, cotton goods, tobacco, soap, and simple farm appliances.

The system by which these articles are supplied is modernized barter. With the German in South America, trading and banking were synonymous. A great trading house loaned an agriculturist the money to conduct cultivation. It sold him goods until his crop was harvested, then bought the crop—by a mere bookkeeping entry. This meant selling on nine to eighteen months' time, as against the American thirty days. The German firm exchanged its manufactured products—dry goods, canned foods and hardware, for agricultural produce—cocoa, coffee and hides.

The United Kingdom and Germany bought the securities of countries to which they sold. The world war has changed the position of America as a borrowing, and

desires of the manufacturer and the generic J. Reginald McBirnie, the masses do not want novelties or specialties—phonographs, piano-players or washing machines. Wall paper, window glass, carpets and rugs are in little demand. Furnaces and woolen clothes are about as foreign to the thoughts of the peoples who occupy these regions as palm-

great debtor, nation. But until this country takes the securities of such countries, thus giving them the money with which to buy of us, America will not obtain much new business from them.

Americans think they can sell goods only by advertizing. But, as most of these people are illiterate, advertizing enjoys no extensive field. There are few newspapers, almost no street-cars, no billboards. It is futile to mail alluring letters to a prospective customer who cannot read. The English and Germans use the personal solicitation method. Living in the territory where they secure their business, they know their customers' needs, and can see that their orders are packed and shipped as they direct.

American goods are seldom properly packed; they are not even packed as customers request. We send round cans packed in square boxes, when square cans in barrels are demanded. This is why consignees frequently refuse to receive goods packed in the customary American way. Or we ship pasteboard boxes in a strawboard wrapping, twine tied, when the frail packages should have been put into a wooden packing-case. In few places are there docks; in many places cargoes are sent ashore in lighters. Where mule trains are the only method of transportation, it is agonizing to see American goods for interior points packed in enormous packing-cases instead of small parcels. Often no effort is made to protect delicate merchandize from the copious tropical rains. As warehouse facilities are limited or lacking, goods may remain in a lighter, on an open wharf, or on the shore, for a considerable time.

American goods are improperly marked. It is senseless to mark breakable articles, "Handle with care," when the handler understands only Spanish or patois. Cases marked "pounds" convey no meaning where the

metric system is in vogue. These occurrences would be funny were they not as old as the jests in Joe Miller's Joke Book. They are pathetic reminders of the fact that somewhere back home some one is losing money, and rather rapidly, as he petulantly denounces the Latin-American.

In Curacao I remember seeing a fine cargo of Minneapolis flour in bags. It was being unloaded [Continued on page 198]



An East Indian coolie of British Guiana—one of our southern customers for United States goods, if we learn to meet his needs

According to Two Ex-Presidents

By Hamilton Holt

Shortly after the Great War broke out I met ex-President Roosevelt at a luncheon at the City Club in New York City. I knew he advocated a League of Nations, for in his Nobel Peace address delivered at Christiania, Norway, May 5, 1911, he had declared for a "League of Peace, of enlightened powers. . . . not only to keep the peace themselves but to prevent by force if necessary it being broken by others." When I asked him what he thought of the possibility of a League being established at the end of the war he replied, "When this war is over no half way measures will avail. The inescapable issue then before the world will be Utopia or Hell."

Mr. Roosevelt thereupon, at my request, wrote a long reasoned article in favor of a League of Nations which we published in *The Independent* of January 4, 1915, under the title of "Utopia or Hell."

When I subsequently told ex-President Taft of what Mr. Roosevelt had said and done, he replied, "This is certainly lucky. We Unitarians don't believe in Hell, so there is only one alternative."

A Funeral: Italian Quarter

By Alter Brody

Someone is dead. . . .
Like an intermittent wail,
The music rises at each corner,
As the band blares out the strain—
Poignantly rises and falls,
Like a sharp-crested wave
Breaking wearily against the stone tenements;
Like the sigh of an invisible sword
Cleaving thru the air,
Up and down—
Someone is dead. . . .
Like a row of black beetles
The coaches crawl after the bedecked hearse,
Thru the narrow gully of the street, banked by
brooding tenements,
Slowly, monotonously filing
Into the boisterous breadth of the Avenue, under
the harsh-rumbling Elevated—

The coachmen crack their whips and the horses
strain forward;
And the music strikes a shriller, wilder key,
Struggling desperately to assert itself in the multi-
mouthed tumult—
Someone is dead. . . .
In the garland-decked hearse he is lying—
In the garland-decked hearse, within the carved
casket,
Reposing royally.
Yesterday he was a hewer of wood and a carrier
of coal,
Bending under his endless burdens on the endless
stairs—
Now he is riding in a garland-decked hearse, within
a carved casket,
In fine linen—bathed and washed at last—
Guarded by four angels in livery!

What Makes a Tennis Champion

By Herbert Reed (Right Wing)

AUSTRALASIA confronts the American tennis ranks today with the most formidable gathering of invaders seen on any court since the men from the Antipodes carried away the Davis Cup before the war. The invaders combine in the person of G. L. Patterson, winner of the recent international tournament at Wimbledon, supreme pace, the attacking game of confident youth; and in the person of the veteran Norman Brookes, cold court craft, the steady, rounded game of experience. In the last analysis the two types are best described as the game of depth and the game of width.

The problem for both invader and defender is the same, to combine both types of play in one or more men. The combination will usually defeat the best specialist in either type, not always, but usually. The attacking game, the game of pace, of variation in depth, comes to us from the Pacific Coast, but has since been adopted by the younger generation in the East. Its foremost exponent in the old days was Maurice McLoughlin, and in a later day. R. Lindley Murray.

Tennis in depth is simple. It consists in literally driv-

Former champion and foremost exponent of depth play in American tennis, Maurice McLoughlin, known as "the Comet"—and Norman Brookes, the veteran Australasian, also a former champion, who plays a steady, crafty game. The famous set of the Davis Cup match in 1914 in which McLoughlin defeated Brookes by 17-15 has been the high water mark of tennis ever since. Now the two may play each other again

ing the receiver out of court by a terrific, high-breaking service, and following this with a rush to the net to smash the return, or to soft volley or chop the return so short that the receiver cannot get up to the ball. Thus the point is won in two strokes. It should be explained that tennis is a game of openings, these openings perpendicular to the court. Should the receiver be well inside the base line after his return it is apparent that there is no opening over the center of the net, but that there are openings on both sides

of him. Should he be very close to the net there is an opening (for a lob only) directly over his head. Thus by driving the receiver back over the base line with the service the

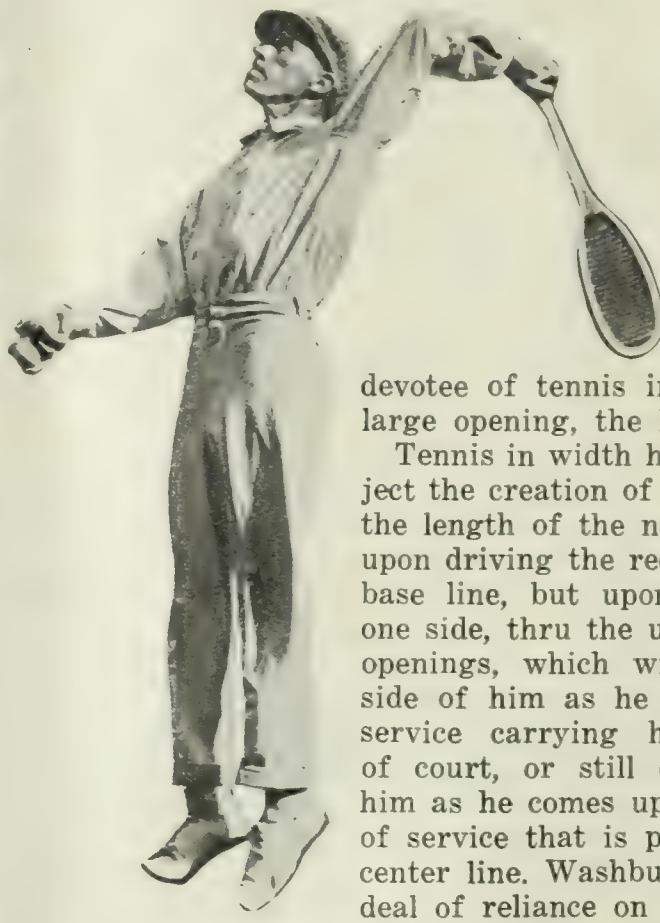
devotee of tennis in depth creates a large opening, the length of the net.

Tennis in width has also for its object the creation of one large opening the length of the net. It depends not upon driving the receiver back of the base line, but upon driving him to one side, thru the use of the original openings, which will be all on one side of him as he receives a placed service carrying him laterally out of court, or still on both sides of him as he comes up after the return of service that is placed close to the center line. Washburn places a great deal of reliance on the former meth-

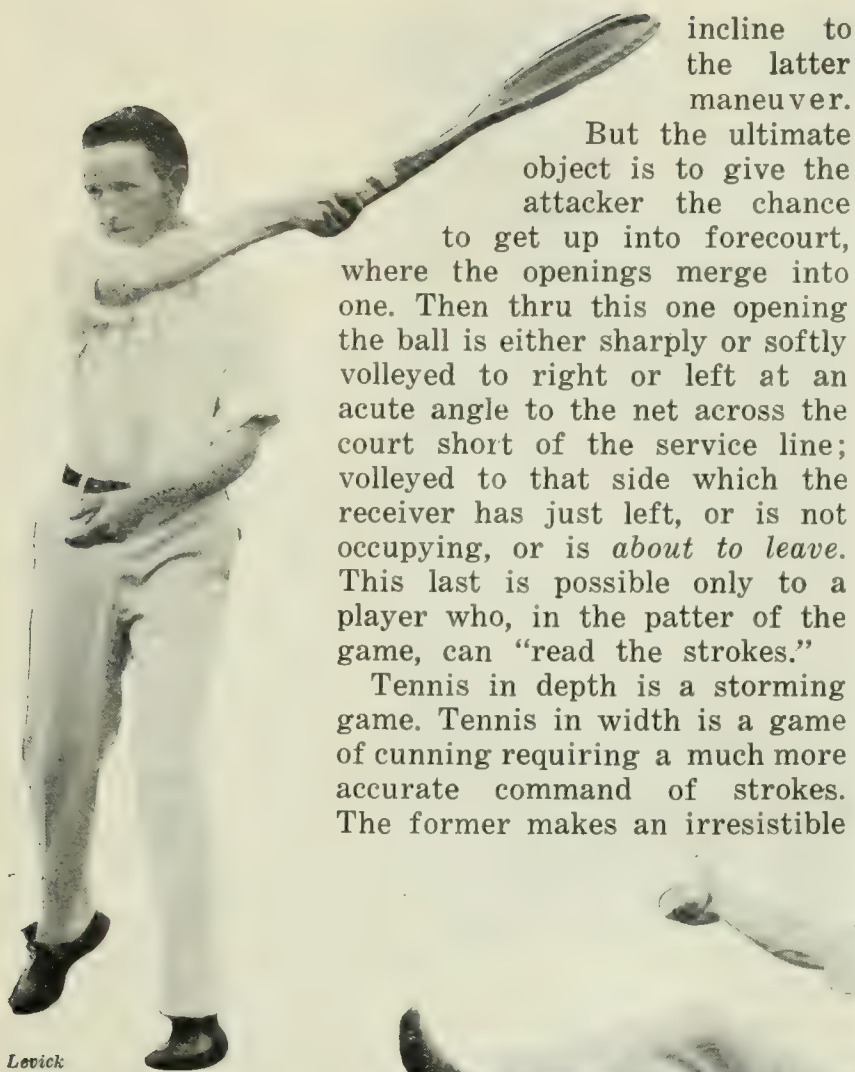
od, as does Nathaniel W. Niles. Norris Williams and William M. Johnston



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Levick

William Johnston plays width tennis, in contrast to the Comet's smashing depth strokes, beating his opponent not by sheer force but by cunning

appeal to youth, the latter is snugly satisfying to the older and more experienced player, who cannot be quite so lavish with his vitality.

Obviously, if one seeks the uttermost bewilderment of one's opponent, he will combine the two games. And they can be combined more easily by intelligent effort on the part of the exponent of the depth game than by the most conscientious effort on the part of the exponent of the game of width. For, the supreme pace required in the former once lost, it is extremely difficult to regain.

With the series of tournaments leading up to the championships now upon us, beginning at Seabright, to be followed in order by Longwood, Newport and Southampton, it will be possible for followers of tennis to study the efforts of all the first class players, American and Australasian, to combine the game of depth with the game of width.

Supplementing Patterson and Brookes of the invading team are Randolph Lycett, primarily a doubles player, in which court generalship and supreme team work are the main factors, and R. V. Thomas, one of the younger generation of Australian tennis stars. Thomas ran away with Willis Davis of California at Wimbledon recently in a match in which the game of depth was always in evidence. In this, as in all such meetings, the man who displayed the greatest storming quality was the winner. It is a common occurrence to find specialists in the two types of game coming together, and this generally results in a one-sided match where depth alone is used for the reason that just a slight difference in skill in making a single stroke will permit of breaking thru the opponent's service. Then, too, in the eagerness to make sheer pace decisive, one player or the other is apt to drop into the ever-present pitfall of double faults.

incline to the latter maneuver.

But the ultimate object is to give the attacker the chance to get up into forecourt, where the openings merge into one. Then thru this one opening the ball is either sharply or softly volleyed to right or left at an acute angle to the net across the court short of the service line; volleyed to that side which the receiver has just left, or is not occupying, or is *about to leave*. This last is possible only to a player who, in the patter of the game, can "read the strokes."

Tennis in depth is a storming game. Tennis in width is a game of cunning requiring a much more accurate command of strokes. The former makes an irresistible

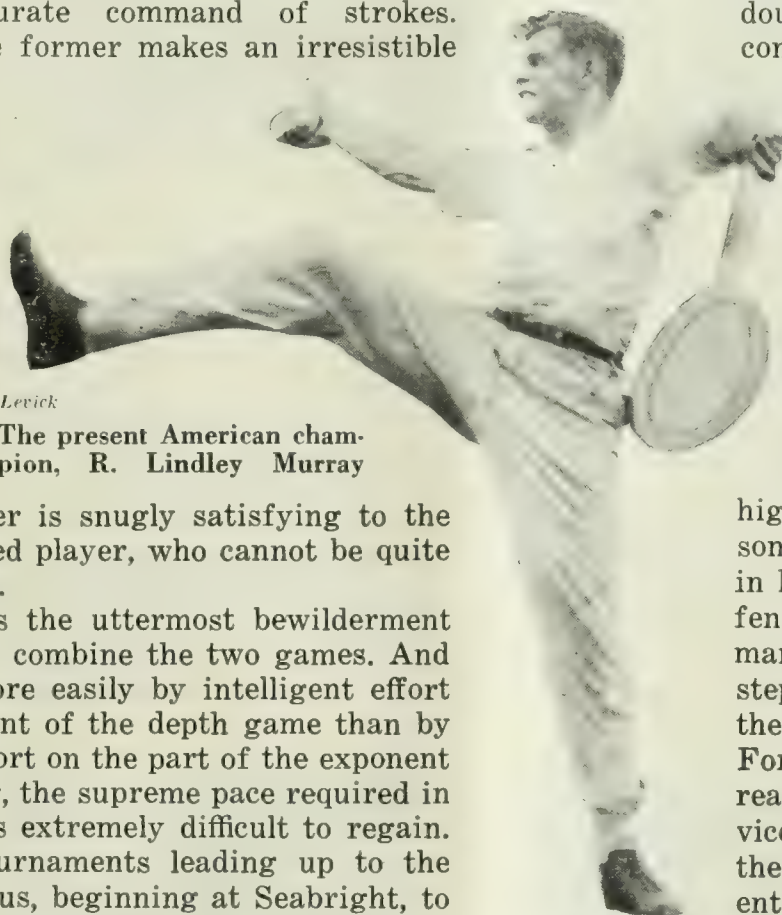
Of the probable defenders of American tennis honors William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia is today nearest to his top form as a master of depth play, and already has begun to employ the width variation. Because of his size, his long striding, his remarkable court covering, there is probably no man in the game who presents to his opponents fewer initial openings. Vincent Richards, of the extremely young contingent, is still in the throes of specialization in depth, but should round out considerably with more tournament experience. Norris Williams and William M. Johnston are working up pace combined with accuracy in their deep driving forehand. The first finder of openings in the game of width, C. S. Garland, has displayed the best court generalship of any of the Americans who appeared at Wimbledon. Washburn is close to his best form but not yet sufficiently dangerous overhead; while the veteran Karl Behr, a rounded tennis player, likely in any tournament to play at least one supreme match, is always dangerous. R. Lindley Murray, the champion, has just begun to warm up. Clarence Griffin is not yet up to his best form,

but if he pairs with Johnston in the doubles, while McLoughlin and Bundy continue the doubles play they have already shown, there should be trouble in store for the Australasian team. The form of most of the other American players on the list will hardly be stabilized until the time of the Longwood tournament.

Just a hint, now, for the follower of the game who goes to the earlier tournaments. I have said that the game in depth relies upon driving the receiver out of court by blazing, high-breaking service. Sooner or later some of the stars will take their courage in hand and show the only possible defense against this service. The first man who, in taking this service, boldly steps well inside the base line to choke the rise of the ball, is worth watching. For, if he can "read the strokes," and reading the strokes includes reading service, he has an even chance to break up the game in depth and force his opponent to meet him on even terms. Watch

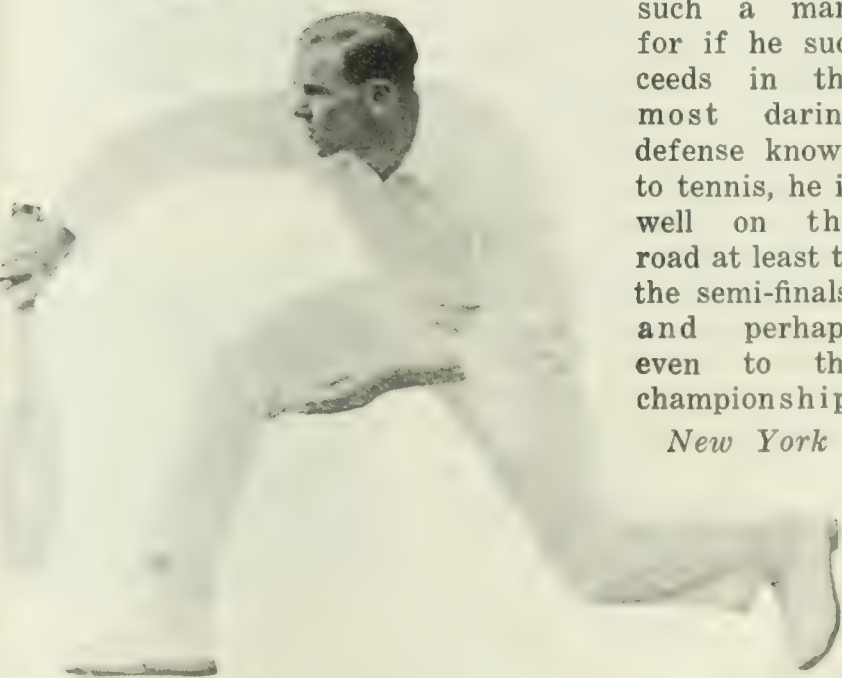
such a man, for if he succeeds in the most daring defense known to tennis, he is well on the road at least to the semi-finals, and perhaps even to the championship.

New York



Levick

The present American champion, R. Lindley Murray



© Central News

G. L. Patterson, of Australasia, won the recent international tournament at Wimbledon, England, and has just come to this country with Norman Brookes to play the American champions

Count the Baby-Carriages

To Tell the Fortune of a Nation's Future

By Philip Whitwell Wilson

American Correspondent of the "London Daily News"

MY father was the eldest of twelve children. My mother was the eldest of twelve. I was the youngest of ten, of whom nine are living, and I have a sister who was married to the eldest of eleven, of whom again nine survive. Yet when I came to New York, with five children living out of six, people were astonished that in these days any sensible person should have such a family. On Broadway there were grave-faced ladies, openly selling literature, the object of which was to convince me that I, as a tenth and youngest child, had been a mistake. This, my life, was one of the things that ought not to have happened. It would have been better for society if I had never been born.

I looked at apartments. They were exquisitely decorated. They were conveniently arranged, but in few, if any of them, was there room for five superfluous children to sleep. I saw houses—modern, comfortable, restful—with numerous bathrooms, tiled in white up to the ceiling, and with an alluring garage near by, but here again the children were overlooked. I wanted help. I was prepared to pay for it, be it black or white, but there was a reluctance to proceed to any home where there were five children. I heard of a white woman who desired the assistance of a colored woman. "Lady, look ah heah," was the answer, "de Civil War gave us freedom, dis war gave us social equality, and we believes in lettin' de white trash hustle fo' demselves!"

Europe is hard stricken by war, and if the despots had remained in power, they would have passed laws to prevent their people escaping to a new and happier world. As matters now stand, the United States may expect many millions of immigrants, provided always that she wants them. In fifty years her population may have risen to 200 millions. But in the long run, every nation must depend on itself. The backbone of the United States is the American family of the third and fourth generation. No one realized this fact more clearly than Theodore Roosevelt. These are days in which we have to think in thousands of years. The Pilgrim Fathers found an empty America. Unless children be born in America she will become empty again.

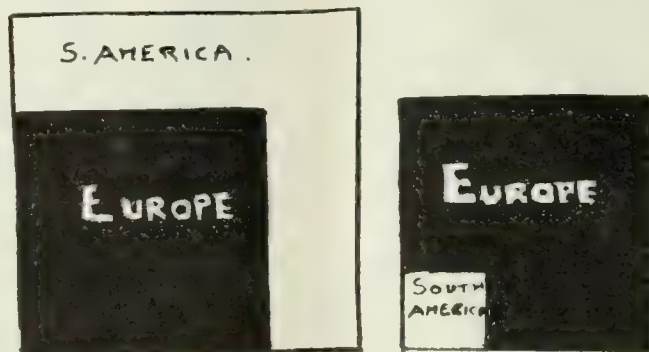
Hitherto, immigrants into America have included a fair proportion of English-speaking people. These recruits have sustained the Anglo-Saxon stock. But a great change has come over the English nation. In 1908, only ten years ago, the birthrate was 26.7 per thousand. In 1917 it was only 17.8 per thousand. The decline is not

to be attributed solely to the war. By the year 1913 the birth rate had already fallen to 24.1 per thousand. It is true that greater care was taken of those children which did arrive. But the fact remains that with an increase in wealth, luxury and education, the people offered a smaller sacrifice on the altar of the future. In the year 1918 the situation was as follows: The births were 662,773 and the deaths were 611,991. This showed an excess of births over deaths amounting to only 50,782. If the whole of these people came to America, it would take nearly twenty years to add one million by migration from England and Wales to the population. When we examine the different quarters of the year 1918, we find that the position is even more serious. For the last three months, the deaths were 241,218, and the births were only 161,775, so that we actually lost 79,443 persons on balance. These are civilian statistics, and do not include casualties. So, at least, I understand.

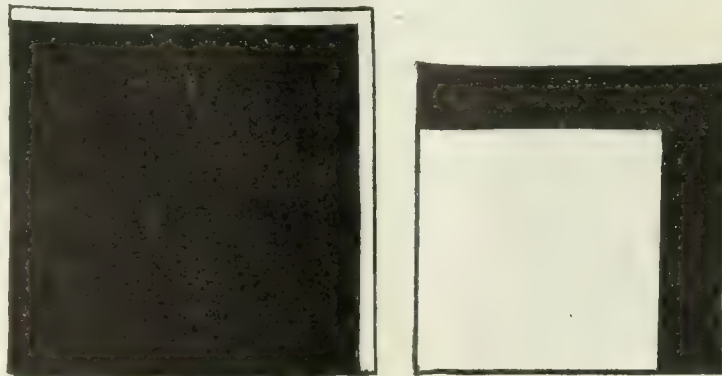
The death rate for the last fatal three months was doubtless double the average. That is because we lost almost exactly 100,000 people thru influenza. But my general conclusion remains true—namely, that the United States must not expect England to be her recruiting ground. Many English people will wish to go to Canada and Australia. Of the young men, who should be setting up homes, a million are crippled and another million will be occupied for some years in military service. One explanation of the English suffraget movement has been the statistical excess of women in a community which regularly sends tens of thousands of marriageable men to the ends of the earth, to govern and to develop colonies and dominions of every kind and to

carry on an immense commerce overseas. The women are left behind and demand their own separate political and industrial status.

The war has taught us how seriously facts like these must be regarded. France is a great country. Her courage is sublime. Her art is incomparable. Her patriotism is as wonderful as her enthusiasm for liberty, but, in issuing his famous code of laws, there is one thing that Napoleon forgot, and that is the effect of his rules of inheritance on the size of families. Everything in France makes for progress, except in one direction, and that is population. Yet France has built up a great empire, for which she has to find rulers; and it is literally true that the hand that rocked the cradle in Germany nearly ruled, and even more nearly ruined, the world. The country with a low birth rate was attacked by the country with a high birth



The left hand diagram shows the comparative areas of Europe and South America, and the diagram on the right their comparative populations



The population of England is stationary. The larger diagram, for the whole year 1918, represents 662,773 births and 611,991 deaths. The smaller, which is only for the last quarter of the year, shows 241,218 deaths against 161,775 births. These figures include deaths caused by the influenza epidemic but they are exclusive of war casualties

rate and had to be defended by other countries with high birth rates. Frenchmen realized this. Relieved of the shadow of 1870, a new France is arising, and that France lies in the cradle. On the admiralty arch in London there appeared just before the war one of the most terrible and prophetic statues ever sculptured. It was a woman, seated, and holding in her arms a cannon instead of a child. You have there the munition girl. If Europe is to survive, she must remove the cannon and replace the babe.

Let us look this matter squarely in the face. We belong to what has been called somewhat ironically a Christian civilization. But we are not the only people in the world. There

are China and Japan and India. This war has taught them their strength, because it has displayed our weakness. In Japan the population increases by 750,000 a year, approximately. I would ask you to compare that figure with 60,000 for England and Wales, and a negligible number for France. The sternest critics of Japan admit that she is suffering from what in the west of Ireland they call agrarian congestion. This means that the farms are becoming too small to support the families, even allowing for intensive cultivation applied by terraces to every hillside. In the United States there are 110,000,000 people for 3,000,000 square miles. In Canada there are 8,500,000 people living in 3,500,000 square miles. In Mexico, there are 15,000,000 people living in 767,000 square miles. In Japan there are 59,000,000 people living in only 147,000 square miles. With seven times the population of Canada, Japan has less than one-twentieth the territory. It is agreed that the yellow and white races do not mix, and that the white races therefore must ultimately people North America. But they cannot do this on the principle of birth control.

Many years ago, when he was a loyal subject to the British Crown, I had a conversation with Sir Roger Casement, as he was then called. During his service as consul in Peru, he had developed a wild animosity against the Latin-American. I well remember his anger when I said that I believed in the Monroe Doctrine. He declared that the Doctrine was iniquitous. His argument was that South America is double the size of Europe and inconceivably rich in raw materials. Yet there are only about 60,000,000 people in South America, while Europe has 450,000,000 people. It is interesting that even then Casement displayed those pro-German sympathies which ultimately proved to be his ruin. He advocated the unrestricted penetration of South America by German immigrants. The war has cost Germany some millions of actual and potential



© Underwood & Underwood

Theodore Roosevelt was one of America's strongest advocates for a higher birth rate. In this picture the Colonel is holding his son Archie's baby. Behind him is Mrs. Archie, then Mrs. Roosevelt with Richard Derby, Jr., holding the service flag for his uncles Quentin, Archie and Theodore; and Mrs. Derby, who was Ethel Roosevelt, with her daughter Edith

lives, but there are evidences that she will stick at nothing in the endeavor to increase her numbers. If she is relieved from the menace of militarism it is certain that the virility of her race will recover.

The question is not, therefore, whether the human family as a whole will diminish in numbers. Probably the numbers will increase. What concerns America as a great nation in the making is the character of the ingredients from which she must draw her human material. One hundred years ago a mere fraction of American citizens lived in towns. The country as a whole was solidly agricultural and depended in the main upon England for manufactured imports. That is not true today. One-half

of the American people now reside in cities, and if the race is to be sustained, the cities must be so built as to make motherhood tolerable. I am told that the largest families are to be found among the Irish, Poles and Jews. In this respect, if in few others, the Hebrew and the Catholic faiths agree. And all honor to those religions for emphasizing the elemental simplicities of domestic and national life. But Protestantism has also a great part to play in the development of the new world. And the situation is something of a challenge to Protestantism. We have to choose between the family tie and the elaborate, brilliant and, in the main, innocent pleasures of a highly artificial civilization.

It is not only the theater, the opera house, the club, the hotel and the automobile that militate against the nursery. Labor also must face the position. In Britain we have the miners, the railway men, the transport workers, the bakers and many other trades demanding an eight-hour, a seven-hour and a six-hour day, and even a five-day week. It is usually assumed that this represents a movement by the employed against the employer, or, as the Bolsheviks would put it, by the poor against the rich. But there is a far deeper issue involved than that. In reality, the producers are fighting the consumers. The husband who earns the money is battling with the wife who spends the money. Because he works six hours a day instead of eight, the price of coal goes up, there are higher carfares into the shopping district, there is more money spent by the husband on his own pleasure, and on the whole there are longer hours of labor for the mother. Owing to the cost of building, schemes for new housing are delayed and even small families are overcrowded. There is too little furniture. Recently I had reason to sell my household effects in England, which could not be brought over to America even for a short period. Most of my furniture had been in use for twenty [Continued on page 200]

New Books to Read for Pleasure and for Profit

To Understand the Covenant

This little book is an attempt to do today for the establishment of the Covenant of the League of Nations what Hamilton, Madison and Jay did over a century ago in *The Federalist* for the establishment of the Constitution of the United States. Whether the verdict of history will accord the four contemporaneous statesmen-publicists the same high niche in the hall of fame that the three fathers of the Constitution occupy time alone can tell. But the volume is an extraordinarily able bit of political writing and should exert a deep influence on the country in this critical hour.

The Covenanter contains the full text of the Covenant and then twenty-seven brief papers on the twenty-six articles and the general problems of the League. Ex-President Taft writes on Disarmament (Article VIII) and the Guarantees (Article X). Mr. Wickersham discusses Arbitration, the Mandatories and Labor. Henry W. Taft analyzes Sovereignty, Constitutionality and the Monroe Doctrine. President Lowell takes what is left and contributes the opening and closing chapters.

The Covenanter expounds and defends the Covenant with clarity and force. President Lowell's letters especially are models of political exposition and are written with all the simplicity of genius. *The Covenanter* is in fact, by all odds, the best contribution yet made either here or abroad to the discussion of the question of the League of Nations. It shines like a beacon thru the fog raised by the adroit Root, the pettifogging Knox, the acrid Lodge, the blustering Borah, and the reckless Reed.

This little volume should be on every Senatorial desk, at every editorial elbow, and within the reach of every citizen who would understand "the greatest political document since the Declaration of Independence."

The Covenanter, by William H. Taft, George W. Wickersham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Henry W. Taft. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Good Ideas

Transport 106, after all, was a little world, sailing thru space. All the strong desires, possessive, belligerent, idealistic, sentimental, moral, and immoral, which govern action in the great world, were vivid among us. The characters of men we represented will be the same in 1920 as 1918. And if we were sailing in the bond of a common purpose to defeat the enemy, nevertheless there will be other common purposes in which British, French, Americans and (unless history this time fails to repeat itself) reconstructed Germans can join. It is true that the war has deepened and enriched racial personality, and this is most fortunate, for if we come to a federation, its value will depend upon the worth of those federated. But even while we hesitate and are skeptical of any world

order, a homogeneity of thought and emotion is preparing in which the strongest and most individual nations most readily can join.

It is worth while to think along lines like that, to think about racial contrasts and friendships and what is going to happen in 1920 and 1930 in the light of what happened in 1918. You will find a great deal of pleasure and any number of stimulating new ideas in Professor Canby's *Education by Violence*. He saw the war in America and in France, and above all, in England, and these "Essays on the War and the Future" are "ideas, hopefully interpretative of the surging forces loose everywhere, shot into the mind, sometimes in a trench, sometimes in a munitions factory, on a steamer deck, or at midnight in Piccadilly," which waited only "for the quiet of an Oxford garden, or the peace of a room high hung in Kensington above a park cheery with thrushes, to be worked out as far as the uncertainties of the time would permit."

Education by Violence, by Henry Seidel Canby. Macmillan Co.

Arms or the Man

It sometimes seems as tho the reader of modern novels must always be content with half loaves. What he thinks of a book depends largely on whether he wants a good story or is interested primarily in the delineation of character. Few and far between are the writers who can give you both.

Common Cause is a good story. It has a likeable young hero and a fascinating heroine who are in no wise remarkable as individuals and it has plenty of exciting fights where the right man wins. The fights are between a young newspaper editor and the German element in a Middle Western city before and during the war. They are founded on fact, because the author is Samuel Hopkins Adams and he gathered his material while making one of his investigations. Also, of

course, he knows something about a newspaper. All of which adds to the merits of a story, for tho nobody expects a book of this kind to be very accurate in detail; if the author really does know what he is writing about and can give you a bit of education on the side, so much the better. In short, *Common Cause* is a good book to pick up after a hard day's work when you haven't the mental energy to tackle anything solid but are still sufficiently awake to know the difference between a good story and trash.

While There's Life, on the other hand, tho by no means deep, is meant for readers who are more interested in people than in the things they do. It has a plot, a life-sized one, with all of two love affairs, but it is somewhat painfully artificial and too dependent on coincidence to be very effective. The interesting thing is the hero, the middle-aged English country gentleman with romance in his soul, who runs away from his grown-up, conventional children to find himself in London. It is to a certain extent a pity that he ran away, altho if he hadn't there would have been no story, because Elinor Mordaunt is so much more interesting and amusing when she describes an English country house and its inhabitants than when she is depicting Wapping.

Miss Mordaunt's style is delightful. She has a faculty for original and arresting phrases, as for instance: "Relations are like fashions—you grow accustomed to what you would never have willingly chosen." "The bridge yawned, stretched itself slowly and deliberately then opened and admitted a barge."

Common Cause, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. Houghton Mifflin Co. *While There's Life*, by Elinor Mordaunt. H. Holt & Co.

A Genius

If you like geniuses you will enjoy reading *Martin Schüller*, not otherwise. It is not a pleasant book, tho in many ways a fascinating and a brilliant one. It is a curious thing for an Englishwoman, particularly at the present time, to write a book whose setting is Heidelberg, Leipsic, Berlin and the Black Forest, and whose hero is a young German musician. Her clipped, nervous style is curious too. It suggests, as much as anything, a good translation of a Russian novel. *Martin Schüller* is the story of a musical genius. It is impossible to like him, tho most of the other people in the book, especially the women, fall captive to his charm. We hear about it, but in speech and action he shows his less agreeable side. The inner workings of his mind and temperament, the development of his power, its prostitution and final triumphant expression in the production of a great opera are described skilfully and unpleasantly in detail.



London Opinion

What the covenant will do

The other characters are also curiously and vividly drawn, many of the scenes are compelling and haunting. If the book does not sicken you it will fascinate you. Very possibly it will do both.

Martin Schuler, by Romer Wilson. H. Holt & Co.

Human Pelicans

If you insist on having things happen in the books you read then you will probably not care for *The Pelicans*, but if your idea of a novel is an opportunity to meet new people you will find it exceedingly interesting. Miss Delafield has a gift of satire which is rare among modern novelists, who are usually too occupied in understanding their characters to laugh at them. Laugh is perhaps too kind a word; her satire is rather merciless. She bothers very little with exposition, but lets her people explain themselves as they talk, like this, for instance:

"Ah! story-books, story-books, story-books!" Mrs. Tregaskis shook her head good-humoredly. "I suspect these little people of being book-worms. Well, I was a bit of a book-worm myself, once upon a time. No, no, don't ask me how long ago." No one showed any signs of doing so. "It must have been quite a hundred years ago since I wasn't much bigger than Frances is now, if you can imagine such a thing."

She gave her ready, jolly laugh with both hands on her wide hips.

"I used to sit up in an old pear-tree in the orchard (down tü Tintagel 'twas, ma dear), and read everything I could find—not the sort of story-books you children of today get hold of, I can assure you, but books that you'd think very stiff and dry, I expect."

She was now addressing herself, almost in narrative form, to Rosamund and Frances, but Ludovic noted with venomous satisfaction that the politely unresponsive expression on both faces seemed to discourage her slightly.

She turned to Lady Argent again with another slight laugh, as it were of proud apology for her own literary infamy.

"I really believe I'd worked my way thru the whole of Motley's 'Dutch Republic' before I was ten years old—and as for Don Quixote, he was my hero. In fact my lightest literature was Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' most of which I knew by heart."

"My dear! At ten years old! Just think of it!" This from Lady Argent. Ludovic contented himself with the bitter ejaculation: "Liar!" Which civil and ingratiating apostrophe was naturally confined to his own breast.

The Pelicans, by E. M. Delafield. Alfred A. Knopf.

A Book with Personality

Buck is a book with personality, and the personality is Buck's. Not that the story is told in the first person or that Buck is always at the center of the stage. Far from it! He wanders on and off in his own nonchalant way. Often for an entire act, he surrenders the stage to pleasant, otherworldly Professor Holt and his wife, Cynthia. But even when Buck is behind the scenes, the author speaks his language; he writes as Buck himself would have written, had he possessed the literary as well as the vocal "gift-o'-gab." Fortunately Buck's personality is most engaging, which is to say that the book is delightful. The all-pervading hero,

Wheat Bubbles

In Milk

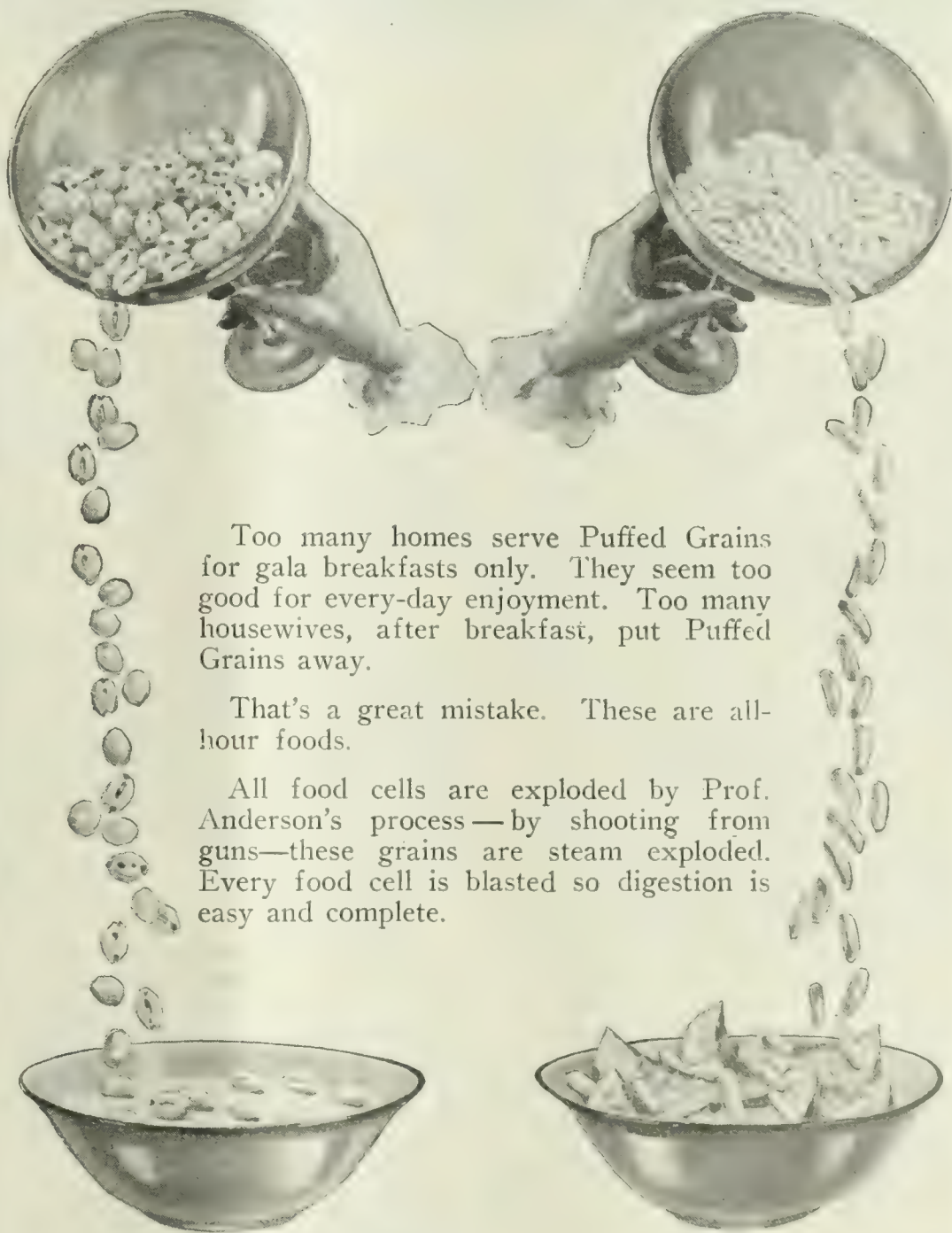
Airy, crisp and toasted grains, puffed to eight times normal size. Flaky and flimsy—four times as porous as bread.

Never was a whole wheat made so enticing, never so digestible.

On All Fruits

Puffed Rice

Puffed Rice is fragile, flavory grains which seem to melt away at a touch. Mixed with fruit they form a delightful blend. They add what crust adds to a shortcake, or to tarts and pies.



Too many homes serve Puffed Grains for gala breakfasts only. They seem too good for every-day enjoyment. Too many housewives, after breakfast, put Puffed Grains away.

That's a great mistake. These are all-hour foods.

All food cells are exploded by Prof. Anderson's process—by shooting from guns—these grains are steam exploded. Every food cell is blasted so digestion is easy and complete.

**Puffed
Wheat**

**Puffed
Rice**

**Corn
Puffs**

All Bubble Grains—Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers



© International Film

A squadron of biplanes flying in battle formation

Buck—christened James Buckingham Summers—hails from a middle western university. When the classroom and even the football arena grow too small for him, he moves on to Chicago. There he becomes, in turn, furniture mover, hearse driver, ringmaster of a society circus, and inventor of a cooky cutter. Of course he is successful. Unfailingly he grasps the business end of every proposition. His very audacity leads him victorious where sensitive angels would fear to tread. Yet he miraculously escapes becoming a "smart young man." Still more remarkable—the book closes with Buck resting comfortably on the second rung of the ladder of fame instead of at the very top, that traditional last-page habitat of American heroes.

Buck, by Charles D. Stewart. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Glenmornan

It seems to be difficult to be conclusive about Ireland even in a novel. Certainly Patrick MacGill finds it so, but perhaps all its inconclusiveness makes *Glenmornan* all the more typically Irish. Anyway, it is an interesting book and it is pleasant to find a war author returning to paths of peace and writing of them as well, if not better, than he wrote of the trenches.

Glenmornan is a story of Ireland just before the war, or rather not so much a story as a picture of typical Irish village and the manner in which its people live and love and work and die. You see it thru the eyes of one of its sons who went to "foreign parts," that is, London, worked on a newspaper and then came home again. The chances are that Doalty Gallagher is just another name for Patrick MacGill, for there is an odd likeness in their respective histories.

The book is part romance, part poetry and part propaganda—but don't be frightened off by that. You don't realize the propaganda until you finish reading the story and then it comes over you gently, simply in the form of a little better understanding of an often

puzzling people. As for the poetry, it is everywhere, for Patrick MacGill knows how to use the English, and the Irish language. His brooks go "reeling down to the river," he tells of a young man with "a voice like an echo on the Donegal hills," and there is a house which used to be, so old Oiney Leahy says, "as clean as the white stone at the bottom iv a spring well, with a floor hand-smooth, and not a trace iv dirt on it, with thatch that threw the water off, just like the wing of a wild duck, and walls that were as white as the shell iv an egg."

Glenmornan, by Patrick MacGill. G. H. Doran & Co.

Air Men o' War

That you may take the air seriously, humorously or romantically, is demonstrated by three recent books on fliers and flying. The most important of the three is Captain Arthur Sweetser's *The American Air Service*, a detailed and very complete account which will undoubtedly be hailed with joy by future historians of the Great War. The modern reader will find it well worth his while to dip into it. It is far too readable and interesting to be classified merely as a reference book, tho it is too full of details and figures for any one but an enthusiast to swallow it whole. Mr. Sweetser is not writing an apology for the Air Service; he does not seek to deny the mistakes, delays and inefficiencies, but he does try to explain them, at least in part, by an account of the unsuspected difficulties which had to be met in the construction of planes and engines and in the ridiculous optimism of the program laid down for the Service at the beginning.

Boyd Cable's *Air Men o' War* are, of course, Englishmen, but their exploits are typical of all the Allied aviators. The stories are told with the simplicity, vigor and real knowledge of the facts which made his stories of the men in the trenches stand out conspicuously from the mass that has been written. The book is marred, as so many books are today, by the touch of propaganda.

It was written in part to show the dependence of the men on the ground on the men in the air, and the idea is sometimes obviously, tho by no means untruthfully, dragged in. It is a vital truth, however, and perhaps one ought not to resent its reiteration, especially as it in no wise interferes with the exciting stories of the men who "live and fight and die like gentlemen."

But if you want to be just simply amused by the Air Service, then read *Tam o' the Scoots*, an entertaining tale of a cockney aviator, his exploits and his descriptions of them.

The American Air Service, by Arthur Sweetser. D. Appleton & Co. *Air Men o' War*, by Boyd Cable. E. P. Dutton & Co. *Tam o' the Scoots*, by Edgar Wallace. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

The Crack in the Bell

Peter Clark Macfarlane, writer of fiction and of magazine articles of investigation, has combined his narrative ability and his political knowledge in a story of love and politics in a big American city. *The Crack in the Bell* is a story of the prevalent abuse of the American Government by powerful, unscrupulous political bosses and their gangs of lawbreakers and social outcasts. This is the crack in our Liberty Bell, which prevents it from ringing true to the foreigners who come to America, hoping to find justice and freedom and often in reality finding themselves, thru ignorance and poverty, caught in the meshes of the "Organization."

Jerry Archer, a young man of vision and ideals, as well as of social and financial prominence, inadvertently falls into the clutches of the "Organization" and before he is recognized and released has ample opportunity to see how evilly the political machine works. Forthwith he becomes an enthusiastic reformer, and with the help of Ruth Buckingham, a girl after his own heart, and his father and brother, also a young lawyer of the same caliber as Jerry, sets out to fight the "Organization" and show the people how they are being misguided. In the end, of course, Jerry wins—in fact, the enlightened city shows its appreciation by electing him mayor.

The Crack in the Bell, by Peter Clark Macfarlane. Doubleday, Page & Co.

In the Realm of Spiritualism

Sir Oliver Lodge has achieved a certain fame in the region of psychical research. His latest work in this field, *Christopher*, is, first, a study in personality as revealed, mainly, in a boy's intimate letters to his family; and secondly, an effort to produce evidence of a future existence from a pre-mortem compact between the youth and his mother.

Christopher's letters express rather more fraternal and domestic devotion, more intellectual aspirations than an English schoolboy of his age usually puts into writing. Temperamentally, one gathers, Christopher did not possess the kind of qualities that would fit him for a military career, yet he will-

ingly pursued the course which seemed to him right and bravely met a soldier's death on the battlefield. We must leave each reader to form an individual opinion on the psychic and spiritual value of the death compact and its results. It is better for the voice of criticism, especially at this time, to remain sympathetically silent before what is, after all, the Great Unknown.

Christopher, A Study in Human Personality,
by Sir Oliver Lodge. G. H. Doran & Co.

Enjoying Free Verse

In *Tendencies in Modern American Poetry*, Amy Lowell presents six American poets in biography, quotation and criticism. The most obvious complaint that the reader can make is that Miss Lowell had to leave herself out. The chapter on imagism she devotes to H. D. and John Gould Fletcher, but Miss Lowell herself, both in the scope of her creative interest and in her facility of maintaining contact with the reader, is much more important to the average reader of poetry than either of these poets.

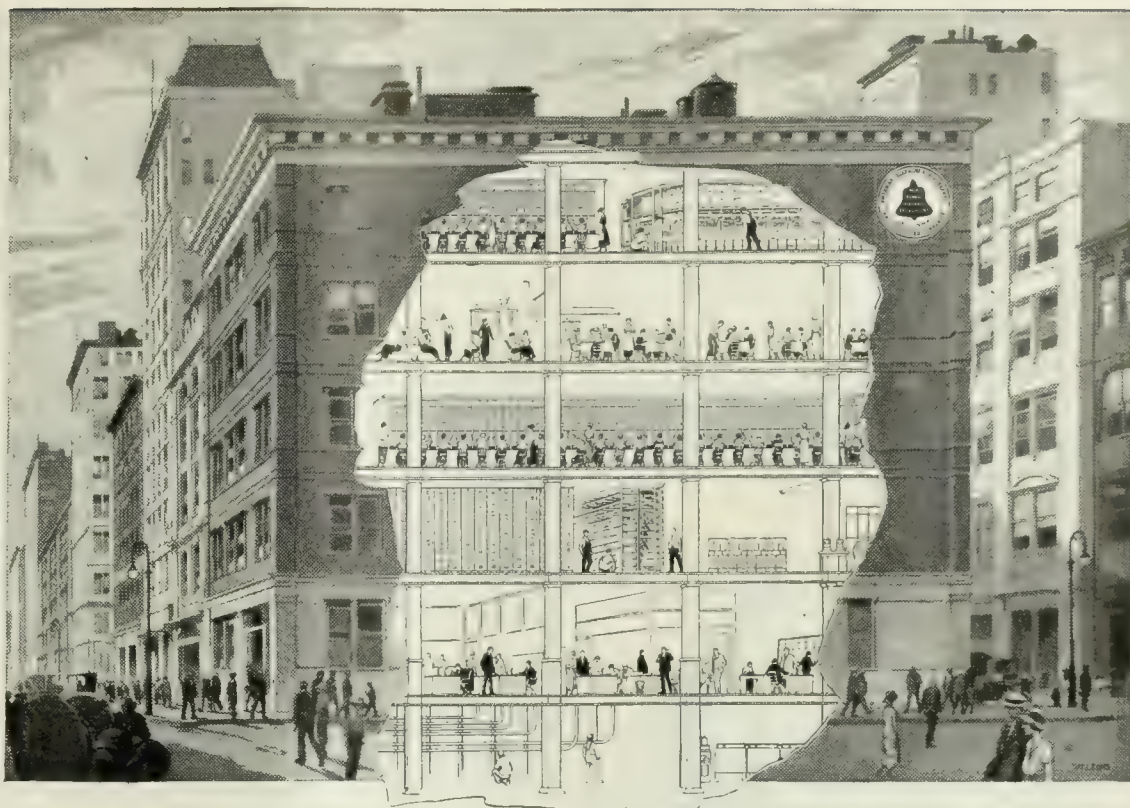
The book is a moderate and illuminating discussion of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Frost, Mr. Masters, Mr. Sandburg, and the two imagists just named. Its mechanism is quite conventional, its criteria, for the most part, those to which any contemporary would subscribe. Miss Lowell is a workmanlike rather than a brilliant essayist.

Digressing for a moment to the third (and last, Miss Lowell tells us) annual anthology of imagist verse ("Some Imagist Poets, 1917") this reviewer confesses that Miss Lowell's persistent and sometimes amusing exposition has at least helped to remove for him that baffling sense of strangeness which stands in the way of an intelligent reading of the imagist's work. On re-reading the anthology he finds more to enjoy sincerely, and he notices in particular how successfully the new verse helps to paint a picture of the bewildering and tangled phenomena of the war, as in Mr. Fletcher's poem beginning

Under the soft grey windswept sky
Between two rows of yellow trees
Soddenly dripping;
The brown backs of an army
Go marching.

The book is a valuable one for those who care about their own generation, whether or not they accept its generalization. With that and "The New Poetry," an anthology so catholic as to prove anything you like, and the unassuming but suggestive collection of contemporary thoughts about poetry in Lloyd Morris's *The Young Idea*, and the discussions of verse as well as prose in Joyce Kilmer's readable interviews, *Literature in the Making*, and that hyper-anthology of text and comment, *The Poetic Year*, by W. S. Braithwaite, the reader who wants to read all around modern poetry as well as thru it has no lack of assistance.

Tendencies in Modern American Poetry, by Amy Lowell. Macmillan Co. *The Young Idea*, by Lloyd Morris. Duffield & Co. *Literature in the Making*, by Joyce Kilmer. Harper & Bros. *The Poetic Year*, by W. S. Braithwaite. Small, Maynard & Co.



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What's Happened

President Wilson's tour of America to explain the League of Nations will start about August 20.

Data gathered by a national survey of the New York Milk Committee indicates a record baby crop in the United States this year.

The President will review the Pacific Fleet at San Francisco September 2 or 3, according to an announcement.



Thomas in Detroit News

If they had lived in Lincoln's time

Chairman E. N. Hurley, of the U. S. Shipping Board, has announced that he is negotiating with a foreign power for the sale to it of 150 government owned ships.

It is expected that the air liner, the R-33, when she makes her trip to Cairo, thence to India, will be equipped with airplanes which will carry the mails.

The big fight over the peace treaty in the Senate involves the Shantung settlement. Republicans denounced it as a "bribe to Japan," and unfair to China.

Enemy aliens at present interned as "dangerous" but not convicted of crimes, as well as those convicted of violation of various war-time laws, may be deported under a bill unanimously passed by the House of Representatives.

Louis L. Klotz, French Minister of Finance, recently arranged with New York bankers for the sale in the New York market of French Treasury bonds at sixty and ninety days. The amount of the issue totals \$50,000,000.

An airplane flight around the rim of the United States—7805 miles—the longest yet attempted by American airmen, will include points in Florida, California, Washington, Minnesota and Maine; ending at the starting point, Washington, D. C. An army bombing plane is to be used.

Wall Street bankers have expressed opposition to cancellation of credits exceeding \$3,000,000,000 advanced by the

United States to France the last two years of the war, on the ground of "unsound economic policy." In all, over \$9,000,000,000 was loaned to the Allies. Extension of credits is the tentative American banking program.

Millions of dollars are being expended by American manufacturers of dye-stuffs to meet the expected competition of Germany, according to a bulletin issued by the American Chemical Society.

The race riots of Charleston, South Carolina, and Washington, D. C., have been followed by renewed outbreaks on the South Side in Chicago, in which a number of lives have been lost and considerable property destroyed.

The War Department recently offered to the consumer, thru the postmasters of the country, its available supply of surplus footstuffs, amounting to about 341,000,000 pounds. This was done in an attempt to reduce the high cost of living.

The remaining Armenians are threatened with extermination, unless additional military protection is afforded, it is stated in dispatches received from Major Joseph C. Green, Director of the American Relief Administration's work in Tiflis.

The largest summer school Columbia University ever had, with 400 professors, will specialize in Americanism. Classes in "the distinctive achievements of the English speaking peoples" contain registrants from all over the country.

It is stated that a boycott on all Japanese goods and on everything Japanese is being organized thruout China as a protest against the action of the Peace Conference in giving to Japan the economic rights in the province of Shantung.

A commission representing the Allied and Associated Powers will go to Germany after the ratification of peace to inspect German Zeppelins and other airships as well as seaplanes, before their surrender, in accordance with the peace terms.

A new high record for America has been made by Roland Rohlfs, chief test pilot for the Curtiss Engineering Corporation, who reached an altitude of 30,700 feet. The world's record of 33,136 feet is claimed by a Frenchman, Adjutant Casale.

The need of adequate housing thruout the United States has made necessary the drafting of a national housing program. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives proposing the creation of a bureau of housing and living conditions.

The historic spot in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, from which the Continental Army, under command of George Washington, crossed the Delaware River on the night preceding the Battle

of Trenton, will in future be known not as Taylorsville, but as Washington Crossing, according to an order of the Postmaster General.

Forty Manhattan hotels, saloons and liquor stores (the last mentioned referring to places where spirituous drinks are not consumed on the premises) are said to have surrendered their licenses in a single day.

The United States Shipping Board offered 10 per cent increase of wages to employees of vessels operated by the board from Atlantic and Gulf ports, in an effort to avert a strike. Seamen want also an eight-hour day and preferential employment of union men.

More than 100 army airplanes valued at \$11,000 each were wrecked and burned by the American military authorities at Colombey-les-Belles in France, according to soldiers who appeared as witnesses at a hearing on war expenditures held in New York recently.

Under a change of schedule announced by the Post Office Department, common mail which reaches the New York Post Office too late for the midnight train for Washington and all New England mail arriving between midnight and eight a. m. will now be carried by airplane.



London Punch

Sinn Fein: "Be mine!"
President Wilson: "I do hope I haven't given you too much encouragement—but I can never be more than a brother to you."

Under the present form of government control of the railroads, great economies have been effected, according to Director General Hines. The following table shows the total annual savings effected in seven of the regional districts:

Unification of terminals, stations, etc..	\$23,269,620
Reduction in passenger train mileage	57,926,419
Reduction in freight train mileage..	2,270,552
Reduction in organization.....	22,838,358
Advertizing	4,005,675
Miscellaneous	7,047,811
Total	\$117,358,435

Enter if You Dare!

There is a girl heroine in Russia to whom Uncle Sam certainly owes a medal, according to William G. Shepherd, special correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*. She has passed thru her ordeal with the Bolsheviki like a hero; her job is well and faithfully done and all the white folks in the Riga district commend to Secretary Lansing's attention Miss Pawla Poedder.

When the American Consul was called away from Riga he left the premises in care of Miss Poedder, who had once lived in Detroit and who, for five years, had been secretary to the Riga consulate.

The first disconcerting word Miss Poedder received from the Bolshevik officials was that all typewriters in the city, including her own, must be turned over to the Bolshevik Government. You might as well have asked Miss Poedder for her right arm as for her typewriter. It was by her typewriter that she had lived and by her typewriter she determined to die. That afternoon, as the first move in her campaign against the Bolsheviki, she pasted a photograph of President Wilson on the consulate door. Then she sat herself down to await the worst. It didn't occur that day. That night, she admits, she kept herself awake to plan out further means of defense. It occurred to her that there was nothing about the photograph of President Wilson to make it look "official." The Consul had taken away all his seals and his official rubber stamps. In the small hours of the morning Miss Poedder thought her way thru the problem.

At the office, a few hours later, she found in the litter of papers a great sheet of American postage stamps. She made a border of these around the Wilson photograph, replaced the picture on the door, and when the Bolshevik soldiers came at last for her typewriter she showed them the official nature of the Wilson picture and dared them to enter. They departed. Whereupon Miss Poedder went to the office of the Bolshevik commanding officer and declared that she simply couldn't abide having soldiers coming around to the American premises while she was in charge of them, that her typewriter was Uncle Sam's and that she wouldn't give it up.

She made such a strong impression on the commander that when she complained some time later that a Bolshevik soldier had entered an ante-room and stolen a towel which belonged to the consulate, the pilferer, to Miss Poedder's horror, was taken out and shot!

When the Allies finally drove the Bolsheviki out of Riga they found Miss Poedder enjoying unquestioned possession of the American consulate, as well as the hearty respect of the Bolshevik commanders and officers in the town. Nothing but the one towel had been touched by Bolshevik fingers in the four months of Bolshevik rule.

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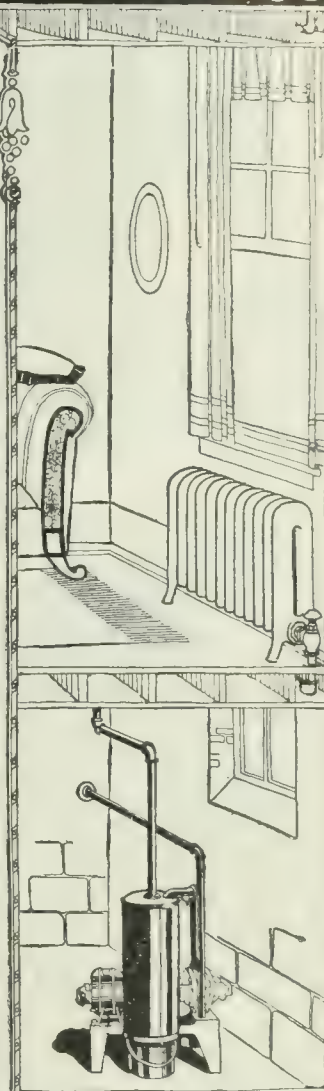
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How to Trade with Latin-America

(Continued from page 187)

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by a delighted squad of Dutch negroes who were rejoicing for the nonce because they were "just like white folks." The bags were nicely marked, but their frail texture clearly showed that their exporter had never sailed to the West Indies on a rolling ship or seen a group of jolly Curacao dockwallopers at work. When raised by the winch, about one in every ten bags broke, and its contents covered the cheerful laborers. The shipper of this consignment probably does not know what a steam winch is, or the difference between a grocer's boy tenderly placing a bag of flour on a delivery wagon, and the yank of a winch raising eight or ten bags thirty feet, then lowering them onto a stone quay.

In extenuation of our methods, it is an insult to the intelligence of the South American or West Indian buyer to inform him that the United States packs for railroad transportation. Not living on a railroad, he can only be reached by ship and asks, "Why don't you pack for ships?" Why indeed? Will we never learn? A keen salesman would have discovered all this on his first trip.

The English, and especially the Germans, prepare systematically for a selling campaign. Neither handle their trade spasmodically; the American does. In Haiti, where there are no roads outside of the cities, the Germans stay with the natives. For years Haitian merchants have carried large balances with New York houses which employ German men, methods and money. From Venezuela, the writer made a voyage on a ship which made all the Haitian ports. On her was a trader from a New York house. For twenty-five years he had made New York his headquarters. In America he is "Mr." Myers, and regarded as a United States citizen; south of parallel twenty-five he is "Herr" Myers—a German thru and thru. This man practically controlled the ship's movements by asking his customers to offer cargo at his direction. The captain often jokingly said to him, "When you cannot finish your business, you order another 300 bags of coffee sent on board." This man's house holds its leverage on its trade thru the exchange of whatever goods the Haitians want for their agricultural produce. His notebook contained many items, ranging from a bath-tub to cosmetics. He gave his receipt for the produce. In New York he would fill the orders for foods and goods wanted, which would be carried back on the return voyage of the ship. This means finding a market for the produce, making payment in the very articles the seller wishes, delivery of them to him, and shows how highly the German traders have developed their scientific method of modernized barter.

Steamer lines in South America are few and inferior. Circuitous voyages render service slow. The United States has said, "Do a big business with us and we will put on many and fast ships." South America has replied, "Do

business our way and ships will not be wanting."

In Colombia and Venezuela, any salesman admits that it is easy enough to obtain orders. The difficulty is getting about. Mules are slow. It takes fourteen days by mule to reach a town on the Orinoco River, due south from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. By such means of transportation, the movement of a piano over mountains six thousand feet high would prove an engineering feat of material magnitude.

In British Guiana, England's colony, all the cities are on the seacoast. Georgetown, the principal port, has a population of 60,000; the whole country contains but 300,000. The only method of reaching the interior is by river. Small boats and rapids make re-handling of shipments necessary. In the interior of all four of the considered countries there is practically no place for the wayfarer to eat and sleep.

The language is a great barrier to men who are "star salesmen" in the United States. In Venezuela and Colombia, Spanish must be spoken fluently. Because a man is able to order a meal in passable Spanish, it does not follow that he will make much headway in a Spanish speaking country. Latin-America proceeds to no business rapidly. Social chats are essential. As much entertaining is required as limited facilities will permit. The American salesman's familiar "I'm in a rush—just ran in to say hello—got to catch the next train. What do you need in my line today?" won't go. There is no next train. And tomorrow, to the average Latin-American, is a better word than today. In Haiti, French is spoken. Linguistically the American is deficient. Compare him with a German flour salesman who for thirty years has visited sixteen Central and South American countries and speaks four languages, or a representative German trader who talks Spanish, French, patois, English and his native tongue.

The marrying policy of the German or French trader, who will wed a woman of the country where he is to trade, is an insurmountable obstacle to the American salesman. The smartest selling policy that a German or Frenchman employs is marrying a native woman, even if she be a negress. This is a competitive point that a United States salesman won't meet, and can't beat.

Customs regulations in many ports hinder our trade. In Venezuela the officials delay ships—either to eat as many meals aboard as possible, or to be able to charge for overtime. The writer saw longshoremen held idle on a dock nearly all day, that the ship might be fined \$280 for unloading and loading overtime. This money the customs' officials pocketed. As they said they were being paid only half their salaries, and that only part of the time, one cannot so much blame them. Freight rates are advanced tremendously to meet these extortions. And while the

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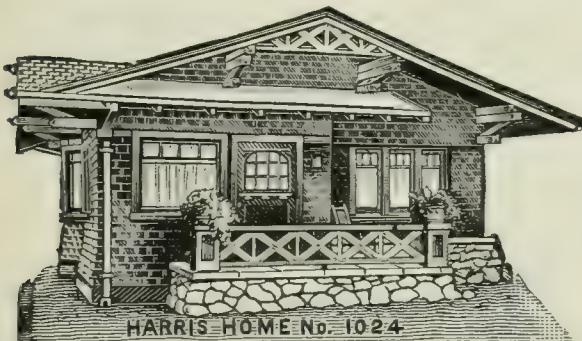
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ultimate consumer has to eventually pay these charges, freights and duties work against imports from America. Smuggled goods surmount these difficulties, but smuggling does not benefit the honest American direct exporter.

To the average American who has not personally covered the ground mentioned in this article, it may be a strange thought that, until the war, no one evinced a particular fondness for the United States. As a general rule, this was true thruout the world. Yet in various countries even during the war, Germans, French, Belgians, and even Englishmen were to be found fraternizing in remote spots. Few Americans were to be discovered.

In Venezuela intelligent business men see that eventually the United States will naturally be Venezuela's best customer, but they complain that we are doing little in a solidly constructive way to secure a much larger share of their trade than we are already obtaining. The governing class in Venezuela and Haiti is averse to having a great commerce with the United States. It is feared that we will step in and stop the flagrant abuses they have created or allowed.

This article is not written to cover the case of the large corporation, the business of which is so systematized that it either has, or can have, a department for the exploitation of foreign trade, properly financed and manned. Nor is it written for the mere purpose of painting a dismal picture descriptive of imaginary difficulties connected with the securing of an export business. It is written, however, for the individual, firm or corporation making some such article as a patent button-hook, novelty in canvas ceilings, automobile accessory, or a startlingly new as well as colored hat-band.

There is one thing that I wish to explain. Frequent reference has been made to the way that Germans handled their business in South America. To the casual reader the thought may have occurred that possibly I am a German sympathizer. Nothing could be further from the fact. Not only am I not at all attracted to the Germans, but I went to France as a volunteer, with the one and only purpose of doing all that I could to help beat the Germans. My principal job was that of handling merchandize. I carted it in a camion to the trenches, and loaded it in a warehouse of which I had charge. Most of this merchandize was from the United States. It ran true to form. Most of it was improperly packed and boxed. I had seen American goods dumped into the sea in South American ports or spilled upon the docks, as it passed thru the hands of more or less wild-eyed natives. In France, handle it as carefully as I could myself, in loading it into my Ford camionette to go to the front, the boxes, packets, bundles and cans would roll out of their broken containers. I learned something, that if it be of value to any one else, the American manufacturing world is welcome to.

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FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 20.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 54.
The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, for the three months ending July 31, 1919, will be paid by checks mailed August 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., July 31, 1919.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, July 31, 1919.

Count the Baby-Carriages

(Continued from page 191)

years, but it realized as much as, and often more than, we paid for it in the first instance. There was one exception, and that was the baby carriage. Before the war, we had bought this attractive vehicle at a special bargain for thirty-five dollars. It was in good condition. But it sold for two and a half dollars. Apparently there were no babies to fill it.

Girls are realizing how hard a life they have to live in these days if they bring up children, how few will be their holidays, how limited their interests. Therefore, they marry late, or not at all, and preserve their freedom. The policy of the state, at any rate in Britain, is to encourage celibacy. The family man has to pay a higher rent, high rates, and, of course, more taxes on commodities like sugar. Yet he is allowed little, if any, exemption from income tax, which he pays practically at the same rate as the bachelor who has himself to support, and only himself. Obviously, the first thing we have to do is to relieve parents during the arduous period of parentage of every conceivable financial burden. I am not referring here to the very rich. They are few, and do not affect statistics. I write thruout of the average family.

Secondly, if motherhood is to flourish, it must be recognized as an important occupation and organized like any other industry. I do not go so far as Plato in his republic, where he suggests that all children should be taken over immediately by the state and brought up in communal nurseries, where no mother is to be permitted to know her own offspring by sight and therefore to spoil the offspring. Many mothers would be happier and better women if they did see more of their children. But the mother should have her time off, like every other worker. There should be play centers, covered or open, within easy distance of every home. There should be trained nurses easily available for every case of illness. In England the communal kitchen has proved to be not only a commercial success but an extraordinary relief for small homes where it is a physical impossibility for any mother to look after her children properly, and at the same time to cook three or four meals a day, whatever might be the state of her health. If women do not wish to con-

tinue in domestic service, each in an individual home, they should help one another by serving in such institutional kitchens, nurseries and playgrounds.

In conclusion, let me say one word about the churches. We ask why religious observance is in decay among the poor, and we assume that the reason is some wicked indulgence in liquor, gambling, or rounds of gaiety. In some cases it may be so. Before the war, the habit of going away on the week-end did much to empty English churches. But in the main, it is not beer that keeps the people away, but babies. We have a law in Great Britain according to which the parents are held liable for manslaughter if their infants tumble into the fire, or upset a kerosene lamp, or turn on the gas, while their elders are away from home—even if they are listening to sermons. Some arrangement must be made in our country whereby the children shall be looked after, wholesale, while the mothers and fathers go retail to church and chapel. In these matters we must learn to live in communities, each bearing the other's burden, and so fulfilling the law of Him who was the friend of little children. If we take these economic steps and supplement them by a fresh realization of the beauty of child life, we shall check the selfish tendency of each generation to live for its own pleasure.

Some months ago I attended a concert in New York where the violinist was Ysaye. It was an expensive concert. Every seat cost dollars. I was astonished by the number of children of very tender years who listened to the "Kreutzer Sonata." They were not always quiet children. Sometimes they had the best of it, and sometimes Ysaye got in a note. In a way, I would have preferred to hear more from the great Belgian artist. But I was interested. Those children came to the concert because their parents could not leave them behind. Around Broadway, as in Bethlehem, there is no room for children, not even in the hotels, tho frequently they have to go there. It is the same in many a European city. But for all that, the destinies of mankind will tend slowly but inevitably in whatever direction leads toward the laughter, the happiness and the naughtiness of the young.

New York

Draining the Zuyder Zee

By Harry N. Holmes

Holland has no chance for expansion of boundaries except by crowding back the sea. Her success in draining Haarlem Lake in 1840-52 when she added 40,000 acres of arable land to her realm encouraged the Dutch people to plan for the drainage of the much larger Zuyder Zee. After many attempts a bill to provide for this work was finally passed by the Legislature and signed by the Queen in June, 1918. The area added to Holland by this great project will be 523,440

acres, of which 480,000 acres can be cultivated. The total cost will be about \$90,000,000, but the expense will be distributed over several years. In fact it is expected to take thirty-three years to complete the work.

Adequate recompense will be given the fishermen whose occupation will be ruined. Their industry will probably be reestablished on the North Sea.

A commission has already been appointed to take preliminary steps for actual reconstruction.

Remarkable Remarks

MARSHAL FOCH—I hate all this posing.

GERALDINE FARRAR—It's a fight—this holding of success.

DE WOLF HOPPER—I hope I will never have to be the buffoon again.

THE KAISERIN—The Lord will lead the Kaiser out of the dark valley.

PERCY HAMMOND—The human knee is a joint and not an entertainment.

OSCAR T. CROSBY—A government is merely a group of men wearing trousers.

MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK—The Republican party stands for real democracy.

ROGER BALDWIN, CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR—I don't intend to vote any more.

SENATOR COLT—The Supreme Court has never held a treaty unconstitutional.

POET HARRY KENDALL—The soft white feet of afternoon are on the shining meads.

KING GEORGE—Our country urges and demands from every citizen the utmost economy.

SENATOR SHERMAN—A certain portion of our people are suffering from verbal delusions.

EX-PRINCE HENRY—The German spirit still lives and some day will demand a reckoning.

PRESIDENT LOWELL—Our object is not to make Harvard a pleasant place for rich men's sons.

ED. HOWE—In refined young women apes Professor Garner sees a possible solution of the servant problem.

"PRESIDENT" DE VALERA OF IRELAND—The next war will be fought by England and Japan against America.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD S. GLENN—Women of America, if you would help the soldier, let him alone.

PRESIDENT F. D. UNDERWOOD OF THE ERIE—In the long run any man will do better in private than in Government employ.

SENATOR BRANDEGEE—What I am doing is to try to get the President to treat the Senate as he wants to be treated himself.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE—My father would never submit to face a tribunal for bringing on the war. He would sooner die first.

SENATOR FLETCHER—As the heaped waves of the Atlantic follow the moon the currents of world activities follow the laws of progress.

COLONEL E. P. GRIMSTEAD—Everybody that was a soldier in France knows that thousands of our men were running away from the front lines.

JOSEPH SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM—If I had my way tomorrow I would repudiate every national debt and break every banker in the world.

PRINCE AAGE—I attended a dinner in Washington. I never saw so much

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liquor in my life. A Senator there who was "tight" told me he had voted for prohibition, because it was the politic thing to do, but he had a ten years' supply in his cellar.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I had an ambition to be a musician when I was a boy. I practised on the piano six hours a day and drove my mother crazy.

ADMIRAL SIMS—The English girls were married to our American sailor lads by the hundreds and I am officially informed some mighty fine Anglo-American dividends have been declared.

VON HINDENBURG—Lloyd George has the thoughts of a reincarnated Roman emperor—he would drag the Kaiser and the German army and the political leaders behind the British chariot to increase his popularity.

Baseball à la France

Now that the doughboys have introduced the American National Game into France, a few samples of the terms used "over there" may be of interest to United States fans and fannies:

Pitcher	le lanceur
Catcher	l'attrapeur
Center Fielder	le Campneur de Centre
Second Baseman..	Gardien de Second But
Short Stop	l'arret-court
Umpire	l'Arbitre
Home Plate.....	le Plaque de But Final
Base Hit	un Tape
Home Run	une Course sans arret

Pebbles

One can buy ten cents' worth of almost anything now for thirty cents. —*Toledo Blade*.

If the Senate has its way it will be as improper to save daylight as to lay in a supply of moonshine.—*Evening Sun*.

Mrs. Russell—What is your husband's average income, Mrs. Harper? Mrs. Harper—Oh, about midnight. —*Blighty*.

Sarah—Why don't you think women police can be successful?

Ebenezer—Well, fancy a woman ever admitting she was in plain clothes.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Cleopatra walked with Caesar,

Looking houri-eyed;

She vamped him in the moonlight, and

The jolly Roman cried:

"I'm a Roman in the gloamin',

Wi' a lassie by ma side."

—*Evening Sun*.

The mere man, desperately seeking for some dinner-table gossip—Shooting stars is the great sight this August.

The fairest (if not the brightest) of her sex—Oh, really. I'd no idea our anti-aircraft guns carried as far as that.—*Blighty*.

Two pretty girls met in the street and kissed each other rapturously. Two young men watched the meeting. "There's another of those things that I hate," said one.

"What is that?" said his friend.

He pointed to the scene: "Women doing men's work."—*London Opinion*.

"Willie," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "What is the term 'etc.' used for?"

"It is used to make people believe that we know a lot more than we really do," replied the bright youngster.—*Blighty*.

A visitor to a school began his address: "This morning, children, I propose to offer you an epitome of the life of St. Paul. Perhaps there are among you some too young to know the meaning of the word 'epitome.' 'Epitome,' children, is in its signification synonymous with synopsis!"—*Passing Show*.

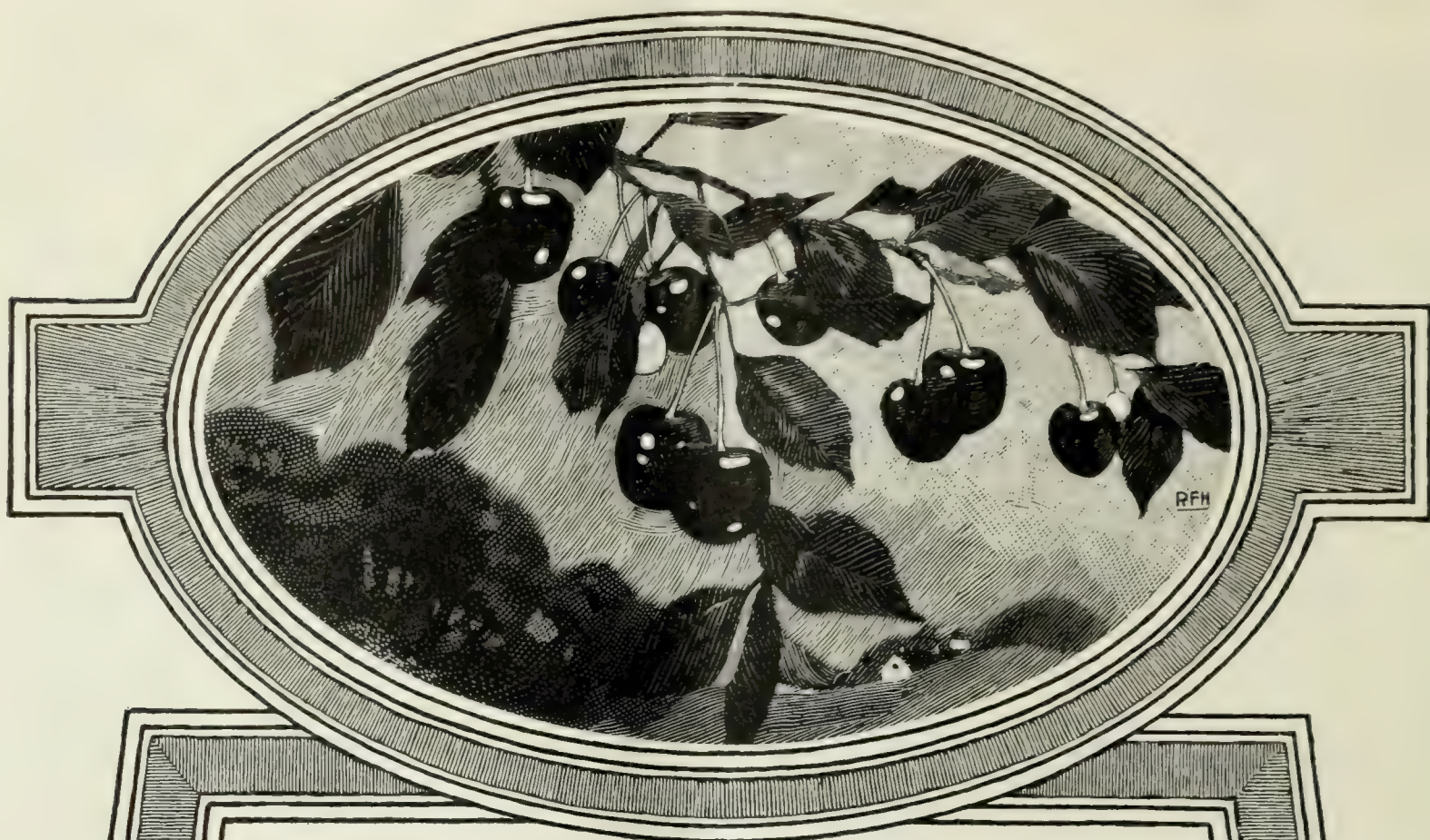
Two sailors, an Irishman and a Scotchman, could never agree, and the rest of the crew had become adepts in starting them on an argument. One day "patron saints" was the subject, of which the Scotchman knew nothing and the Irishman just a little.

"Who was the patron saint of Ireland?" said Jock.

"Do you mean to say you don't know?" said Pat. "Why, the holy St. Patrick."

"Well," said Jock in deliberate tones, "hang your St. Patrick."

In a towering rage the Irishman hesitated a second while he thought of something equally offensive, and then burst out with "And hang your Harry Lauder!"—*London Tit-Bits*.



Tang! If you had never tasted a cherry could you tell what a cherry is like? If you have not seen the new Mimeograph in operation can you hope to form any fair opinion of what it really does? You may know that with lightning rapidity it reproduces letters, forms, plans, maps, drawings—whatever type may cut or stylus may trace upon the thin and waxless stencil. But you cannot know just what this foe to overhead and friend of economy can do for you until you have tested it. For unnumbered thousands of businesses it is doing big work—saving minutes and money. Today no one can afford to waste time in taking two bites at the business cherry. The Mimeograph is more than ever essential to you now. Let us show you why. Booklet “E” on request. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.



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A Worried Congress

TWO great problems, grown suddenly acute, have burst upon Congress with the suddenness and the effect of exploding shrapnel. At first dazed, then momentarily panic-stricken, Congress now has surveyed the situation and is soberly settling down to attempt a solution of the railway and high cost of living problems.

The two problems dovetail, for as the Railroad Brotherhoods pointed out in their manifesto last week, there is a "vicious circle" in which each increase in railroad wages results in an increase in freight rates, and in the end the worker finds himself no better off than he was before, because each advance in rates is reflected in greatly increased prices for the necessities of life. This circle will be broken, the Brotherhoods hold, only by a fundamental change in the whole economic system. The change they propose is to vest the ownership of the railroads in the Government.

Congress did not at first grasp the full significance of the demand of the Railroad Brotherhoods. It is a demand exactly comparable to the demand for nationalization of coal mines in Great Britain. In each country labor struck first at the key to the industrial situation—in Great Britain coal mining; in the United States transportation. The Brotherhoods, backed up by the American Federation of Labor, have now revealed that this is but the first step in their program of economic reconstruction. They are prepared to demand nationalization of every basic industry, with operation by the people, the workers and the management, and a division of the profits among the three.

Congress now sees the movement the Brotherhoods have initiated as an attempted peaceful revolution against the existing economic system—and Congress is prepared to resist.

The demand for gov-

ernment ownership runs directly counter to all the plans Congress had made for dealing with the railroads. The overwhelming sentiment in both houses is for the return of the roads to private control. In his May message President Wilson said "The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year," and Congress has been planning to have legislation for the re-transfer ready at that time.

The Brotherhoods are under no delusion as to the difficulty of the task they have set out to accomplish. Their officials have admitted to sympathetic senators that they expect the roads to be returned to private ownership by the present Congress. The fight for government purchase of the lines, they say, probably cannot be won inside of two or three years.

Committees of Congress dealing with the problem have been informed that the Brotherhoods will not employ the strike weapon to enforce government ownership, but in lieu of this fundamental change the Broth-

erhoods are pressing for wage increases amounting to \$800,000,000 annually and are prepared, they say, to halt all railroad traffic unless this demand is granted. Strikes of railroad shopmen have already begun, but they have been pronounced "illegal" by the American Federation of Labor, and the men are returning to work in many sections pending the outcome of a formal strike ballot.

The request of President Wilson that Congress create a federal wage adjustment board whose decisions "shall be mandatory upon the rate-making body and provide when necessary increased rates to cover any recommended increases" finds little favor. The Brotherhoods regard it as a half-way measure which would weaken their major fight and Congress finds it undesirable because it would weaken the powers of the Interstate Com-



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One at a time, please, gentlemen



Kirby in New York World

Tossing it still higher

merce Commission and would leave shippers little voice in the making of rates.

There is much talk in Congress of a "show-down" with the Railroad Brotherhoods by a flat refusal to appropriate for wage increases while the roads remain under federal control. The probability is that Congress will not be called upon directly to appropriate for the wage advances, but if it is, there is little question that the appropriations will be made. Neither political party feels that it can afford to antagonize organized labor at this time.

While Congress will resist labor's demand for the nationalization of industry as a means of ending the problem, it is more than willing to grant palliative measures and has entered with enthusiasm upon a campaign to reduce the cost of living. There was much grumbling when the House was forced to yield to the President and forego a five-week vacation to deal with the high cost of living. The grumbling became inaudible, however, when it was learned that the President's action was based on a report from Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who found on a tour of the West that the people were thinking more about high prices than of the League of Nations and all other issues combined. With a presidential campaign only a year off, Mr. Cummings' findings held a lesson for both parties.

Congress has made little progress thus far toward finding a solution. The Senate Agricultural Committee has decided to press for enactment, legislation for the regulation of the packers, as one step, and the Banking and Currency Committee is seeking some practical means of deflating the currency. Some senators incline to the belief that Congress can do little to afford relief. Production was outdistanced by consumption during the war, and until production has caught up, these senators feel there can be no material lowering of prices.

Both houses are plainly looking to the President for direction. Suggestions for legislation to deal with the problem have been submitted to the President by the cabinet sub-committee appointed for this purpose and the President will present these proposals in a speech

before Congress. Until Congress finds out what the President wants it will continue to mark time. On the cost of living issue the House and Senate are showing a better disposition to coöperate with President Wilson than at any time since the beginning of the war.

Critics of the peace treaty insist that the President brought forward the cost of living issue and tossed it like a lighted bomb to Congress in order to divert attention when he felt himself losing ground in his fight for ratification without reservations. When the country is fully aroused, they expect the President to assert that no permanent solution can be found until world conditions are stabilized by the return of peace. There is no doubt that such a statement from the President would cause great pressure to be brought against the Senate to ratify immediately. Whether or not this was the President's design, it is a fact that the League of Nations has become a dead issue, even in Washington, almost over night.

There is much speculation over the attitude the President will take toward the demand of the Railroad Brotherhoods for government ownership of the carriers. In some quarters it is assumed that the President will support the program, but to do so he must reverse the position he took in his message to Congress in May. However, in the same message he said, with regard to the question of labor:

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners. . . . That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thorofare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine coöperation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control. . . .

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in

A New Party

By Donald Wilhelm

I am able to state authoritatively thru The Independent that a new Republican party—a third party—will be in the field in the coming campaign; that long steps already have been taken to accomplish it; that Hiram W. Johnson, of California, will be its candidate for the Presidency.

Reading between lines being run out from Washington these days, and putting together bits gathered confidentially here and there from reliable sources, it is possible to say on fairly good grounds that the new party will do these things:

I. It will stand squarely against the League of Nations—at the very least against a League without reservations.

II. It will be anti-English, pro-Irish, anti-Japanese.

III. It will stand for public ownership of public utilities.

IV. It will carry the endorsement of the Nonpartisan League.

every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry."

There can be no doubt that these words gave great encouragement to the Brotherhoods, then engaged in the preparation of their plans. They are not confident of the President's support, however, and are bringing all possible pressure to bear upon him.

The Brotherhoods disclaim any intention of attempting political action, but they cannot refrain from pointing out to members of Congress and Administration officials that they have 8,000,000 men "practically pledged" to support their program, and indicating that 8,000,000 is a sufficient number of votes to swing a national election against any party that incurs their disfavor.

R. M. B., Washington.

Plenty to Eat

THE estimate of this year's crops, compared with the final estimate of last year, is as follows

		1919	1918
Wheat	(bushels)	1,001,071,000	917,100,000
Oats	"	1,298,488,000	1,538,359,000
Corn	"	2,839,017,000	2,582,814,000
Barley	"	233,579,000	256,465,000
Rice	"	41,000,000	40,424,000
Rye	"	98,426,000	89,103,000
Flax	"	12,890,000	14,657,000
Potatoes	"	387,917,000	400,106,000
Hay	(tons)	112,475,000	90,443,000
Sugar beets	"	7,000,000	5,890,000
Cotton	(bales)	10,617,000	11,629,322

Wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, taken together, show a total about the same as the great total of 1918. The crop report thus gives no clue to high level of grain prices. Europe is to take less, partly because she does not need it and partly because she would not further strain her credit to buy. Australia is shipping the stored surplus she could not move because of lack of ships. But prices continue almost prohibitive.

Nor has the American meat herd fallen off. The receipts of cattle at the seven principal markets during 1918 were 13,555,000 head, against 7,184,000 in 1914—nearly a doubling in five years. The Secretary of Agriculture in his 1918 report says that the number of milk cows has increased from 20,700,000 in 1914 to 23,350,000 in 1918; that other cattle increased from 35,900,000 to 43,500,000, and that the number of swine increased from 58,900,000 to 71,400,000.

Nor is there evidence of an abnormal increase in the spread between cattle on the hoof and dressed meat. In 1917, according to the report of Swift & Co., \$9.50 per hundred was paid for live cattle, and dressed meat sold at \$14.80—a difference of \$5.30 per hundred. In 1918, \$12.54 per hundred was paid for live cattle, while dressed meat sold for \$19.46—a difference of \$6.94. This is not more than might be expected from the rise in labor costs. Reckoned on percentages, the dressed meat price was 155 per cent of the live cattle price in 1917 and the same in 1918.

Germany's New White Book

THE German revelation this week relates to the panic that gripped the Great Headquarters during the closing weeks of the war when disaster trod the heels of preceding disaster.

A new White Book, containing 110 documents, has been published in Berlin, and it reveals a pitiable Ludendorff. As early as August 14, 1918, it broke on the assembled chiefs that they were beaten. They realized the mistake of the great offensive, the mistake of belittling America's intervention, the mistake of scattering



Thomas in Detroit News

And we have no lease

their forces. "In continuity," says the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*, "the documents read like a terrible novel, like a story of an awful awakening from years of befogged delusion and unjustified optimism."

The German generals ran to and fro. An agent of the Berlin foreign office soberly and ponderously reported that Ludendorff was suffering from an apparent collapse of his nervous system. Von Kühlmann, altho hooted in the Reichstag, was well informed when he declared Germany could hardly hope to win an affirmative victory. By October 1 the German war god was so shaken that he raced off to Berlin and demanded an immediate armistice. He was father of the document thrust before poor Max of Baden when that almost forgotten person arrived to become Chancellor. Then Ludendorff changed his mind and later in the month asked for a continuation of hostilities, and now has the impudence to contend that, except for the revolution at home, he would have established a new line eastward of the Rhine and protected Germany indefinitely.

The appearance of the new White Book and the controversy raging about its contents are calculated to raise hopes outside of Germany. The mere publication is proof that the new Government is interested in showing up the weakness and deceit of the old. The purpose is obviously to strike at and if possible destroy what remains of Hohenzollern myth and arrogant and ignorant Prussianism. It is in effect said, tho of course not directly, to the German people, that their woes are not due to the wickedness of their late enemies, but to the foolish wickedness of their late rulers. Here are blows at the root of the trouble. Let the German people, on their own motion, persuade themselves that they were lied to and misled, and the whole case against the Allies fails; and in honest German regret and disillusionment there is basis for reconciliation.

Another reflection arises from a perusal of the documents—namely, how not only Germany but the world was imposed on by German military theatricalism. The front was majestic, had about it the aspect of irresistible weight and mass. But it was merely lath painted to look like iron. There was no perfect working of a machine in the hands of diabolic genius. The German soldier was brave and intelligent, but the German generals were stupid, routine bureaucrats who sought to substitute system for judgment.



(C) Western Newspaper Union

Part of the so-called "Million Dollar Fire" at Colombey-les-Belles in France, in which it is charged that army airplanes worth a million dollars were ordered destroyed. An investigation of the

They lost the war at the Marne because they met an unanticipated condition. They were saved by a series of accidents—the failure of the Gallipoli expedition, which brought in Bulgaria and tied up 700,000 Entente soldiers; by the collapse of Russia; by the unnecessary break in the Italian line at Caporetto.

What the Germans deliberately planned failed—the attempt to envelop Paris, capture the Channel ports, to take Verdun, to divide the British and French armies, and to break England by the submarine blockade. And in every instance, except the last named, the Germans might have won. Yet for four years the world shook at the thought of the perfection of German military genius.

The Redemption of Hungary

THE downfall of the Bela Kun dictatorship in Hungary and the apparent glad willingness of the Hungarian masses to accept the change, moves the area disturbed by Bolshevism several hundred miles to the east.

Six months ago Germany was gravely threatened, but the danger is apparently now over. In Poland Bolshevik missionaries made great efforts, but their movement did not get control west of the Vilna. The Baltic provinces, including Esthonia, after more than a year of Bolshevism, are joyful over release. Finland, with her intelligent, thrifty people, has expelled the Russian Reds and suppressed her own, and, speaking generally, the Ukraine, altho disturbed by border wars, appears to be getting the upper hand of the disease.

The western frontier of Bolshevia now runs from near Petrograd south to the Black Sea, including only Great Russia. On the east it has crossed the Urals again and has driven back the Kolchak armies, but on the Black Sea and Caspian littorals it has lost a great stretch. Of the population of the old Russian Empire less than one-half is now ruled by the Bolsheviks. The progress is slow, but there is a steady narrowing circle, and unless something arises to bolster up the Lenin-Trotsky régime—such as opportunity to appeal to a Russian nationalism, which is antipodal to the international ideal—it is probable the end is not distant.

As to Hungary, there has been doubt as to the genuineness of the Bolshevik revolution there. Following the armistice and the separation from Austria, Count Karolyi, a liberal who has long labored for suffrage and agrarian reforms, became head of the government. But Karolyi, tho a liberal, is a strong Hungarian nationalist, and when it appeared that disputed areas were to be given to Czechoslovakia and others to Rumania, he was incensed. Having failed to induce the Entente powers to be easy on Hungary, he apparently conceived the idea,

in France, in which it is charged that army airplanes worth a million dollars were ordered destroyed. An investigation of the

if the country ostentatiously went Bolshevik, that a better nationalistic bargain could be driven. So power, with Karolyi's acquiescence if not with his contriving, was handed on a platter to Bela Kun, a cheap agitator of a familiar type.

Bela Kun, altho staging an alliance with Lenin, quickly showed he was more concerned as a Magyar patriot than as a proletarian leader. He did what he could to prevent the contraction of Hungary, and to do so kept the Hungarian army practically intact. He had reason for hope. The Entente obviously shrank from giving a mandate to Rumania, apparently fearing Rumania would demand a territorial price. But when the Rumanians, suddenly becoming active, crossed the Theiss River and advanced on Budapest, the pinchbeck dictator, unable to induce the Hungarians to fight, threw up the sponge. The new government is of moderate tendencies, tho socialistic, and seems agreeable to the Entente, tho it is stipulated that no government will be recognized which does not derive its powers from a constitutional convention democratically elected.

Whether Rumania is to be "compensated" is not disclosed—probably not. The theory of Paris is that the acquisition of Bessarabia by Rumania has operated to make archaic the treaty under which Rumania entered the war, by the terms of which Rumania was to have more of the Banat of Temesvar than she is entitled to on ethnic or strategical grounds. Bucharest bitterly complains of a breach of pledges, but in reply her greatly enlarged frontiers are pointed to. She will in any event be the most powerful of the Balkan states.

The revolution in Hungary has not been lacking in benefit. The great estates, which have been a great weakness of the country and whose rents have been a heavy burden on the industrious Magyar peasant, are in process of liquidation. The Hungarian nobility are not to live in their old baronial splendor, but peasant proprietors will furnish the foundation of a happier state. This change would doubtless have been effected without Bela Kun, for even the dispossessed practically conceded its necessity, but his rule perhaps hastened the reform.

Another Freedom of the Seas

SEAFARING is likely to come into its own again as a calling that can attract and hold ambitious young Americans, thanks to the substantial improvements in conditions of work for seamen that are already in effect on the strongly organized Pacific Coast, and that now, thru the marine strike settlement, are on the way to establishment in Atlantic and Gulf ports.

While eight hours has become the standard work day on land, sailors signing at Atlantic ports have been working, not nine or ten hours, but according to the

Who's Who This Week



Press illustrating

One of the highest flyers in the world is Major R. W. Schroeder, who set a new speed record for altitude by flying 137 miles an hour at a height of 18,400 feet. He used a biplane which was equipped with a 12 cylinder Liberty motor



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When he isn't fighting for the League of Nations, Senator Hitchcock takes a swing at the golf ball by way of relaxation. He is the leading Democrat on the side of the League in the Senate and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations



International & Am

Here's the man who wants to buy the railroads—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen



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The Mayor keeping the market in Newark, New Jersey, selling army surplus goods



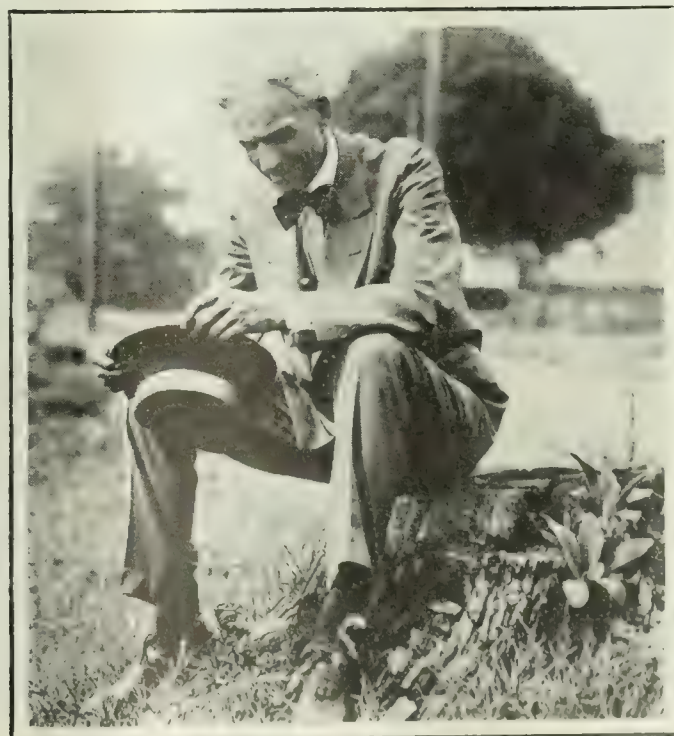
© Underwood

Bulgaria's new king—Boris, who succeeds the old King Ferdinand



Wide World

Mrs. Hohenzollern chatting at the gate of Amerongen where she lives in exile because her husband wanted to run the whole world



Caught in the act of thinking—the "ignorant idealist." Henry Ford, at Mount Clemens, Michigan, where his million-dollar libel suit against the *Chicago Tribune* is being tried

watch system that has obtained from time immemorial, "four hours off and four hours on," with a total working time of twelve hours, and broken rest between watches. "One voyage was enough for most Americans," said a sailor, succinctly. Now the three watch system, involving an eight-hour workday, is in effect for sailors on the Pacific Coast, and according to the agreement that is being drawn up for Atlantic and Gulf ports, vessels carrying more than six able seamen are to be operated on the three watch system, while working hours on other vessels are to be subject to further adjustment. Seamen are jubilant over this victory, placing it beside the enactment of the seamen's law three years ago as a step in their enfranchisement.

In addition, the strike settlement provides for substantial wage increases for all branches of the seamen's organization. Under the new schedule an ordinary seaman's wage will be \$65 a month, while an able seaman will get \$85. Firemen will receive \$90 and oilers \$95. Rates for cooks and stewards will range from \$70 to \$135, according to the grade. Maintenance is of course given in addition. Union preference, the other important demand, was waived by the seamen, but they exacted from the shipowners a promise that unrestricted permission would be given to union delegates to organize marine workers. This means, seamen believe, that they will be able to perfect their organization, which now includes about 60 per cent of Atlantic seamen, to a point practically of the closed shop, and that they will obtain progressively better conditions. The Shipping Board thru its recruiting service has been largely responsible for the steady rise during the last two years in the proportion of Americans in our merchant marine, so that it is estimated that 40 per cent of the sailors are now citizens, as against 10 per cent before the war; and it has led the way in granting the concessions which will keep these Americans in the merchant service.

Measuring a Millionth of an Inch

WHEN a St. Louis inventor devised a process for making steel blocks with a far truer surface than it had ever before been possible to give them, there was one thing that troubled him. He could not determine just how accurate his blocks were; for the errors—of course it was to be assumed that infinitesimal errors were there—were so very small

that no known means of measurement would detect them.

Now this meant that the blocks could not be put to work as master gages with their full measure of utility; so it was essential to find a way to check them. And when the question was put up to the bureau of Standards a way was found.

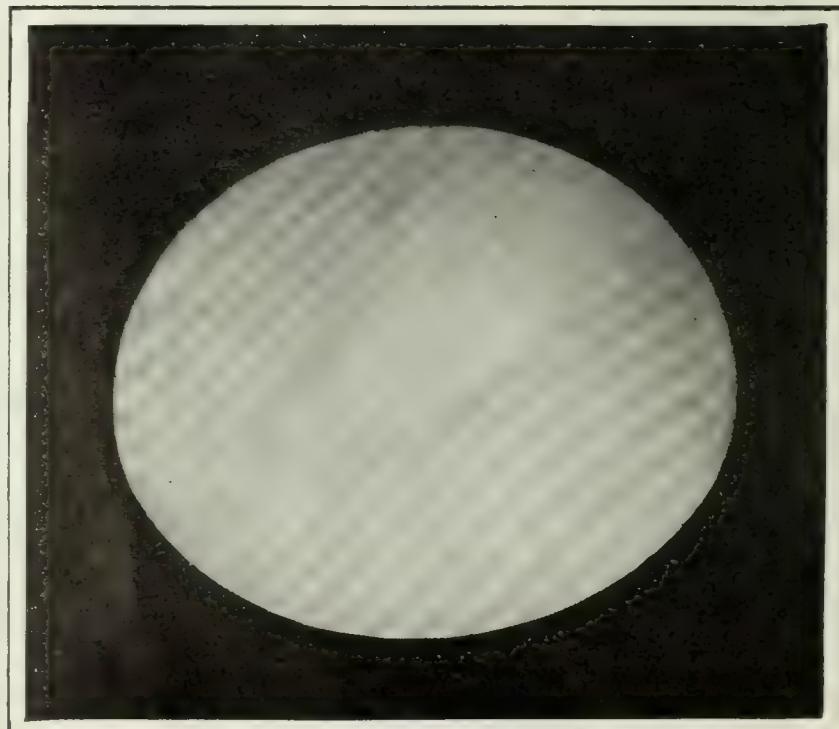
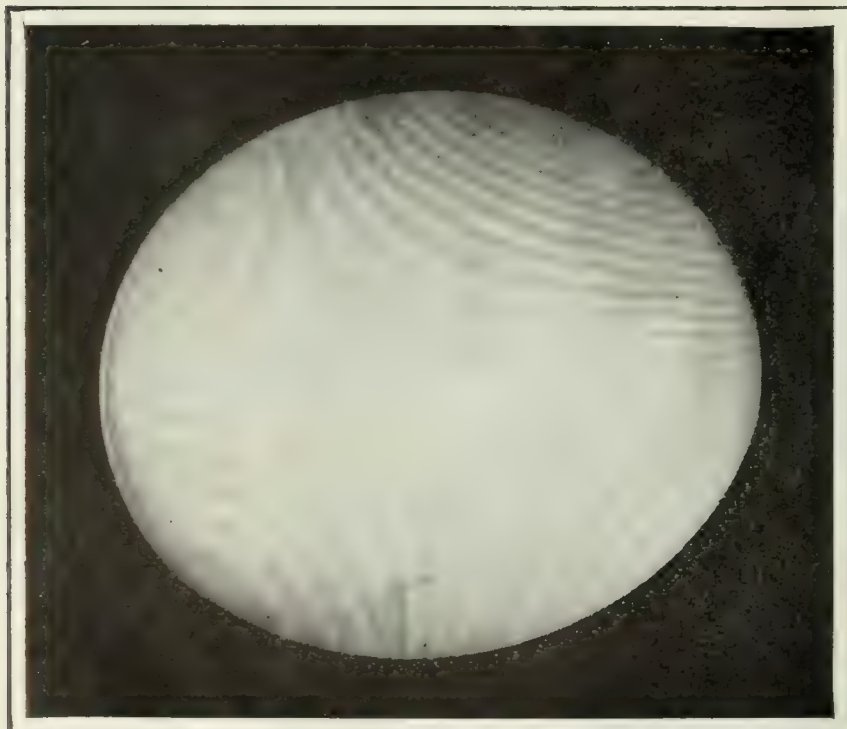
If you drop a pebble in a pond, a train of waves is started. If you drop several pebbles, you get several wave trains. Where these meet, the effect is a combined one. If two crests fall together, there is a correspondingly high crest; if a crest and a trough come together, they tend to destroy one another.

Now if you should succeed in forming two wave trains of identical wave-length (distance from crest to crest) and amplitude (depth of trough), and if you should then succeed in superposing one of these trains upon the other with crests matching crests, the result would be a whole new train of double amplitude—which means double intensity. But if in the piling-up process the crests paired off with the troughs, the two wave trains would cancel one another, and the result would be no wave motion at all.

Well, it occurred to the scientists in the Bureau of Standards that light is a wave motion, and that its wave length, never exceeding .00003 inch, is just about the smallest concrete reality that we know. So if we could find some means of applying light wave-lengths to the irregularities of an almost perfect surface, we should be able to measure these irregularities.

The interference phenomenon, which we have outlined for waves in water, offered the point of attack. But while interference occurs in light waves, ordinarily two beams of identical light are not in position to interfere. It was therefore necessary to fix up an apparatus that would make them interfere, and in a measure regulated by the contour of the surface to be tested.

Suppose we place a glass plate over our steel block and throw light down thru it. At the upper surface of the glass it is partly reflected and partly transmitted down thru the glass. As this transmitted fraction of the original beam falls *from within* upon the lower surface of the glass it is again partly reflected back into the glass and partly transmitted thru the thin sliver of air between glass and steel. Finally the portion thus transmitted is completely reflected from the steel, passing up thru the glass again. But at the point where



At the left is the contour map which the interference bands show when the surface of a steel block under inspection is not smooth. At the right is the pattern of a true steel surface as seen thru a glass interference screen able to detect error to a millionth of an inch.



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Perhaps a little child shall lead them in the Senate and the House. The demonstration that these New York youngsters held against paying a tax on ice cream cones and sodas was followed shortly by the passage of a resolution in the House of Representatives repealing the tax on ice cream and soft drinks

this last beam reënters the glass, it joins the reflected portion of another beam.

The two parts of this combined beam have not traveled the same distance. The part that went down to the steel has gone the further, by a distance twice the width of the space between glass and steel. If this part travels a whole number of wave-lengths further than the other, it comes out even so far as its phase is concerned; but if it travels an extra half wave-length beyond a whole number, it comes out with crests matching troughs. Whether interference or reinforcement occurs at a given point therefore depends upon whether the distance from glass to steel is there an odd or an even number of half wave-lengths. In the one case when we look down thru the glass we see a bright band; in the other case, a dark band, for where there is interference there is no effective light.

Now if the glass is true—and that can be regulated—the thickness of the air wedge at any point depends entirely upon the contour of the steel surface. Where the latter is true the wedge will be true; and the dark bands will be straight and equidistant. Where the steel is not flat, these bands will be crooked and unequally spaced. So they afford a contour map of the steel surface; the contour interval, the distance between successive lines on the map, is a half wave-length—with proper choice of light, .00001 inch. And that is not the limit; one can interpolate with the eye between the bands, estimating quite accurately to a tenth of a contour interval, or a millionth of an inch.

In the Hartford factory where this method is being used they tell how, a year or so ago, the manager came from the laboratory in high glee because a gage-block had been made with no error exceeding .00002 inch. The other day he threw a block on the floor in disgust because he could see, with his naked eye, that it was nowhere less than .000002 inch out of the way. The decimal point had been shoved forward one place, and he wouldn't have anything to do with such miserable work.

He was able to take this attitude because a better way of measuring had been devised. When all is said and done, you cannot produce work which is accurate beyond your ability to measure. That is why the commercial application of the light wave-length spells a big advance in precision manufacturing.

Fewer Super-Rich

IN 1916, on incomes accruing that year, 206 persons in the United States paid taxes on \$1,000,000 or more; in the same million-dollar class in 1917 were 141 persons—a decrease of 65. In the \$300,000 class the decrease was from 1293 for 1916 to 1015 for 1917.

The dividing line is between the \$50,000 and \$100,000 classes. Above this the number of persons in a class decreased; below the line they increased—the farther down the more rapidly. So it would appear that the very rich did not prosper from the war, for it is to be remembered that incomes are reckoned before the tax is deducted. The million-dollar men, with reported incomes aggregating \$306,835,914, paid \$109,424,999, or nearly 40 per cent, in income taxes.

The notion prevails that under all conditions the super-rich increase relatively faster than those lower in the wealth scale. Commissioner Roper's figures do not seem to support the idea. Counting the claims, not allowed as income deductions, the wealthy men of America gave a good account of themselves. The theory which forms the capital of one political party and is constantly preached by elements which boast that they are "intelligentsia," that is, that war is profitable to business and is promoted by rich profiteers, receives something of a blow.

But caution needs to be exercised when drawing conclusions from income tax data. All that is safe to deduce is that tendencies are revealed. Many special circumstances enter in to cloud natural inferences. And the report for 1917 probably presents exceptions.

The Railroad Brotherhoods' Plan

IT will be remembered that the railroads of the country were taken under Government control at the end of December, 1917, by presidential proclamation, which was followed in due course by congressional action. The President's action in assuming control of the roads was largely dictated by the possibility of trouble with the railroad employees. At that time it was felt that the unions had calmed down considerably when it was intimated that the plan for Government control might contain a feature in the nature of compulsory service by means of a draft clause. At any rate,



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The regular airplane passenger service from New York to Atlantic City starting on its first trip. It charges \$100 a passenger



Western Union

Le Jour de Gloire

The greatest Allied Victory parade was held in Paris on July 14, Bastille Day, the 130th anniversary of the French Revolution. Commanders and troops of all the victorious armies were in the line of march, which is shown in the photograph above just as Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre passed thru the Arc de Triomphe. In the right foreground is the gilded cenotaph symbolizing the heroic dead, which was moved aside to let the marchers pass, the dead thus being given the honor of leading the line of march, a characteristically French touch of poetry and understanding.

An American on the Peace Commission sends the following descriptions of the "Big Parade" to *The Independent*: At the Rond Point hundreds of German cannon were tumbled together and surmounted by enormous gilded cocks. The bird of France, you see, symbolically trampling on all the rusty remnants of the military strength and pride of Germany. The effect was amazingly striking. Indeed, everything was done with inimitable art. American enterprize might have provided seats for more spectators or arranged a more sumptuous and expensive display, but I think that no nation but France could have tinged everything with artistic meaning. The French knew that the eye grew tired with sameness, especially in a long military parade, and so deliberately cut it down to the absolute minimum. Of France's allies, the Great Powers and Belgium were allowed one battalion apiece; the small powers one company apiece. Each of the French corps was represented by a very small number of carefully culled veterans



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The honor of leading the entire parade, after the two Marshals of France, was given to the Americans. That is what France thinks of us. Our men were a composite "crack regiment," chosen out of all the A. E. F. In regulation khaki with dark greenish-brown helmets; faces, bodies, rifles all set at a precise angle, they moved with the precision of machinery. Such rigid perfection of marching, of turning a curve, of making salute was not found in any other contingent.

The Belgian troops (right) were short, stuggy men in heavy winter overcoats of brown, carrying the banners of the war. They lacked the stature and military bearing of the Americans but they had a tough and resistant look about them that was impressive in a different way. Most of them, like the French poilus, were no longer boys but bearded men, husbands and fathers, and you remember Kipling—

"The bachelor 'e fights for one,
As jolly as can be,
But the married man don't call it fun
Because 'e fights for three—
For 'im and 'er and it—"



As the Great Parade Filed By



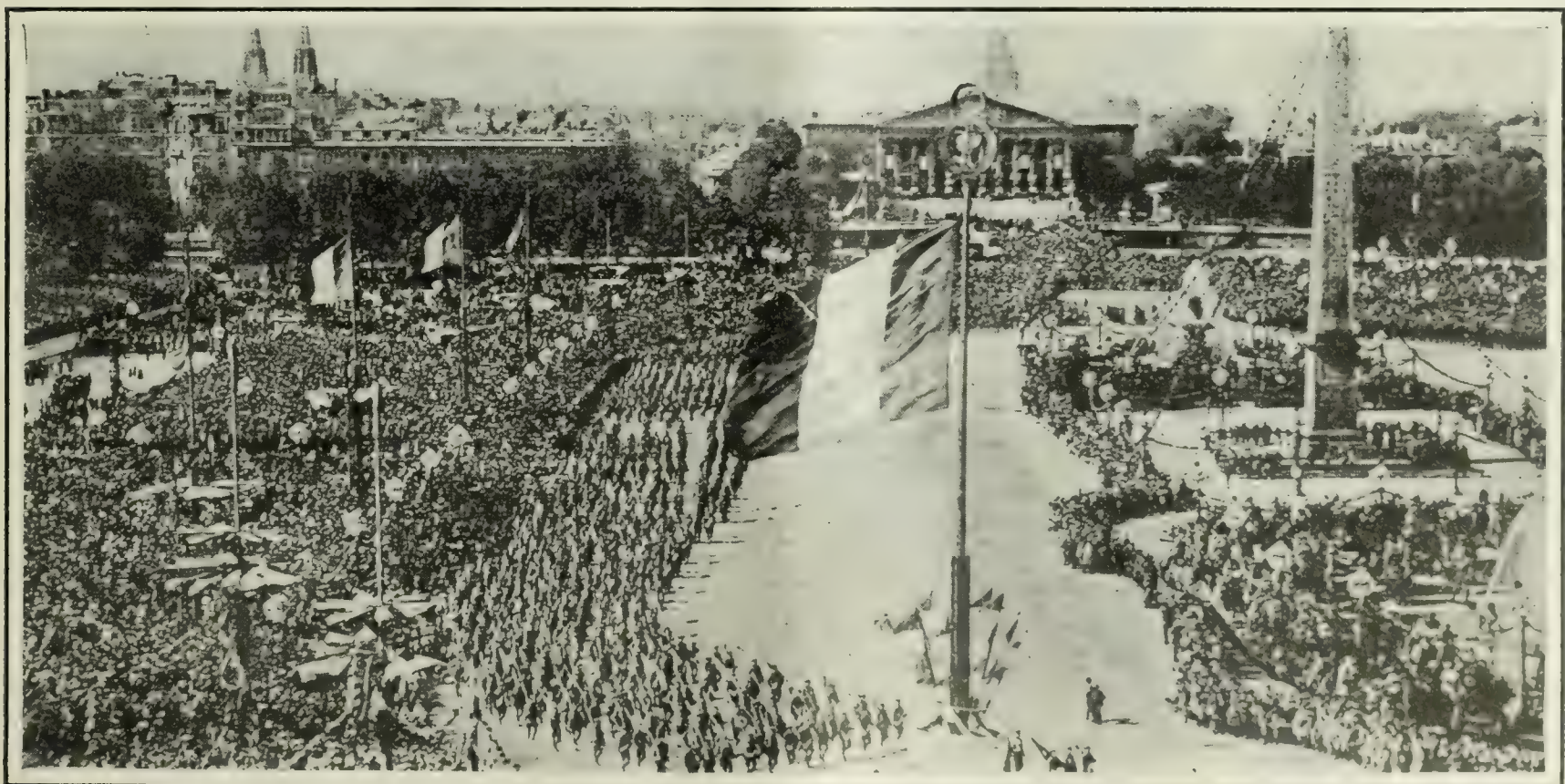
The two best known military figures since the death of Napoleon: Marshal Foch, with keen, granite face; high, ascetic forehead; erect, military carriage; sitting his horse like an equestrian statue—the incarnation of all that is best in Catholic, aristocratic France; the chevalier par excellence. Marshal Joffre, better known as "Papa"; sitting his horse like a pillow on a rail; a big, plump, jolly man with big, plump, jolly mustaches—the incarnation of bourgeois and peasant France; the common sense, laughter and shrewdness of the democratic Republic. The combination of these two won the war



General Haig leading the British Tommies and colonials. The British march with more regularity than the French or Belgians but in looser, more wavy ranks than the Americans



General Pershing, the most soldierly looking figure alive



With characteristic politeness, the French let their guests go first. Then twenty corps of poilus—skeleton corps doubtless, but with all the generals, all the old battle flags, and all the enthusiasm which a corps could muster. The poilus wore the familiar beautiful horizon-blue, the most artistic of uniforms in color but cut so as to accentuate the short and stocky frame of the French infantryman. The soldiers did not show the stiffness of parade. They were among the "home folks," and they exchanged looks and smiles with the crowd in a delightfully informal fashion. Even the generals would salute the crowd—or certain persons in it



© International Film

Two incidents of the race riots in Chicago. At the left a negro family, under police protection, moving with part of their possessions from the semi-white district in which they live. At the right a negro home after a visit from a crowd of whites



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the unions acquiesced and whatever agreement or understanding there may have been, it is certain that as between the security holders and the employees, the latter got the better deal under Government control. No difficulty seems to have been experienced in obtaining generous increases in wages. And the end is only reached as the leaders finally realize that as wages increase, the cost of living rises in proportion, so that the worker does not really profit by the periodical advances in wages.

The Administration, the public, the railroad men and the security owners seem to be in accord that the experiment of Government-run railroads has not worked. At best, Government control must be regarded as a war emergency and the loss be swallowed cheerfully. Several plans have been proposed for the readjustment of the problem, but each has a special interest in mind. Perhaps out of the various plans one will be evolved which will be fair to all. If we could evolve some plan whereby every railroad in the country would be merged into one consolidated corporation, to be realized by the exchange of present securities for bonds and stocks of the new corporation, not one dollar of public money would be required for the purchase of the railroads. Thus the objections that funds to further such a plan are unavailable would be exploded. The real difficulty becomes not one of finance but of efficient operation and the elimination of partizan politics.

The four brotherhoods of railroad employees are now joining in a demand that the Government own and operate the railroads on a profit-sharing basis with the employees. The brotherhoods' plan was drawn up by Glenn E. Plumb and provides substantially as follows: (1) Purchase by the Government on valuation as determined finally by the courts; (2) operation by a directorate of fifteen, five to be chosen by the President to represent the public, five to be elected by the operating officials and five by the classified employees; (3) equal division of surplus, after paying fixed charges and operating costs, between the public and the employees; (4) automatic reduction of rates when the employees' share of surplus is more than 5 per cent of gross operating revenue; (5) regional operation as a unified system; (6) building of extensions at expense of the communities benefited, in proportion to the benefit.

The plan is not merely submitted for discussion; the railroad men say that the plan will be made an issue of the 1920 campaign. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Engineers, has said that they are going far enough to win the fight and they are going to win.

He stated that within sixty days a million constituents were going to write their representatives in Congress in favor of the plan. Furthermore, the men are demanding not only Government ownership of the railroads but the democratization or nationalization of all basic industries such as mines, steel mills, packing industries and other enterprises of a national character.

It is generally realized that the trend of official thought at Washington has been well disposed toward the nationalization or democratization of industry. The plan to extend governmental control of the railroads for five years, as proposed by Mr. McAdoo, was probably meant to give the Government an opportunity to solve the problem of railroad operation and permit the Government to become solidly entrenched in the enterprise with a view to assuring actual ownership when feasible. However, the Government's administration of the railroads since January, 1918, has not been a success, largely due of course to the magnitude of the problems which confronted those in control. Practically all sides seem to be in agreement as to this, altho the railroad employees do not seem to be frightened by the problems now confronting the railroads. Whether they have any official encouragement or not, no one is in a position to affirm at this time. With the demands of the brotherhoods being made a political issue now or in 1920, the seriousness of the question becomes apparent. And so the railroad problem becomes more and more complex.

Drama and Race Relations

THE theater has been used by more than one great national and international movement to spread ideas, to overcome ignorance and prejudice, to interpret sympathetically a misunderstood type or class. A great national enterprise to bring the American negro closer to his white fellow citizens by presenting him as he is, with his virtues and defects, his aspirations and levities, would be most opportune at the present time. Such an enterprise is actually under way. Of course, there have long been in operation "colored" theaters in every part of the United States—including moving picture and vaudeville houses, there are hundreds of them—but they are nearly all of a seating capacity of less than one thousand and, anyhow, do not cultivate serious drama. A new chain of negro theaters, to provide entertainments of all kinds, including those of a more ambitious nature, is being formed under the management of Lester A. Walton, managing editor of

the *New York Age*, a progressive negro newspaper.

Large theaters in Chicago, Washington, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Cincinnati, Louisville are included in the first circuit planned for the fall, and the purchase of suitable premises in some of the large southern cities, notably New Orleans and Atlanta, is contemplated by the syndicate. In Philadelphia, E. C. Brown, a colored banker, is president of a company which is building a \$375,000 house of 1600 seats two blocks from the Shubert Theater. Mr. Brown is also financially interested in a corporation that has recently signed a lease for a theater at 131st street and Seventh avenue, New York City, and is backing the Lafayette Players, perhaps the best known dramatic organization of negroes in this country. Both at the Philadelphia and New York houses schools of dramatic art are to be opened, and in connection with the latter, there will be an agency to book colored plays and "acts" for negro theaters thruout the country.

About the general purpose of the national undertaking, Mr. Walton says:

While there is a commercial side to our venture, it is also our aim to raise the status of the negro actor and to produce plays dealing with negro life—negro life as we know it and not as many white writers would have the public understand it to be. The average white person usually studies the negro question from afar, and for this reason the question is a complex one. White people seldom visit our homes or churches and are prone to accept incorrect and prejudicial views as authoritative.

The promoters of this great enterprise further believe that it is a mistake first to present new negro plays to the general public in "white" houses; they should take their root in "colored" houses and there find a natural development. In that way, managers of white as well as negro theaters would be able to choose for production plays that really appeal to the average negro and therefore may be taken to represent sentiments and artistic standards which he appreciates rather than the fake product of men who, tho colored, are really out of touch with their race. Another, and to the promoters perhaps more important, motive for the enterprise is the aim to provide self-respecting negroes with accommodation and superior entertainment in places where they are not likely to experience the humiliating experience of being "Jim Crowed" and where they will not have their evening spoiled by discrimination of any kind.

"Mandatories"

WHILE the President is at Washington, engrossed with domestic problems, Colonel House, in a spirit of enlightened liberalism is working quietly to clear up matters postponed and left undetermined when the President returned to the United States.

In collaboration with Milner, representing Great Britain; M. Simon, representing France, and Chinda, representing Japan, Colonel House has been laboring on the "mandatory" problem—that is, on what is to be done with respect to territories taken from the defeated powers, but not assigned to any particular nation as an integral part.

The Covenant, Article XXII, says with respect to regions not left under their former sovereignty, but populated by those not yet able to stand by themselves, that they be administered for the benefit of their inhabitants by the League. Then it is said:

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations which, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical posi-

tion, can best undertake this responsibility, and which are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories of the League."

Bearing on the same question, Article CXIX of the treaty with Germany provides:

"Germany renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions."

Now the cynical have not been deceived by the fol-de-rol about "mandatories." They have seen thru the disguise and beheld that it was but a screen to gross annexation. We have pictures of the imperialists shutting ports, exploiting natives and committing all the offenses ascribed to nationalistic trade expansionists, with their motives leading on to new wars.

But Colonel House and his associates do not seem to understand their duties thus.

Three classes of League dependencies are sketched—"A," "B" and "C." As to the latter two the scheme seems practically complete. It is provided, wonderful to relate, that the power accepting the mandate is to set up no protective tariff or economic barrier of any kind, and that traders of all nations are to be admitted on equal terms. The granting of exclusive concessions and all exploiting of the natives is strictly forbidden. These rules are to apply to the former German colonies in Africa and in the Pacific—class "C" being former parts of Turkey where there is to be autonomy and the mandatory is to be chiefly an advising and helping friend.

Instead of a wish to get mandates there is a noticeable holding back, particularly with respect to Turkey. The ravenous imperialists whose tricks and manners are so well known in radical circles show no disposition to grab. Strange. So strange that one is almost driven to conclude that the beaters of the tom-tom are wrong who know in advance that the big nations are monsters which seek to cover up their hypocrisy by false pretenses.



New York Amsterdam News

"How about your own doorstep, Uncle?"—a comment from a negro publication after the race riots in Washington and Chicago



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A Berlin mob hungry enough to raid this delicatessen store did considerable damage before soldiers with rifles came to the rescue

Accidents in Shop and Street

WE are so often told about the methods of social advance and betterment which we have yet to learn from Great Britain that it is quite a relief to find that there is one thing in which the British desire to imitate us. The other day there was formed in London the British Industrial Safety First Association for the purpose of applying American methods of education in the reduction of industrial accidents which, thru the influx of large numbers of inexperienced workers, have much increased during the war. English statistics show that from 60 to 80 per cent of these accidents are preventable, provided employers and workpeople know how and practise what they know. Committees are to be established in the different plants to study the causes of

accidents and to scheme means of preventing their repetition. Lord Leverhulme, the soap king and advocate of the six-hour working day, is the president of the organization; and among the vice-presidents are Sir A. Geddes and Sir V. Caillard, of Vickers, Ltd., while labor is represented by Clynes and Appleton.

In the United States, the most recent statistics of accidents are most encouraging. A report of the Department of Labor on the safety movement in the iron and steel industry from 1907 to 1917 shows a reduction in the number of injuries and deaths from industrial accidents by two-thirds! Still, an accident rate of 81 per thousand in 1917 is considered too high and is explained by the large number of new hands employed that year.

Including only those who when the census was taken had been at work six months or less, the rate was 111 per thousand; while those employed over ten years had only eight and a half accidents per thousand. That, however, is neither here nor there, since many of the older employees may have been foremen or in other non-operative occupations while an abnormal

proportion of the newcomers may have been engaged in the more dangerous processes.

The experts of the Department of Labor believe that with better instruction of green hands and more investment in safety appliances the average rate of injuries in shop and street can be further reduced in a substantial manner.

The Black Man

By Harry Kemp

I am the Black Man; full of grievous oppressions am I;
The whip of the Pyramid-BUILDER streaked red my quivering thigh
As low I stooped at the tackle, and thought, but dared not reply.

Athens took me and smote me, Rome broke into my Kraal;
The nations that fought for freedom gladly made me their thrall,
With cutlass and scourge and cudgel they taught me to fetch and haul.

Enslaved by a hundred nations, broken, enduring and dumb,
Staggering down the ages, laden with burdens, I've come
A servitor at the Banquet where men have tossed me a crumb.

The White Man strove for his freedom, grappling on land and sea,
The Cry of every People grew the cry for liberty—
Yea this was the Cry of the Peoples—who made a slave of me!..

Over the waters they bore me to gain them profit in gold,
With the sun and the stars rebuking, in the pestilent Slaver's hold:
And they stood me, nude, in the markets, to be sold as cattle are sold...

O, God of the White Man, Father, that I have taken as mine,
Look down upon me, Jehovah, this poor black creature of thine—
Must I call in vain upon Thee? Must I look in vain for a sign?..

For, now that they've given me Freedom, I inherit a greater ill:
The Fathers, they struck my shackles, but the Sons, they harry and kill,
And they make me a slave to murder, though I'm no more slave to the thill!

America's Duty in Turkey

An Editorial

By Talcott Williams

SOME appalling catastrophe in Turkey may in any morning's newspaper show that the wreck of races has begun. Once massacre commences all the Armenians may be wiped out. The Nestorian on the border between Persia and Turkey may pass from the pages of history. The islets of Greeks left here and there in Asiatic Turkey, in Trebizond, in Samsun, in villages that straggle in from the coast of the Black Sea or dot with ancient names Asia Minor, or even the small Christian population, speaking Arabic, in northern Syria or Mesopotamia may all, or one and another, be in one red burial blent.

Asiatic Turkey is Moslem. Of its population speaking some score of tongues and dialects, not over one-fourth are Christian. These various Christian races are seamed and divided, ramifying in and among the three great divisions of Mohammedans. In Asia Minor there are Turkish-speaking peoples at least 6,000,000 strong, perhaps 8,000,000. In the plateau which makes northeastern Turkey, usually called "Armenia," the Armenians are, taking all the region, outnumbered two to one. Over much of the area they are exceeded three or four to one by Kurds and cognate races, nomad, village and city. Dwelling South of the Taurus Mountains is a population speaking Arabic, once Greek, Arab, Assyrian, Chaldean and half a dozen races more, in which the Christian inhabitants are outnumbered five to one. Even Palestine has a majority of Moslems.

Greek and Armenian figure in the American imagining of the Ottoman Empire in Asia as covering broad tracts, rightly theirs and inhabiting them in continuous masses which armed and bloodthirsty Turks and Kurds ravage and massacre. Only in small patches is there a Christian majority in any part of Asiatic Turkey. In Smyrna and its province or vilayet, the Greek official estimates claim only a small majority. In the area claimed by Greece, the Turkish population is twice the Greek. In certain districts in northeastern Turkey, in definite regions like the Amanus Mountains, now claimed and apparently occupied by France, the Armenians are in a majority. Hadjin is the only city of which this is true. Much the larger share of Armenians and Greeks in Asiatic Turkey, even before the terrible massacres of the past four years, lived in cities and regions, a minority of Christians facing a majority of Moslems. For forty years Moslems have been pouring into these regions. Circassians for fifty years have been entering the region a majority of its inhabitants call Kurdistan, to which a minority give its historical name of "Armenia." Circassians and Kurds have overflowed since my boyhood into regions I knew as empty, with the black tents of nomads or a few villages part Armenian, part Kurd. Every assertion of Christian supremacy in the Balkans, every extension of Serbia or Greece has sent a flood of Moslems into Asia Minor, unwilling to endure the administration and sometimes the oppression of these Christian governments.

In the last sixty years there has been an emigration of Armenians and other Christian races from Asiatic Turkey and an immigration of Moslems. The Christian races of Asiatic Turkey, the Armenians and Greeks leading, have made steady progress in trade, wealth, education and intelligence. In many quarters they have grown in population, but not in all. The Moslem has lost in wealth, trade and position, grown less in popu-

lation in some quarters and in others gained. No census exists. Estimates vary. Each race magnifies its claims. In Greece there is a compact, highly organized body of 3,000,000 Hellenes, who feel the time has come to pour into the western edge of Asia Minor and drive out the Turks, creating Greek majorities. The first occupation to this end at Smyrna was accompanied by the massacre of Turks, men, women and children, which the English Government and the other powers are investigating. This massacre, closely following Turkish models and the not unnatural revenge of the previous massacre of Greeks by Turks, has brought a Turkish army into the field, and checked the Greek advance; and woe-worth the Greek village the Turks occupy or the Turkish district Greek troops seize. No race under these conditions abstains from massacre. Call Negro or Indian to the stand, if you wish to know our failings. Serb, Bulgar, Hellene, Turk, Kurd, Armenian all, as their opportunity and exasperation came, have been guilty of the same "atrocities." Put the Fellahin of Egypt on the stand, if you wish to learn what can be done under the English flag this year.

As the Greeks are pressing in from the west into Asia Minor, so about 1,000,000 Armenians northeast of Turkey in Russia, many once under the Turkish yoke, have armed, organized a "Republic of Armenia" on the flanks of the Caucasus, and are invading Turkey, driving out the Kurd and installing Armenian refugees in territory from which they fled before massacre. Turkish soldiery and Kurdish irregulars are resisting. Tartars, Turks and Circassians, all Moslem, are gathering on the rear of these Armenian forces, which expected arms from the Allies and has not received them. As these attacks, Greeks in the west and Armenians in the east, gather and grow strong the entire Moslem population between looks on surviving Armenians, Greeks and other Christians, some spared, some untouched in regions better governed, some refugees wandering back full of hope, after the armistice, to their old homes, thanks to American relief, Islam wondering if the easiest way to solve the Greek, Armenian and other "problems" is not to end the problem once and for all by a clean sweep.

When the armistice came eight months ago, Turkish rule collapsed. A relatively small force could have occupied the empire and brought order, disarmed the populations and began a new administration. Delay at Paris came. Delay at Washington followed. The treaty with the Ottoman Government, still legally in existence, has not yet been drawn. The Allies are cutting up the living carcass, never a wise step. A new peril halts England, France and Italy. The English Labor party opposes sending any troops to Turkey. The labor leaders have already forced withdrawal from Russia. The French fleet mutinied in the Black Sea. It is doubtful if the French Government is free to use in any number, either troops or fleet, in Turkey. The Italian Socialists have delayed the progress of Italy in the Balkans. No army in Europe can any longer be trusted for aggressive action in mere conquest. English operations in Persia, the Caspian, at Baku and Batoum and in southern Turkey generally are only possible by using Moslem, Sikh, Ghurka and some Hindu troops from India. Two English regiments mutinied at going to India two months ago and gone they have not. Lloyd George, Clemenceau

and Nitti can no longer force matters in the Near East as European governments once could. Troops and fleets may at any moment fail them.

The Moslem majority, when it once is conscious of this, may break out in any direction. The world may see the same disorganization, massacre and whelming wreck of races in Turkey already witnessed in Russia.

In Asiatic Turkey famine is everywhere near. All draft cattle, horses and oxen, cows, sheep and goats were swept away in the war. Fruit and olive trees and such wood as is left were cut and burned for the railroads. Seed corn and plows are lacking. Labor is scarce. As the Turkish army broke up, wandering soldiers turned banditti. So far some order remains, because men await action, but delay daily brings explosion near.

The United States alone can bring peace to these Bible lands on which American relief has been lavished, saving the lives of millions of helpless men, women and children. Our missions, our colleges and our hospitals have now been in Turkey for a hundred years. The American alone is trusted. He is known for works of faith, education and healing. Moslem and Christian alike would welcome American action. Our Government has sought no conquest, protected no concessions and aided no exploitation. We have the administrators. We have shown the world in the Philippines how we can develop self-government. Our credit would render easy the rehabilitation of Turkey and its undeveloped resources would render the operation secure. A minimum

of force under our flag would bring a maximum of security.

The method for all this exists in the organization of a corporation whose shares were held by the United States on the lines of those used as the arm of our Government in shipbuilding and for other ends during the war. No land in our day has been in such need as Turkey today. No people has ever had offered such an opportunity to serve humanity as America today.

Let Turkey go the way of Russia, massacre following massacre, and the disorder would strain and break the credits of Europe. Our own credits would follow. If collapse be not checked, none can tell where financial ruin would cease.

Either a peaceful American protectorate now for Asiatic Turkey, without resistance by any race in the empire, or worse will go to worse and our prosperity will stop for lack of markets for our manufactures. Russia is no longer the old market and grows uncertain with every month. Europe from the Vistula to the Rhine wants food, but has no goods to sell as yet. The Turkish area shows no recovery. China every year is in worse disorder. England, France and Italy need much and have little to pay.

Can there be a wiser step than to begin upbuilding in the East Mediterranean, even if this began only with the part of the Turkish Empire not yet occupied, Asia Minor and Armenia? If this duty be refused, worse will follow and in the end we shall have to act to prevent all credits from falling and failing.

What the Economic Crisis Calls For

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

IT is unfortunate that few men in American public life have any real mastery of economic principles or much acquaintance with economic history. The crisis which the nation faces in its economic life cannot be met by the expedients that Congress is wasting its time upon. They all have been tried by the commercial nations, and all have ended as often as tried in disappointment, or worse. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" was written a century and a half ago, but its essential teachings are as true today as they were when first promulgated. It would be a mercy to mankind if Congress would take a week off to study them.

Prices cannot be lowered by price fixing or by bounties. These policies are economic quack medicines that doctor symptoms without touching causes, and in the end they aggravate distress. Monopolistic control can be dealt with by legislation, and it ought to be, but within the competitive field nothing but free and abundant production can increase the supply of useful commodities, including the necessities of life, and nothing but abundant supply and untrammelled marketing can reach the profiteer.

Monopoly and profiteering can force up particular prices, but they cannot alter the general price level. That level is determined by the amount of money in the world and by its functioning, which in practise means the rapidity of its circulation. The money of the world at the present time, including gold and paper, is enormously inflated. Human memory is short, and most people already have forgotten that prices had been steadily rising for ten years before the European war began in 1914. The chief factor in money expansion at that time

was a phenomenal increase in the world's supply of gold. The consequences were, in every particular, similar (but on a larger scale) to the consequences of the increase of gold after 1849. If the ratio of the gold supply to the total production of goods shall remain practically unchanged, high prices will continue. The chances are that it will, but the paper inflation can be contracted, as it was in America after the Civil War, and the effect upon prices will probably be appreciable.

The two factors, then, in our economic crisis, which is also a world crisis, are, the money supply (including under the technical word "supply" not only quantity of circulating medium but also its velocity of circulation or functioning) and the production of useful commodities. The money supply determines a general price level; the production of commodities determines our real satisfactions, that is to say, what we get for our toil. These phenomena are by no means identical, and abundant production is immensely more important than the price level. The world can be prosperous, or it can be poor, at any price level, high or low.

Abundant production is possible only if we have abundant capital in effective concrete forms of agricultural land well cared for, perfected machinery and efficient means of transportation, and if, also, we work energetically in an organized way and avoid waste. All wanton destruction, including sabotage, all waste, all interruptions of industrial activity, and of transportation make the world poorer, deprive millions of men of comforts and hundreds of thousands of adequate subsistence.

The war has destroyed more capital than the whole

world possessed a hundred years ago, and the interruptions of industry with attendant wastes incidental to the quarrels between employers and wage earners which have followed in the wake of war, are producing consequences of inevitable deprivation and suffering. These things can be remedied only by bringing about good working relations between labor and capital, and by augmenting the world's supply of capital. To talk about a six-hour day in a crisis of this magnitude is to chatter imbecility.

While the general price level as determined by the supply of money is not an important matter when once it is established and our economic relations are adjusted to it, changes of price level are calamitous to precisely those elements of the population that are most deserving but who nevertheless are the last ones to be considered in current discussion or in legislation.

Honest people who pay their debts, prudent people who try to provide for the future, and intellectual people who spend their lives perhaps quixotically in trying to save their fellow men from courses of folly, are inevitably great sufferers from price fluctuations. Gam-

blers, speculators and profiteers reap immense fortunes.

It is not creditable to a civilized world that it has not yet taken this matter in hand. For there is no need of any considerable change in the general level of prices from decade to decade or from century to century. The general price level can be controlled by controlling the world's supply of money. This all competent economists have long recognized and proclaimed. The control could be established only thru international action, but that is theoretically possible and should become a practical fact. The mining of the precious metals should be taken absolutely and forever out of private hands and the annual increase should be fixed by international action. Paper circulation should everywhere be brought under international control.

The League of Nations will provide the adequate machinery for stabilizing prices thruout the world. The performance of this duty should be one of the primary and chief functions of the League in times of peace; and by intelligently performing it the League would probably take one of the most important steps towards preventing war.

Editorially Speaking

President Roosevelt "took the Isthmus," and now after all these years the Senate has before it a treaty to pay to Colombia a quit claim of \$25,000,000 for the transaction. If the Senate refuses to ratify this treaty, the very least it can honorably do will be to cease throwing stones at Japan on account of Shantung. Those who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds.

The prohibition enforcement bill passed the House after three weeks of debate by a good margin. The opponents of prohibition would have us believe that the bill is sheer brutal tyranny, imposed on the country by fanatics and the Anti-Saloon League. But when did any one ever see a big majority of members of Congress obstinately in favor of something that the country did not want? Congressmen know which side their political bread is buttered on.

It would seem as tho all the Irishmen in Ireland and all the Irishmen in America are vocal against the League of Nations.

But without a League of Nations there is not the ghost of a chance that England would ever let Ireland set herself up as an independent state with power to make alliances with England's enemies, etc. The only hope of a free Ireland is under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations is the greatest friend of the small nations.

They do things differently in Britain. General Haig and Admiral Beatty are both going to be made earls, and each gets in addition a \$500,000 cash bonus.

The United States permits General Pershing and Admiral Sims to retain their present rank and the thanks of Congress are thrown in to boot.

But if we cannot do anything for our heroes commensurate with their services, at least we ought to honor in some fitting way the great Marshal of France under whose military genius our two million troops fought. Congress offered General Lafayette a tract of land at the end of the Revolutionary War. At least we

should offer Marshal Foch something more substantial than a medal or an engrossed sheepskin.

Great Britain is still considering whom to send to Washington as her next Ambassador to the United States. If we are permitted to make a suggestion we should say send us anybody but a professional diplomat of the old school or a nobleman whose only claim to nobility is his title.

Americans have no use for the fuss and feathers of diplomatic punctilio, and on general principles they dearly hate a lord.

No diplomat ever came to Washington who had more influence with us than James Bryce. Why? Because he knew us better than most of us knew ourselves, he liked us and he was a real democrat.

Why should not Britain send us a man of the type of Gilbert Murray, Arthur J. Balfour, H. G. Wells, J. H. Thomas, Bonar Law, or General Smuts. Any one of these would make a lasting impression on our people.

The general apology for the Covenant which most of its supporters find it necessary to make.—*New York Sun*.

The Independent has never made any apologies, general or otherwise, for an instrument that when adopted and carried out in good faith will prevent Germany from conquering her neighbors, compel her to make restitution for her crimes, safeguard new republics, outlaw war, set up a League of Nations with machinery for settling international disputes, reduce armaments, exert economic pressure against law-breaking nations, recognize the Monroe Doctrine, abolish secret diplomacy, maintain sex equality, improve labor conditions, guard the welfare of backward nations, prevent disease, promote health, and internationalize science.

Any instrument that accomplishes these things and at the same time does not limit national sovereignty or preserve the status quo, or prohibit revolution of oppressed minorities, or interfere with domestic questions, or violate the American Constitution, or compel the United States to act at the behest of an adverse majority, is an instrument that needs no "general apology" from us or anybody else.

From Bayonets to Books

By Secretary Baker

Reported by Donald Wilhelm from the Secretary of War's Speech in New York

WHEN Marshal Joffre was in this country in May, very soon after the United States entered the war, we had, in my office, a very long and confidential conversation with regard to America's participation in the world war. Marshal Joffre urged strongly that we form immediately a single division of troops and send them to France to stimulate the flagging spirits of the French and our allies.

Shortly before, the French had undertaken a great offensive. It had failed, with a tremendous and disheartening loss of life. And Marshal Joffre felt that nothing would serve to revive the flagging morale more than the appearance of American soldiers at the front. He urged that we should form a large army, a great army, with the expectation of participating ultimately in great force on the western front. He assured us that a French port would be placed at our disposal exclusively; that it would be adequate for our work for a very long time, more than adequate to land the single American division and its supplies, tho perhaps not adequate for our great army when it came, for, he said, "When your great army comes, you will have 400,000, perhaps as many as 500,000 men, and then you will have to have more port facilities for them."

Now, as it turned out, we did occupy this port exclusively, but our force occupying it was, as compared to our army as a whole, so insignificant that mention of it does not appear in our weekly reports. It became quite forgotten. Brest, of course, was the port where we landed most of our men; Bordeaux the place where we landed most of our freight and cargo; and St. Nazaire the port of second-most importance. Indeed, we absorbed the entire French coast on the Bay of Biscay. In the month of June, 1918, alone, we transported nearly as many men as the marshal had expected us to put in our army as the maximum of his great expectation, and when, at last the armistice was signed, we had in France far more than 2,000,000 men and our casualties

on the western front alone had been nearly as great in number as the maximum expectation of the marshal for our entire army.

When the armistice was signed the 2,000,000 men in France were confronted with very uncertain modes and quantities of transportation to return them to this country. Accordingly the problem that the general command over there faced was affording means of keeping idle soldiers from becoming discontented soldiers. At the outset the answer of practically every commanding general to this challenge was to drill his men until they were so tired that they couldn't think of anything else. They got the men out before daylight, gave them breakfast, started to drill them, and continued drilling them until they nearly fell in their tracks. Finally, the boys themselves gave the answer. "We don't want to drill," they said, "The war is over. We want education."

Then Anson Phelps Stokes, at Yale, made the suggestion that the Y. M. C. A. might effect a very wide educational opportunity among the soldiers.

This campaign was not carried very far, for it was found to be quite beyond the financial power of the Y. M. C. A. to carry the thing out. The army stepped in, and when I was in France I saw the astonishing result. There was at Beaune—that is, there was until only the other day—a university, the American Expeditionary Forces University, which had 11,000 students selected from all the divisions of the forces in France. There were eleven full-fledged colleges in this university—divinity, law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, the arts—the plastic arts, drawing, painting, things of that sort—music, sciences, even astronomy. And stranger still, all these and other courses were taught, not only by officers but by enlisted men, as well as by educational experts from this country who went to France to assist in the teaching. I went into room after room in these temporary shacks—they were shacks, there were no elaborate buildings, none of the paraphernalia of a great university—and found a blackboard and a little platform, and on that platform a private, a doughboy, teaching integral calculus, say, to a class of fifteen or twenty men, of whom two or three were majors, some were captains, some lieutenants, some corporals, some sergeants, some doughboys. There was no military hierarchy. There was no aristocracy set apart and based upon rank—only every manifestation of instant reversion from military occupations, from the artificial hierarchy of rank into the natural hierarchy of superiority of intelligence and intellect.

And that inspiring university was only the core of the apple! One of its colleges was a normal school to which men were sent from any or all the divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces, where they took a brief course, then went back to their divisions and assembled all the men who could not be spared from the divisions who wanted to learn things. This normal school, indeed, had sent its graduates to various parts of France, to Germany even, where, on the Rhine, our boys were studying the three R's—reading, writing, arithmetic.

But this was not all! For, as a master stroke of genius and audacity, the University of the American Expeditionary Forces advertized in the *Stars and Stripes*, the doughboy newspaper, and in other newspapers, that if any man in the Expeditionary Forces who wanted to



Soldiers of the A. E. F. who have packed up their troubles in their old kit bags and are waiting the word to sail for home

know anything, or study anything, would write to the university, and if he could not come, it would teach him by correspondence. And the consequence of that provision was that building after building was filled with young men using typewriters, answering questions, teaching anything from the arts to astronomy.

Then, too, France and Great Britain invited our young men to their universities, with the result that they took possession of Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity colleges, which were speedily filled to the doors with Americans—officers and doughboys who were so anxious to make every use of educational opportunities abroad that they forewent, voluntarily, the opportunity of early transportation home and pledged themselves to the completion of their courses if they were permitted to matriculate in these colleges and universities.

Nothing like this has ever happened in the history of the world. They laid down their arms, these men and boys, and took up their books, on the selfsame day. They went over there with the highest conceivable purpose. They were inspired by the idealism of our national effort—inspired and filled with enthusiasm. With success and dash and nerve and daring they performed the most extraordinary exploits on the field of battle. And the minute the guns had ceased to roar and their great objective was achieved, they turned about and their cry was for learning, for opportunities that would fit them for the best service they might render in future civil life.

THEY were not content—these men—and they are not now content with limited objectives. The war had taught the French and the British the lesson of limited objectives, and they had formed all their military plans on the basis of action in accordance with the theory of limited objectives. But that theory was inconsistent with American ideals. We had to learn. Our army commanders were told to proceed on the theory of limited objectives—that is, that they should advance four miles, or two miles, and stop there—and our men simply could not understand that. General Bullard told me that when he got his first order to achieve a limited objective he told the French corps commander that he did not know how to translate that into English. And as a consequence, he said, when his first order was written, for a *coup de main* he left that part out. "You are not following the order of the corps commander," the division commander next to him insisted. "You have left out the last part." And General Bullard explained that his men would not understand—that if they got up there and the going was good they would keep on!

I throw that in only because of its interest and because it shows that the genius of American institutions is such that their education does not enfeeble, that the liberty and freedom which we have had for the development of the individual does not paralyze or palsy the robust virtues needed for the prosecution of and the preservation of a great national cause.

Now he is returning home—this American soldier.

He is being scattered around into the country and being absorbed into industry.

I am afraid that the nation has got the idea that these soldiers are different from the kind of boys or men they used to be before they went away. So far as I am personally concerned, I feel my obligation and my duty is to this disbanding army. Immediately after the signing of the armistice I adopted for myself and gave to my associates in the War Department this, as the theory of our subsequent action.

The War Department had been obliged to interfere very largely in the ordinary processes of the life of this nation. The War Department had become in a way



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"If we will recognize that what sometimes seems the dissatisfaction of the soldier is merely a striving for something better I think it is possible for us to help him in his readjustment to the normal life of the community to which he has returned"

the dominant department. We were interfering with the business of manufacturers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and practically the thing had gotten to a place where pretty nearly everybody who wanted to do anything must get the consent of the War Department. It was important that the War Department should withdraw from that position, that we should stop running the country. The emergency [Continued on page 231]

How the Yanks Are Speeding Up the Longest Railroad in the World

By George Gleason

A "Y" Man Who Has Just Returned from Eight Months' Service in Siberia

MENTION of the Trans-Siberian Railroad will always suggest three vivid memories:

1. The thirty-seven freight car "Death Train" of Bolshevik prisoners which came east last fall from the Ural front. It was sent by nobody knows whom to nobody knows where, fed and unfed as chance sympathy might suggest. I saw the pitiable lot of 1500 dirty, unkempt, diseased men, women and children. Turned back to the west from Vladivostok it was driven from station to station until typhus and starvation nearly ended its cruel career. It was finally lost in the cold December on the longest railroad in the world.

2. A Harbin train of Chinese coolies. One April evening when the spring zephyrs were calling the honking geese toward the northern marshes I was attracted by a freight car jammed to the half-opened door with human faces. "How many in this car?" I asked. A passing Chinese wrote "100" with his finger in the dust. Into a car in which twenty-six American or thirty-eight Japanese soldiers ride with complaints of crowding, eighty or one hundred Chinese had elbowed their way, glad of standing room, in their annual migration to the north in search of summer work. As I pushed aside the skirt of the door man I saw that the car was as full of legs and feet as standing men could make it. In animal transportation only crates of chickens are packed so thick. And there were twenty-four other cars just like this. The night before when I stepped out into the street in front of our office, a third of a mile from the station, a roar like that of a fighting mob had reached my ears. A moment's thought told me that the 2000 blue cotton clad coolies I had seen on the platforms in the early evening were fighting for a chance on the train going west.

3. The Omsk Express—that panting weekly train that comes crawling into Vladivostok disgorging its pictur-



"We can join with the Allies," Mr. Gleason says, "in announcing to the people that with their quarrels we are not interfering but that they cannot fight it out across the railroad tracks"

esque, unbathed international freight from its 3500 mile journey across the north of the world. It makes our seaport station seem indeed the end of the trail. Sometimes it starts back on time. When a "Y" man went Thursday morning to take the mystic train he was told that it was lost. Yesterday it was due, but as it had not come in, it could not go out. From the great unknown it would some day turn up, "Ce chas, zaftra" (A little later, tomorrow). The "Y" man returned to join his Russian friends, whose diversion is "to talk, walk and drink tea." The story bears out the truth of the proverb, "In Siberia you don't need a watch; all you need is a calendar."

Are American engineers needed? Every sight, every smell, every slow, irregular train

cries "Come, Come." And in November, 1917, they came, only to be told when their transport "Thomas" arrived in beautiful Vladivostok's land-locked harbor that the Kerensky Government had fallen, the Bolsheviks were in power, and that they should go to Japan and wait. During the long months at Nagasaki and the longer months in Siberia, while the Allies wrangled over the management plans, these 200 big, vigorous, active American railroaders learned the bitter meaning of "Ce chas" (wait a while).

"I used to think I had to work too hard," said Webster to me, as I rode on his Y. M. C. A. car which he was generously running during those trying months, "but loafing is the worst. I'll never again, as long as I live, complain of hard work."

But more than 150 of them, led by John F. Stevens, of Panama Canal fame, and Colonel Emerson, general manager of the Great Northern, hung on; and before I left Harbin on April 16, these men were assigned to the jobs they had been waiting seventeen months to do. Today they are sitting by Russian train dispatchers, riding engines, watching the tracks, and directing mechanics in smoky round-houses. They are bringing order to a chaotic 5400 miles (Vladivostok to Moscow) straightaway line of steel rails, in one of the most confused parts of the world.

"They also serve who only stand and wait." These seventeen months of dogged waiting by nearly 200 of America's best engineers gathered from fifteen differ-



The Anon River Bridge, destroyed by the Bolsheviks. American railroad engineers are bringing order to 5400 miles of just such chaotic steel rails in one of the most confused parts of the world

ent roads will remain in the annals of the United States as a service of which our nation may always be proud. In Colonel Emerson's car we were chatting on one of those long, slow fifteen-mile-an-hour afternoons, when the army captain spoke up: "I'm tired of this dirty, cold Siberia. I've got my release. I'm going home."

The big colonel's eyes snapped as he almost shouted: "I'm not. I'm going to stay by this job until I see it thru." He is the man whose first baby was born just seven days before he left home. He saw it twice.

What is the stake? Mr. Stevens is the driver of an eight colt team over an eight thousand mile track with



The Rainbow Railroad Guard taken in front of Harbin station. From left to right they are: Japanese, Chinese, Russian, American, Italian, Czechoslovak, British and French



A group of American engineers, including (left) Colonel Emerson, general manager of the Great Northern. After seventeen months' waiting, vigorous American engineers are doing their best to put a railroad artery right thru the heart of Russia

the world in the bleachers. The agreement which the Allies finally reached last March was that eight nations—China, Japan, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, England, America and Russia—should form a committee with a Russian as chairman. This rainbow executive should select a Military Board to coördinate army transportation and a Technical Board to make the trains go and pay the bills. Mr. Stevens is the Technical Board's president, with power, as the agreement reads, "to operate," "to issue instructions," "to appoint" and "to assign." Without making the Russians feel that he is unduly disturbing them he is placing his engineers from seven nations at division points from the calm Pacific to the tortured Bolshevik lines. On the Main Line, Americans take the leading posts. The Changchun Line and the



John F. Stevens and H. Nagoa, president and Japanese representative respectively of the Inter-Allied Technical Board that governs the operations of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad



A long Y. M. C. A. train, drawn by a wood-burning engine. As along this peaceful road famine and disease decrease, business revives and poverty flees away, it is the hope of the author that perhaps the Russians, tired of their suicidal guerrilla war, will lay down their arms and begin the brotherly reconstruction by their own efforts of that great republic of 180,000,000 souls

Stirring Up Trouble

The two editorials quoted below are taken, one from an American paper trying to incite the American people against Japan, the other from a Japanese-owned paper published in China trying to incite the Japanese and Chinese against America. Any American reading the Japanese attack upon America will laugh at the utter absurdity of the charges. Any Japanese reading the American attack upon Japan will likewise laugh at the utter absurdity of the charges. And yet there are those in Japan who believe what "Jih Pao" says, just as there are those in America who believe what "The American" says. This is the kind of thing that leads to war.

From the New York American, April 2, 1919

... The modern militaristic and autocratic Government of Japan is modeled in exact imitation of the former German Government. So is the Japanese army modeled upon the former German army system.

To speak of Japan as one of the "free peoples" battling against autocracy is simply to show childish ignorance. The ruling classes in Japan hate democracy. And they hate America as the chief representative democracy of the world.

The key to all of Japan's diplomatic and military moves is hostility to America, because either America or Japan must be the dominant power on the Pacific. And Japan means to obtain and to keep the hegemony of the Pacific if she can.

Japan is not strong enough to wage war with the United States yet, and she knows it. Before the big war, Japan thought otherwise. There were two occasions upon which she was ready to risk war. In anticipation of one occasion she had completed an alliance with England; and in anticipation of the other occasion she had secretly negotiated a plot with the Czar. But the Czar has met the just reward of the wickedness and treachery which marked his reign; and England has found it advantageous to borrow American, instead of Japanese, help, to maintain British power and trade in Asia and British dominion over India.

So Japan has no present ally to plot with against America—and the war has shown the very much interested and very much surprised Japanese that this country can quickly assemble a navy and army able to wipe Japan off the map.

But never think that Japan has given up her designs on that account. That is not the Japanese way. Your Asiatic is seldom impatient. When he cannot strike, he waits—and keeps his weapons bright.

Before Japan risks war with the United States, Japan means to strengthen herself. She needs resources—money and raw materials and human labor reserves. These are nearby, in China. If Japan can subjugate China and exploit China's huge natural resources and vast labor reserves, the Japanese can supply the combatant forces on sea and land.

So Japan is subjugating and exploiting China, by trick and device and threats and actual military occupation, while our Government is talking sentimentalities.

But your Japanese is a born soldier and strategist, and the Japanese political and military high commands realize the value of an offensive against an enemy's flank.

... Japan never ceases to cultivate the good will of Mexico's shifting governments and has never ceased the efforts to get a foothold for a Japanese colony in the Mexican province of Lower California, which lies right against our border.

Now do you see why Japanese agents have been negotiating with slippery and greedy Mexicans and equally slippery and greedy American speculators to buy and colonize hundreds of thousands of acres in Lower California?

Or are you still silly enough to believe the palaver of hired Japanese agents, like Dr. Iyenaga, or the sentimental slush of such dupes of Japanese cunning and flattery as the Rev. Dr. Gulick and the Rev. Dr. Soper—two clerical geese with but a single Japanese quack?

We tell you plainly that the Japanese autocracy and Japanese militarism—both far more dangerous than German autocracy and German militarism ever were or could be to America—are plotting mischief and war against us night and day. And whoever denies this or makes light of this is either a knave or else a fool. . . .

From the Tsinan Jih Pao, May 16, 1919

Everywhere there are people who have a lovely appearance but at heart they are devils. If you look only at the outward appearance, without investigating the reality, you will fall into fathomless and irremediable calamity.

Such will be the fate of China if she relies on the United States. The Americans pretend to be peaceful and loving, but they increase their navy. . . .

When the West was opened up they secured Chinese to help them in building railroads. Later, fearing that the Chinese would compete with the white race, in 1882 they passed a law excluding Chinese coolies. In 1902 they tried to apply the same law to the Japanese, which aroused Japan's hostility.

They excuse themselves on the ground that the Japanese cannot assimilate Western civilization. They forbade the Japanese to enter the country by way of Hawaii. Altho they made a treaty to save Japan's "face," they restricted Japanese immigration.

They go to the extremity in insulting and despising other races. Such is their boasted fraternity and equality. The Chinese ought to realize these facts. Americans have honey in their mouths but swords in their hearts.

The Americans are not satisfied with their huge possessions. Their greed is boundless.

In order to enlarge their territory they bought Alaska. In 1898 they took the Hawaiian Islands. When England wished to expand her colonial possessions in South America at the expense of weak Venezuela, the United States suddenly appeared with the Monroe Doctrine and defeated England.

In 1894 the Spanish colony of Cuba revolted and the Americans claimed that for fraternal reasons it was her duty to help the people of the island to throw off the Spanish yoke. They refused the offer of France and Italy to mediate. In April, 1898, they declared war, defeated the Spanish squadron and took possession of the Spanish possessions. In July they drew up a tentative treaty of peace and compelled Spain to surrender to the United States the sovereignty of Cuba and Porto Rico and of all the other Spanish possessions in the West Indies.

... In December of the same year by the treaty of Paris they compelled Spain to recognize the American protectorates over Cuba, to cede Porto Rico to the United States while the Americans bought the Philippine Islands for \$4,000,000.

At the conclusion of the war the United States . . . was ready to increase her influence in the Far East. The United States undertook a positive foreign policy toward China and vastly increased her navy so that its influence is now equal to that of England.

Taking advantage of the internal disturbances of other countries, and preaching fraternal responsibility, the Americans brazenly rob other nations of their land. What impudence to preach the doctrine of the League of Nations!

Such is their peace, justice and humanity!

Now they stretch out their big paws to China to destroy friendly relations existing between China and Japan. When China and Japan disagree over the Shantung problem they take opportunity to sow discord and carry on their dirty diplomacy. It is a pity that the Chinese do not know what their object is.

Some Chinese say: "The Americans sacrifice money and help our patriotic students. This is the quintessence of real civilization. They are our loving friends."

What can I say? Dangerous! Extremely dangerous! To consider a wolf a good friend! This is dangerous for the country. Nothing is more dangerous!

Race Riots and Their Remedy

By W. S. Scarborough, D.D.

President of Wilberforce University

THERE is but one remedy for race riots, and that is, justice—a willingness to accord to every man his rights—civil and political. This is the only solution of the vexed question called race prejudice, which is at the bottom of all the race troubles in all sections of our country.

Riots at all times are to be deplored and rioters themselves punished; and nothing I say in this article must be construed as an apology for lawlessness or crime.

The negro is the unfortunate victim in all these outbreaks — unfortunate because of his color, and unfortunate because the odds are against him, and because few people, nowadays, seem to think that he has rights that other men are bound to respect. This is the situation as we face it today.

The spirit of the negro who went across the seas—who was in action, and who went “over the top”—is by no means the spirit of the negro before the war. He is altogether a new man, with new ideas, new hopes, new aspirations and new desires. He will not quietly submit to former conditions without a vigorous protest, and we should not ask him to do so. It is a new negro that we have with us now, and may we not hope also that we have new white men? The war has revolutionized the entire world. It has changed our mode of thinking and our mode of action. New peoples with new thoughts must come to the front now.

When that horde of crude, unlettered and uncultured negroes was brought from the South—drafted against their will—disfranchised and representing nothing—when they were thrust into the cantonment to be converted into soldiers, little did the War Department think that it was creating a new race problem that would have to be dealt with later. This act transformed these men into new creatures—citizens of another type—that which they could not get in times of peace, came to them in times of war. I verily believe that it was providential. Many of these returning soldiers will not go South, but those who do so will demand a change in the treatment of their race.

It was rather unfortunate that the greatest of all wars—the World War—should have found the South in the saddle. It was an opportunity for that section and it made the most of it, so far as the black man is concerned.

The policy of the Administration has been against the black man. The avowed purpose of the Federal au-



A graduate of Oberlin College, Dr. Scarborough has devoted the greater part of his life to the education of his race, being professor of Greek at Wilberforce before he became president

thorities, from the beginning of the war till its close, was to make the negro feel that he is a negro and must occupy a negro's place. This spirit was taken by the white men in uniform across the seas, where every effort was used to have the Allied people understand that the negro had no standing on this side of the Atlantic.

If the negro had not been sent to camp—if he had not been trained in common with the white soldier; if he had not gone across the seas, and if he had not gone “over the top,” and made good; and if he had not expected better treatment on his return to his native land at the hands of those who drafted him and sent him to the trenches, I am sure that he would not be so exasperated over the situation.

He feels the injustice keenly. The negro officers and men now returning have but one story to tell, and they tell it with bitterness and in tears. Yet there is no redress, there is nothing that the negro can do, but wait. He dares not—he must not take the law into his own hands. That is anarchy and leads to riots and lawlessness. The higher and better classes of colored people, like the higher and better classes of white people, are not in sympathy with mob law or anything that is destructive of good government.

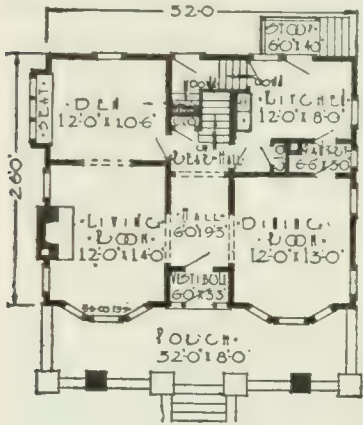
The war is now over, the negro soldier has returned. Note his treatment on the railroads, all of which are under Government control. Many of these men in going to their homes with laurels of victory won in their country's defense are not permitted to ride in other than the Jim-crow cars. Many of them have been assaulted and thrown off the cars by Government officials—notwithstanding their record across seas—simply because of their color. Many of them have not only suffered in this way, but have met death, because they sought better treatment. This is a terrible chapter in our American life, and only the negro's love for good government prevents serious trouble.

The negro is law-abiding and only occasionally shows a retaliatory spirit. Will not the American white people come halfway—put aside their prejudices and play fair with this people that has done so much to help win this war? Negroes are not rioters, but can be made so. It is a heavy burden they carry. They ask no favors, but simply a man's chance in the race of life, and an opportunity to develop the powers that God has given them.

Xenia, Ohio

If You Have a Housing Problem

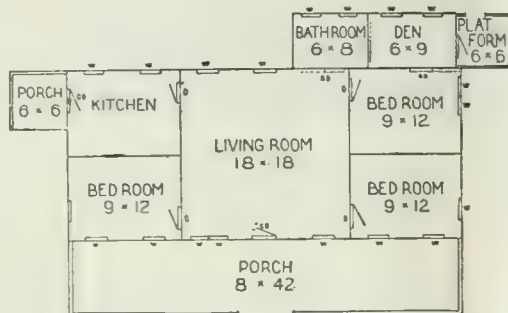
You may find helpful suggestions among these illustrations of portable or ready cut houses which can be made into permanent homes, comfortable and substantial



A roomy interior and an inviting exterior characterize this eight room and bath design. The front porch is 32 feet long

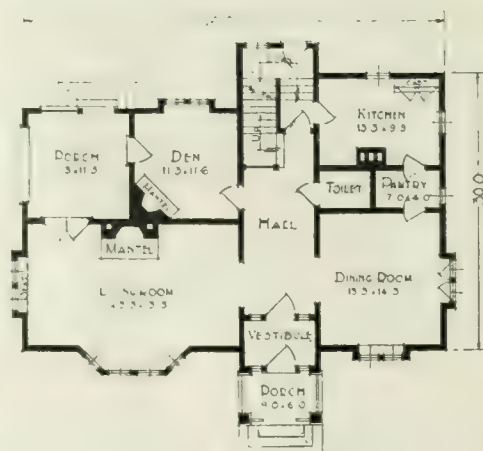
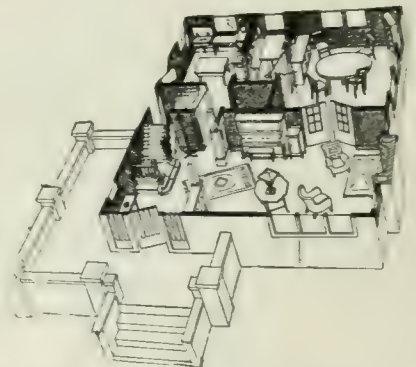


The seven-room bungalow below with good porches has been eleven years in use as a permanent home the year around,—good proof of its livableness



This is not a large house—just five rooms—but well planned for convenience and comfort. It has a home-like and inviting look, suggesting rest and repose. The plan of the ground floor is at the left. There are three bedrooms and a bath upstairs with plenty of closet space

In the attractive design below seven good rooms are planned with bath, closets of cheering size, a breakfast room, and a pleasing porch. Besides there's a 30x30 attic space under the generous roof, for future use



Size 46x30, nine rooms, sleeping porch, pantry and bath. Stucco exterior. This house at the left is in use as a permanent home, and by reason of its good style and well considered plan is a constant satisfaction

The New Profession of Office Engineering

By Edward Earle Purinton

Director of the Independent Efficiency Service

WHEN he started to build the foundation of his fortune, fame and usefulness, one of the first things Andrew Carnegie did was to engage a staff of experts. The job of these men was to tell Mr. Carnegie how in certain respects to run his business. He managed the experts—they managed the enterprise.

If you study the records of big men like Morgan, Hill, Harriman, Woolworth, Armour, Ford, Patterson, Vail, Wanamaker, and scores of others, you observe that they all adopted this rule in the technical branches of their work: *Find a great expert, pay him well, trust him fully.* There is no branch of professional, industrial or commercial activity where the expert is not needed, regularly or occasionally.

The most remarkable development of this century, apart from the winning of the Great War, has been in the science of business in the United States. Every branch of real business now has a theoretical and practical science of its own. That was not true in America before the dawn of the twentieth century, and is not even now true in any other country.

More than a thousand good books on business subjects have been produced in the last five years, and more than thirty business magazines are now published regularly. Hundreds of laboratories, clearing houses, professional societies, trade organizations and correspondence schools are increasing the sum total of business knowledge to a degree hitherto unapproached. The development of business science produced business scientists, whom we call "experts," and whose counsel should be rendered available to every business man,

every employee of a business concern, every student of a business college or course.

Twenty years ago there was no science of advertizing. Business houses in the United States lost millions of dollars a year from using the wrong advertizing medium, agency or copy. Dealers and manufacturers did not know how much to spend, how to spend it, or what returns they would get. Advertizing was a matter of chance. Today the experienced advertizing manager or head of an agency knows to the fraction of a per cent what your appropriation should

be, and what your returns from it are likely to be. Efficiency methods and production records have given to advertizing the accuracy of a business and the dignity of a profession. Advertizing experts make as much as \$100 a day merely for consultation—more than the average teacher or preacher makes in a month.

Twenty years ago there was no science of industrial hygiene. The majority of stores, offices, shops and factories were dusty, dirty, poorly lighted, badly ventilated, miserably arranged, and meagerly equipped. Sometimes an epidemic would put half the working force on the sick list. Employees died, as a rule, several years before their time. Nobody thought of instructing them on the fundamental matters of rest, sleep, food, exercise, drinking water, posture, and clothing. Today the sanitary features of the modern factory excel those of the average home—a worker is safer where he works than where he lives. Health books, lectures, consultations and examinations are provided free; and the corps of experts who look after the health of employees include the industrial physician, the dietitian, the gymnasium instructor, the visiting nurse, and the welfare superintendent. The increased production power of employees gained by following the advice of these experts more than pays their salary.

Twenty years ago there was no science of personal efficiency. The young man who wanted to succeed had to grope and stumble till he found the way for himself. He lost five to fifteen years in the process. He had to meet hundreds of problems, the solution of which lay in a world beyond him. He did not know what he was good for, how to plan his life, where to look for improved methods, what to do in case of emergency, failure or



Brown Bros.

John Wanamaker is a shrewd merchant who believes that sound engineering principles should be utilized in the administration of a business



When the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company fell on hard times in the panic of 1893, Henry R. Towne began hunting for undiscovered waste, found it, and extirpated it so thoroly that he not only laid the foundations of a great business but also effected a total reduction of from ten to forty per cent in costs

disappointment, why and how to place his work and life on the guaranteed principles of success. Today the science of personal efficiency has made over thousands of men and women, opened new avenues of opportunity, solved the worst difficulties and prevented the most hopeless failures, helped people to do for themselves the very things they most wanted to do—but never did before and never thought they could do. And the science of personal efficiency, in one form or another, is now being taught by experts to the officials and employees of more than five thousand leading American business organizations and professional institutions.

The same law of progress that created the advertizing manager, the corporation physician, and the personal efficiency counselor, has evolved another specialist—the office engineer. The office engineer is an expert who has mastered the technical details in office procedure, with regard to their production value—minimum of time and cost, maximum of ease and service. Primarily a business doctor, he tells you what is wrong with your business, how to cure the trouble, how to prevent its recurrence. He improves the vitality, energy and productivity of your employees. He shows your departments how to work together more easily and effectively. He removes the causes of physical sloppiness, financial disorder, mental depression. He safeguards you against loss, waste and worry by locating your weak spots and danger points in advance, then counseling you on the best way to avoid commercial, industrial and professional breakdown.

THE office engineer is a general practitioner. If your business needs a more highly trained expert—as a sick man may need a surgeon, a psychologist, a nerve specialist or some other expert—the office engineer tells you where to find a good business specialist, as your family physician would tell you where to find a good health specialist. Your business heart may be weak—then you need a financial specialist. Your business circulation may be poor—then you need a salesmanship or advertizing specialist. Your business vitality may be low—then you need a personal efficiency specialist. Your business brain may be suffering with dulness, irritation or delusion—then you need a psychology specialist. The chances are about ten to one that you do not know what medicine or treatment your business needs, as you do not know what medicine or treatment your body needs. The office engineer must diagnose your business as the physician diagnoses your body.

The office engineer is not only a doctor—he is a teach-



Brown Bros.

The late James J. Hill, here shown with his oldest engineer in the cab of the "William Crookes," had the affection of the men, experts and crew, whom he managed and who ran his railroad

er and relies more on instruction than prescription. Every man's body, and every man's business, should be examined by an expert not less than once every two years for the purpose of detecting danger signs before the conditions grow acute. President Wilson retains a personal physician, not to give him medicine but to prevent his having to take medicine. Admiral Grayson, who was personal physician also to Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, relies most on air, sunshine, food, water and exercise to keep the Presidents of the United States in good shape to do their best work. He says that all physicians should be physical culturists. The office engineer is a physical culturist for your business. He shows you the exercise, equipment and environment, the process, principle and method, to give your concern the utmost power and speediest working capacity. When you consult a good office engineer, you do for the present and future health of your business what the Presidents of the United States are in the habit of doing for the present and future health of their bodies.

Now let us itemize. Among the business functions, duties, problems and processes to which the office engineer brings to bear his expert knowledge are these: Accounting, addressing, adjusting, advertizing, analyzing, appraising, auditing, [Continued on page 233]



Brown Bros.

Twenty years ago nobody thought of instructing his employees in such fundamental matters as rest, food, exercise. Today the sanitary features of the modern shop excel those of the average home—the worker is safer where he works than where he lives



18 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

YOU'LL prefer Camel Cigarettes expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos to either kind smoked straight. *Your taste will prove that!*

Camels are so exceptional in flavor, in fragrance and in mellowness that you quickly realize their remarkable quality. It will be your constant delight to find Camels so *full bodied* though so mild and smooth. You may gratify your keenest desires to smoke liberally. Camels *will not* tire your taste.

Your enjoyment increases as you get to know Camels better. They return such generous cigarette satisfaction. Camels *certainly fit your taste* exactly as if they had *been made for it*.

Camels are unlike any cigarette you ever smoked. For instance, they leave no unpleasant cigarettey aftertaste or cigarettey odor. In fact Camels are in a class by themselves! That's why we ask you to *compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!* You will not look for or expect premiums, coupons or gifts. *You'll prefer Camel quality!*

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Right Road—And Why

By C. H. Claudy

WITH the rapid increase of motor traffic thruout the United States the question of providing the right kind of roads grows more and more important. There are numberless varieties of roads, with wide differences in their costs, and equally wide variations in their lasting and driving qualities. However, there are guides to a choice, which simplify the problem considerably. Only a competent engineer can settle the question definitely for any special locality, but every one interested in the building of good roads in or near their homes should have some knowledge of the factors which should govern a choice.

First of all—regardless of the type of road—comes the question of drainage. Water is the implacable enemy of all roads. Kept in its place, and extracted from the road as fast as it comes, water is harmless. But allowed to work its will, it will speedily ruin the most expensive of constructions, even brick or concrete.

Of the less expensive types of roads, the sand-clay, the burned gumbo, the shell and the plain earth are the common types. In few cases will such roads be considered by any communities which can be called suburban, partly because of their relative inefficiency compared to a hard road and partly because of the expense of upkeep of such roads when subjected to continuous and hard use. An earth or sand-clay road may be highly desirable and entirely satisfactory for light country travel or for connecting centers from which little wheeled traffic emanates, but it is unsatisfactory when used in or near town limits.

The types from the list of which a choice will almost inevitably be made are the water-bound macadam, the paved, brick, Belgian block or cement roads, and some of the several varieties of oiled roads, or those treated with some preparation of tar.

Until the advent of the automobile the macadam road was the highest

type known, with the possible exception of an occasional brick roadway.

The macadam road consists essentially of several layers of crushed stone of different sizes, which drain themselves of surface water, which water is later carried away by either sub-drains arranged when building the road, or, in the case of narrow and highly crowned road, by the natural drainage of the rocks themselves. But the water-bound macadam road could not stand motor traffic. In the plain macadam road the stones interlace and mesh together, forming a resilient yet solid surface. The fine screenings which serve to fill the interstices of the top layer speedily disintegrate into rock dust under the action of iron-shod hoof and carriage wheel. This dust is carried into the road by the rain water and forms a bond or cement, holding the top stones in place.

The automobile, however, sucked the dust from between the road stones with tremendous force. The very wind of the automobile itself distributed this dust over the surrounding landscape. The automobile makes no new dust by crushing rock for bond, to replace that of which it robs the road. Hence, water-bound macadam road soon begins to show rocks at the surface, the road ravel, and—it is all to do over again. So the water-bound macadam road, tho it may have been the best road twenty years ago, is not the best of today.

For permanent roads, especially suburban roads, and those which run thru towns, probably no type is more satisfactory than the brick road. It has the great disadvantage of being expensive in the beginning, but offsets this by the comparative ease with which it is maintained. It must be noted, however, with considerable care, that this statement applies only to *well built* brick roads. No road can waste money more quickly than a brick road badly built. Properly constructed, brick roads have a prepared sub-grade of rolled earth, concrete curbing to contain the brick, a stone or concrete foundation of sufficient thickness to stand the heaviest weights which will use the road, a well made sand cushion under the bricks, and a proper grouting or filling between the bricks to solidify the whole. The brick road is unaffected by heat and cold, does not tend to disintegrate under freezing as badly built concrete roads will do and allows the maximum of haul with the minimum of power. Practically all that applies to brick applies to Belgian block or the German kleinpfaster.

But the concrete road is winning many advocates among those who want the maximum haul with the minimum of power without the expense of brick.

Wayne County, Michigan, has probably as much automobile traffic as any locality in the world, and its satisfac-

tory experience with many miles of concrete roads has been widely quoted in road circles. A concrete road is not dissimilar to a concrete sidewalk, except of course that it is more heavily constructed. Expansion joints, to allow sections to move under the action of heat and cold, are highly essential, and here is where trouble not infrequently comes, for an expansion joint which admits water, which subsequently freezes, will tear a concrete road as a pick tears up a garden. Oil is not infrequently mixed with the concrete to make it water proof, and a bituminous surface with sand or stone chips for a wearing course is sometimes superimposed on the concrete for the same purpose.

It has the great advantage of allowing permanent repairs to be made with the utmost ease, a pick removing the bad portion and new cement work joining up in a perfect manner with the old.

Unlike the brick road, the concrete road requires no retaining shoulders to hold it in place. But it does present a peculiar problem of its own. Concrete roads which are not very wide—say sixteen feet or less—are not infrequently the scenes of automobile accidents, because the earth at the edges may tend to be washed away from the road, leaving the road an inch, two inches or even more, higher than the earth shoulders. An automobile driven at speed which slips off the concrete onto the earth shoulder may easily come to grief. Careful maintenance and thoro rolling of earth shoulders to allow a wide passing on a narrow concrete road obviate this difficulty.

That width can be skimped without injuring the effective use of the road is doubtful. A road which limits speed by its narrowness is not efficient, regardless of how good a surface it may have. In all probability, the road which wisdom will select for suburban use will be a compromise between the plain water-bound macadam and the brick or concrete road.



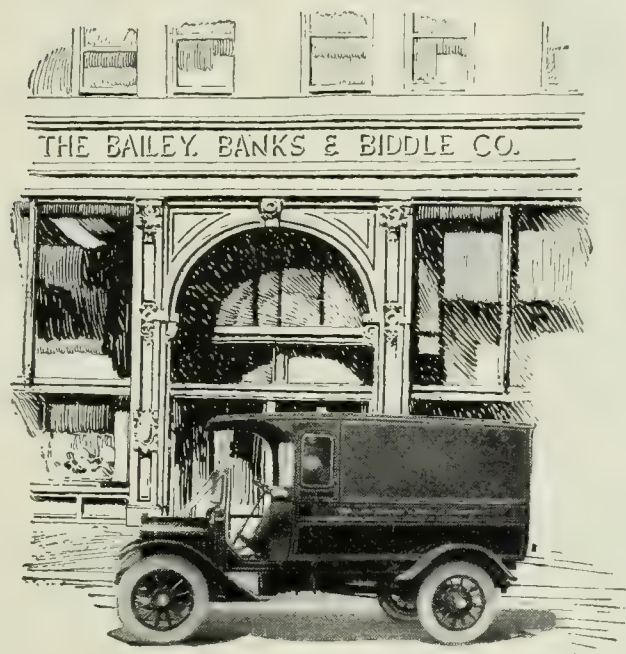
A good suburban road is of macadam so bound by tar that it offers a resilient yet solid surface for automobile traffic



The most practical way to combat water, the implacable enemy of the macadam road, is to supply oil to its worn surface



General Motors Trucks



—and Business Prestige

IT would be hard indeed to find a better example of the sort of prestige coveted by all high class retail business than that of The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, the famous jewelers of Philadelphia.

Founded in 1832, this house is a Philadelphia institution. Through more than four score years it has been accorded the patronage of the fine old aristocratic families of America's first capital.

Nearly 100 years ago The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company sold its precious wares of jewels and plate in a quaint colonial shop and delivered them in a horse-drawn coach.

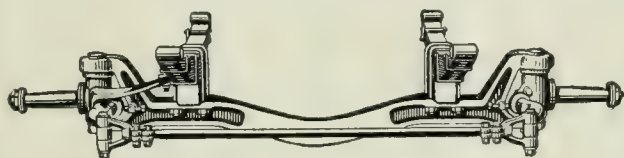
Today the company occupies a magnificent modern store, containing so extensive a collection of precious stones, jewelry, and objets d'art that it is one of the showplaces of Philadelphia.

And today The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company is using for its delivery service five GMC trucks finished and appointed in a style appropriate to their occupation.

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company bought the first three in 1915, and in the following year purchased two more, making a fleet of five which has now been in service from three to four years.

GMC Trucks are for high class concerns that want their delivery equipment properly to represent them in appearance and performance. GMC reliability has become proverbial—GMC construction is the reason.

The General Motors Corporation gives to GMC Trucks a financial backing that assures permanent availability of service and parts.



THE GMC FRONT AXLE

Great tensile strength with light weight are combined in GMC Front Axles. Special analysis steel, heat-treated, is employed, with steering knuckles and knuckle arms drop-forged and heat-treated.

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One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities

(530)





"Where's My Pencil?"

HOW many times have you asked that question? Yet have you ever really *found your pencil*? One that feels chummy and friendly to your hand and your task—that eases and quickens your work, causing less fatigue?

You can find this pencil. Our unusual little booklet "Finding Your Pencil" will tell you how. It contains personal information about how to lighten your work by using the correct

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Horsford's

Cold Weather Plants

Lily Bulbs

Tulips and

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Our Customers tell us that our Vermont grown stock stands transplanting better than stock from farther south. My autumn supplement ready the last of Aug. will offer a long list, including Fall Bulbs, Rare Lilies, Trilliums, Wild Flowers, Shrubs, etc., suitable for cold climate. If interested in rare lilies and hardiest varieties of plants, you should send for this supplement.

F. H. HORSFORD CHARLOTTE, VT.

What's Happened

Another group of war heroes have been awarded distinguished service crosses by General Pershing.

Marshal Foch is reported by the *Echo de Paris* to have been invited by the United States Government to visit America.

Maurice Evans McLoughlin, former American tennis champion, lost to S. Howard Voshell, in the third round of the tennis tournament at Newport, Rhode Island.

A payroll of \$9,000,000 intended for American troops overseas was brought back to the United States on the transport "Leviathan," as most of the troops it was to pay are now here.

The New York police have applied to the American Federation of Labor for a union charter, according to Louis Fridiger, a lawyer of New York City, who says he is their attorney.

That the present excessively high price of shoes is due to profiteering all along the line from the producer of hides to the retailer, is the verdict of the Federal Trade Commission.

The woman who opened the first ice cream soda stands for the American Expeditionary Forces abroad has just returned from France. She is Mrs. John T. Toler, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Honduran rebels under Colonel Cardona have been defeated and forced to retreat across the frontier into Salvador, according to an official statement issued by the Honduran Government.

A decline of one and a half cents a pound on creamery butter is said to be the forerunner of a big slump in food prices, the wholesale market on fresh beef also being generally lower.

An instantaneous upward jump of 4½ cents to 9½ cents a bushel was the response of the corn market to the announcement that the Government would maintain the guaranteed \$2.26 price of wheat.

A new giant airplane owned by the General Electric Company, carrying eight passengers, flew to a height of 20,013 feet, which is believed to be a world's altitude record for a plane carrying that many passengers.

Signor Marconi, according to reports from Paris, has been mentioned as Italy's choice for Ambassador to America, altho his appointment would be contrary to precedent, as he is now an active member of Parliament.

A large German five-motored airplane, which carried \$1,500,000 in Ukrainian money and a sack of Russian money, as well as important documents belonging to the Ukrainian Government, fell, killing seven of its occupants, according to a dispatch from Rybnik, Upper Silesia.

The Lansing-Ishii agreement concerning Shantung was entered into by the American Government without knowl-

edge of the secret treaty between Japan and the Allies for a transfer of German concessions in Shantung to Japan, Secretary Lansing told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Interallied military mission in Budapest has been ordered by the Supreme Council in Paris to effect a withdrawal of the Rumanians from the Hungarian capital, as soon as the Hungarian Red Guard is disarmed.

Rigid enforcement of laws relating to profiteering and food hoarding will be instituted at once by Attorney General Palmer, following consideration of means to reduce living costs by a subcommittee appointed by the Cabinet.

Thousands of persons in Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay were cut off from all car service and were compelled to pay from \$1 to \$5 to reach their work when the crews of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit went on strike.

Formal denial of Japan's intention to hold Shantung has been made by Viscount Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, who promises that Japanese troops will be withdrawn immediately an agreement is concluded with China.

The Chicago state's attorney says that fifty alleged race rioters, white men as well as negroes, will be placed on trial in October for carrying concealed weapons, for conspiracy to riot, for assault with intent to kill, or for murder.

Two dollars and twenty-six cents a bushel is the price below which the Wilson Administration has guaranteed wheat will not be sold. The United States Wheat Corporation will sell flour to the public at \$10 a barrel, however.

A six-inch bomb was found in the New York general post office at Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue by one of the employees. Had the bomb exploded in the mails, it would have caused death or serious injury to the person handling it.

The Prince of Wales, aboard the British cruiser "Renown," left England August 5 on a visit to Canada and the United States. He was accompanied to Portsmouth by the King and Queen. While in New York the Prince will live aboard ship.

Congress's announcement that it had abandoned its recess to tackle the problem of food scarcity and high prices, is said to have caused something like a panic in the minds of the French, who have relied on America as a source of unlimited food supply.

Railroad workers, headed by the four Brotherhoods and with the approval of the American Federation of Labor, have begun a campaign to raise two and a half million dollars to "educate" the country on the advantages of nationalized railroads run by the workmen.

From Bayonets to Books

(Continued from page 219)

had been met and passed. The important thing was for the War Department to get out of the way, to get contracts withdrawn, to get merchants paid so that the money would be in the free channels to circulate in the old peace-time industries and in new industries. And now the nation is returning wholesomely and healthily to normal peace-time occupations and systems of control and arrangement which it used to have.

There is one other fact concerning the soldier and American industrial conditions about which I want to say just a word.

There is a general shortage of labor in the United States—a shortage in many kinds of labor. That shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to go into the higher realms of occupation. The army had to give men a very intensive and rapid education in industrial points which fitted them for higher forms of labor than they indulged in before they went away. As a consequence I think there is going to be a very great difficulty in the United States for a short while, perhaps, in getting the world's work done. I am not referring to the standard of living, and scale of prices. That is an economic question into which I do not want to go now. It may be that this will have this wholesome effect: that we will adopt as permanent some of the more expeditious processes which were developed in this war under the stimulus of war necessity, and so not revert to the older processes which required more labor than these modern and stimulated processes.

It seems to me important, for us as a people, to think as highly of ourselves as we deserve to think. Every place in the world except the United States—I don't want to use a harsh term—but every place in the world except the United States is almost mad. They are mad for a number of reasons. They are mad from hunger. The number of babies starving in the world today is simply incredible. Tens of millions of people are either actually starving for want of sufficient food, or are starving in new and strange forms of starvation, of which we don't know very much, because they have not gotten the right kinds of food. I have just seen a series of pictures taken in a babies' hospital in Budapest to show the effects of the absence of certain kinds of food upon babies. It was not intended to stir one's emotions; it was a scientific exhibit intended to teach succeeding generations that if you do not give babies certain kinds of food this will happen to them. But that exhibit is perfectly appalling, and it illustrates conditions all over the world except in the United States. For the world is in a distraught state of mind because the very foundations have crumbled from under the only kind of organized society that the peoples of the world know anything about. They have hitherto had a certain semblance

The Cost of Building Bodies



Protein is the body-builder. Also the costliest element in food.

Quaker Oats yield 16.7 per cent protein, which is more than sirloin steak. Potatoes yield less than 2 per cent—bread about 9 per cent.

That's one reason why oats dominate as food for growing children. They excel all other grains in this body-building element.

Figuring protein alone, this is what it costs at this writing in some necessary foods:

Cost of Protein Per Pound

In Quaker Oats	-	-	-	-	-	\$.63
In White Bread	-	-	-	-	-	1.30
In Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	1.48
In Beef, about	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
In Ham	-	-	-	-	-	3.63
In Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	2.32

Thus body-building with Quaker Oats costs half what it costs with bread, and a fraction of the cost with meat.

What Energy Costs

Energy value is another food essential. Most of our food consumption goes to supply it.

Quaker Oats yield twice the energy of round steak, six times as much as potatoes, and 1½ times bread.

At present writing energy costs in essential foods as follows:

Cost of Energy Per 1000 Calories

In Quaker Oats	\$.05	In Veal Cutlets	\$.57	In Chipped Beef	\$.75
In Round Steak	.41	In Average Fish	.60	In Hubbard Squash	.75

Thus meat and fish foods average ten times Quaker Oats cost for the same energy value.

This doesn't suggest an exclusive oat diet. Other foods are necessary. But this food of foods—the greatest food that grows—should form your basic breakfast.

It means supreme nutrition, and the saving will average up your costlier foods for dinner.

Quaker Oats

The Delicious Flakes

Get Quaker Oats because of their matchless flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, luscious oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

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 321 Rash Building, Salina, Kansas



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Boys
and
Girls
Also

of order based upon monarchical or empirical or some other kind of institution, and that order, abruptly, has gone into the discard. The principle of authority itself has gone with it and the world is in a state, as a consequence, that is quite indescribably bad. It is inevitable, and I hope I will not be misunderstood when I say that some reflex of the general state of mind gets occasionally into the United States.

America is today the one nation in the world in a position to set an example of orderly government. That is because we know that no government worth the name can exist unless it functionates upon order under law.

The ways of making laws men differ about. And they may decide to try one way one day and another way another day. But revolutions based on force, on the destruction of property, on the assassination of persons and all that sort of thing are the negation of progress in any society of men. We know that. It runs in the hearts of us all. And it seems to me our duty to the world is fairly simple. It is to turn our minds to constructive things, to cease troubling about things that fundamentally are not worth troubling about. There is a vast amount of time and strength and temper and agitation wasted. And it is clear that if we do not want the United States to vex itself with all kinds of tittle-tattle and gossip and suspicion and annoyances about immaterial things—if we do not want such irrelevancies to dissipate our national strength—there is but one answer, and that is to give the United States and all its millions constructive things to think about, a program, say, for the future as magnificent and as daring as our accomplishment in the war.

If we can accept the returning soldier with the higher value, the stronger character, the better education he has got by virtue of his experience; if we can map out a program for a wiser and more economical and more conserving use of the great national resources unexhausted and inexhaustible; if we can use our man-power and our material-power in constructive enterprises as fiercely and as urgently and under the same sort of restraint not imposed by the War Department this time but by a sound and strong public opinion—if we can do all that we will make of America not only a nation which will rise with strength from this great military undertaking and industrial and spiritual coördination thru which we have just gone, but we shall make America an example to the rest of the world. And that example will be one which will lead to the restoration of reason and rule and law and right. Our contribution will then be not merely the strengthening of the fiber of our own civilization and the saving of the world from its military peril, but the leading of the world to a restoration of peace and coöperation and progress toward the light and out of its surrounding dark.

New York

The New Profession of Office Engineering

(Continued from page 226)

banking, bookkeeping, building, centralizing, charting, checking, classifying cleaning, clipping, collecting, conveying, and a score of others.

How do you know that such items of routine or emergency are being handled in your office to the best advantage, in the one best way? If you operate a large office, you may be losing thousands of dollars in a single department because you have never consulted a reliable office engineer on the reduction of waste and the increase of output. Let us go over briefly a single item, chosen at random, to indicate the possible value to your company of the services of an office engineer.

Employing. One of the most acute business problems is that of labor unrest and labor turnover. In the United States every year more than 40,000,000 jobs change hands. The cost to the employer of each change is from \$25 to \$150. Before the Curtis Publishing Company organized a scientific employment department, they figured that each new clerk cost them \$100. Other estimates hold that each new office worker will cost his employer 20 per cent of the salary during the first three months. You can safely figure that when you discharge an old clerk and look around for a new one you are throwing \$40 out the window. This money will be lost to you in time spent training the new clerk, in errors and delays unavoidable to a new employee, in waste of materials, and in rectification of complaints. Do you keep your employees so thoroly satisfied that they never loaf on the job and could not be lured away from it? How do you know your methods of handling employees are producing best results, financial, industrial, social, mental, moral? You could learn from an office engineer how to make your employment department specific and productive by such means as the following: Creation of a personnel department without whose authorization no hiring or "firing" can be done; choice of proper sources and winning advertisements for employees; analysis of duties and requirements of each job to be filled; records of analysis to serve as guides for engaging new people; tests of candidates for positions according to plans of vocational experts such as Blackford, Bloomfield, Cody, Fowler, Merton, Muensterberg, Parsons, Scott, Schneider, Boughton, Taylor; scientific method of attaining detailed reference from previous employer; promotion system organized, to furnish every employee incentive to do his best; full explanation of all duties and responsibilities, and demonstration of quick, effective and easy ways of performing tasks; education of employees from the start, by such methods as those recommended by National Association of Corporation Schools; initial work assisted by old employees who are expert and enthusiastic; development of interest in personal efficiency by means of such

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- securing credit information and reports on trade conditions
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- financing imports and exports.

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WHEN you become a customer of our Bond Department you will have the investment experience of the Bankers Trust Company at your service. Our officers will be glad to review your lists of investments and advise you that they may be suited to your needs and sufficiently diversified. Because it is our policy to offer to our customers only such securities as we are willing to include in our own investments, you will find in our current offerings—sent to you on request—a carefully selected list of securities which we are buying for our own account.

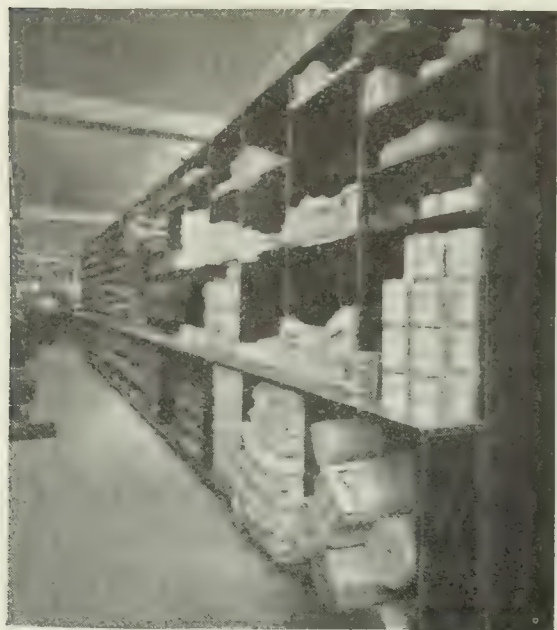
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tables and charts as those appearing in our books and magazine articles; organization of social features, to make every new worker feel at home in the business and want to do good work because the environment is congenial. After learning to employ, handle and train the new clerk, the Curtis Publishing Company reduced this cost from about \$100 to \$20. Isn't it worth while to learn how to cut down four-fifths of your employment expense?

Charles M. Schwab declares “No man ever made a success by luck, chance or accident.” The work of the office engineer is to substitute forethought for luck, science for chance, safety for accident.

Thomas A. Edison holds that “The time is coming when every man who lays any claim to business ability will have the question of waste before him as constantly as he now does those of credit, collections, buying, and selling.” The first function of the office engineer is to eliminate waste.

Even more to the point is the advice of Henry R. Towne, head of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, the largest corporation of its kind ever known. Mr. Towne says: “The scientific man knows why; the practical man knows how; the expert knows why and how. It is the best economy to employ experts at the start, and then later turn the work over to men who have been trained by them.”

Now all that remains is for the office owner, manager or worker to get in touch with a few high-grade office engineers, then choose one or none according to his best judgment. A list of experts, without recommendations as to choice, quality or superiority, will be mailed on your request without charge, if you enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, and mention the name of your concern and the position you occupy. Mail application to Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

If your office employs fewer than ten people, it is doubtful whether a personal analysis by a noted office engineer would pay you. His fee for personal examination and reorganization might be anywhere from \$100 to \$500 or more, and expenses. You can now obtain for as little as \$25 a good assortment of recent books on office management by experts and special reports by famous office engineers.

There is no better source of pride in your work and power for achievement than the knowledge that you are doing whatever you do in the best way it can be done. Apart from the money reward that follows improvement, the moral gain is of higher benefit. Progress pays best in its thrill of emulation, its glow of satisfaction, its smile of coöperation, its vow of determination, its sense of realization. Man power is the biggest thing in the world today. We esteem the business engineer because he helps to make every employee a better worker. And when you make a better worker, the best thing you do is to make him a bigger man!

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How the Yanks Are Speeding Up the Longest Railroad in the World

(Continued from page 221)

in a sparsely settled country: that is a job that is making a sixty-six year old American engineer lie awake nights. "I've resigned three times," Mr. Stevens said, "but President Wilson would not listen. I guess I'll have to stick."

In its first announcement the Union Committee proclaimed:

"It is the earnest desire of the Allies to do all in their power to benefit Russia, without impairing the sovereign rights of the Russian people." This sounds like the League of Nations. Perhaps in spirit that long prophesied League is here making its first attempt to heal a bleeding sore. The Russian employees are not to be ousted, but to have the benefit of foreign experts standing by their side, and foreign capital for new rolling stock. But, said the polite but iron-willed President Stevens in his first printed announcement, "Instructions will go to the railway officials thru the inspectors and assistants of the board, and the various (Russian) railway officials must see that they are *fully and faithfully carried out*." Some Naschalnik (Russian station official), one of those handsome big fellows who is accustomed to get to his office at ten, read the paper, drink innumerable cups of tea and leave at two; will deliberately neglect an order to try out the new boss. Any one who has met Mr. Stevens more than once can foretell the result. Behind that low voice and quiet face is the big stick that falls with a lightning blow.

Mr. Stevens and his men are facing difficulties known and unknown. The political is the first. The Russians are suspicious of our purpose and Japan too feared the outcome. Her Government, which ever since the Russo-Japanese War has been uniting with Russia to keep all other countries out of the railroad field in Manchuria and Mongolia, naturally resented the control of the roads by this vigorous American group. She, therefore, held up the agreement until it was arranged that all countries should be represented, that Russians should retain their control as much as Mr. Stevens would allow, and that Japanese engineers should be placed on the eastern lines.

The demoralization of the huge Russian staff is beyond description. Because of the rise of prices and the fall of the rouble value from forty cents to five, it takes three months' wages even to supply the family boots, and every one who can has resorted to bribing and extortion. To get a seat on a train, the ticket seller and the conductor must both be bribed; to get a freight car for a long haul the merchant pays anywhere from 200 to 20,000 roubles. The whole thing is reduced to a system and "the public be damned."

Gambling among the upper officials has long been rife. To "keep their chairs warm" at the gaming tables in their railroad clubs from nine o'clock Satur-



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The transfer books will not be closed.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

day evening to eight Monday morning has been a ticket to fame in more than one Siberian town. The "billet" seller at a second rate station was gambling for 1000 rouble stakes. Where did he get so much money? From his ticket selling schemes. Recently the price was increased seven times, but the printed price remained the same. Whenever, therefore, a stranger bought a ticket, or a man came up in a rush, an extra twenty to thirty roubles could be extorted. The poor country cashier swelled to a big stake gambler.

The system of pay and promotion has cut the nerve of ambition and *esprit de corps*. Energy and worth no longer boost a man. Ambition to excel is therefore scarcely known. No mechanic becomes a superintendent. The position is reserved for the learned university graduate regardless of what he has done. The superintendent of a railroad thousands of miles from Petrograd told an American that his business was to run the office in the capital. He had not seen his road for three years. When going thru a round-house with the superintendent an American engineer found an English-speaking mechanic who had worked in the States. While chatting, the mechanic pointed to the superintendent and asked, "Who is that? I have worked in this shop for a year and a half and never saw that man before." These superintendents like to sit in their offices for three or four hours a day and walk to and from their homes with leather portfolios under their arms. What will they make of Colonel Emerson, the general manager, who for more than two years never sat down to his desk in the Great Northern later than six in the morning?

The system of paying wages has cut efficiency. Formerly a locomotive engineer used to run by the mile. Now his pay is for an eight hour day, regardless of the mileage. A grafter, therefore, who in six hours reaches a town where he would like to spend the night will discover engine trouble. By the time he has unscrewed and screwed up a few nuts and hammered some rods crooked and then straight again his working day is up and he sidetracks his train and goes to bed. Is it any wonder that it takes a week to make a two-day trip? Locomotive engineers who used to run on the fastest *wagon lits* express, as the pay is the same for all service, are now pushing wheezy switch engines over the sidings near their homes. A frequent cup of tea with the wife and kiddies is thus made possible.

Finally, the complex organization of these Siberian railroads is a perpetual wonder. Entering the head office building of the Chinese Eastern Railroad Company at Harbin I counted six big cables and 432 telephone and telegraph wires. And this Chinese Eastern is only one of the five Trans-Siberian divisions.

For a little group of foreign engineers to attach themselves to this complicated, bankrupt machine and bring order out of the chaos is an undertaking of tremendous difficulty. Before I left Siberia Mr. Stevens had made a successful start. Russian newspaper

criticism had died out, and the Allied engineers were heartily cooperating. Between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Nagao, the splendid Christian Japanese railroad man sent over to represent the Tokyo Government, there had sprung up a mutual admiration and friendship which guarantees the backing of our most interested ally.

Uniting with the other troops our 9000 American soldiers are guarding the line. In their campaign of making friends with the Russians our boys have been eminently successful. When I left Siberia the American forces had been in the country over eight months and we had never killed a man. Many a night the men had slept on their arms ready to strike at a moment's notice. But the knowledge that we were prepared, that behind us were millions of the finest equipped soldiers in the world (they called us "the millionaires' army") and the poise of our officers kept us from actual fighting. Then, too, the growing realization that we were over there not to meddle with politics, but simply to keep peace on the railroad and about our camps, led the Russians of various factions to refrain from interfering with us.

What is our policy in Siberia? For several months I hunted for it. We went there originally to rescue the Czechs and protect the mountains of military and other stores at Vladivostok. This task was quickly done, and we have been watchfully waiting ever since. We are not in Siberia to shoot Bolsheviks. Some Americans think that back of all the cruelty and destruction of their ignorant leaders is a great idea. But "you can't shoot an idea with a gun," one prominent American visitor said to me. "Perhaps," he added, "there is coming to birth in Russia a new plan of economic relationships which may be as great a blessing to the human race as the Reformation or the Freeing of the Slaves. Every birth is accompanied by travail. Stop the pains too soon and death results. We must, therefore, be cautious in our attempts to settle the Russian problem."

If the above figure is correct we Americans cannot at present take sides in the Russian turmoil. For our neutrality we may be hated by both sides. But we can do our best to put a railroad artery of peace and plenty from the Pacific seaboard right thru the heart of Russia, perhaps to Petrograd and Moscow. We can join with the Allies in announcing to the people that with their quarrels we are not interfering, but that they cannot fight it out across the railroad track. As along this peaceful road kindly workers of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. make their quiet rounds, as famine and disease decrease, as business revives and poverty flees away, perhaps the Russians, tired of their suicidal guerrilla war, will lay down their arms and begin the brotherly reconstruction by their own efforts of that great republic of 180,000,000 longing souls. With this hope set before us who could vote to withdraw from Siberia now?

Vladivostok

Remarkable Remarks

PRINCE AAGE—I don't like Chicago.

THE KAISERIN—The Kaiser is bearing his burden.

HAROLD COX—State education is a most mischievous thing.

MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK—The next President will be Republican.

MARSHAL FOCH—The terrors of peace are worse than those of war.

ROY GRIFFITHS—Shirts, underwear and hosiery should not be expensive.

W. H. TAFT—We have not allowed railroad rates to go up as they should.

C. C. REX, FARMER—My money don't cost me anything—I work for all I get.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The Chief Executive has become the whole show.

PROF. JAMES A. HYSLOP—Interest in psychic phenomena has greatly increased since the war.

ALBERT THOMAS—The most extreme Socialists in France would be considered Jingoos in America.

E. H. SOTHERN—We want to make it clear to the laughing public that the actors' strike is no laughing matter.

ED. HOWE—I do not think that the Boy Scout movement or the Y. M. C. A. movement is either a noble or desirable thing.

ROY K. MOULTON—Occasionally the right thing happens in the right place. The Pennsylvania Legislature recently took up Bible reading.

PRESIDENT F. D. UNDERWOOD OF THE ERIE—The statement that railway employees as a whole are relatively underpaid cannot be proved.

SIR WILLIAM ASHLEY—There is a considerable and increasing number of men to whom the feeling of working for the public interest is a real stimulus.

W. HILL—The ordinary man in the teaching profession has all his work cut out to keep the wolf from the door and the fringe from the bottom of his trousers.

LYMAN ABBOTT—Whatever influence I have enjoyed as a public leader has been due, not to any foresight of my own, but to my sincere endeavor to read the hidden will of God in the events of current history.

FRANCIS J. OPPENHEIMER—Behind the scintillating literary phrases of the Russian Rhapsodists stands a gibbering ape, one hairy arm dragging along in the mud of superstition and age-long social oppression, waiting to give the True, the Beautiful and the Good their deathblow.

SENATOR SHERMAN—President Wilson brings home with him the choicest products of Old World diplomacy compounded of the intrigues of Europe and the perfidy of Oriental deception mitigated by wholesale robbery of millions of people and hundreds of millions of territory and property.

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Edwin M. Bliss, D. D.

On the 6th of August, Dr. Edwin M. Bliss, from 1891 to 1901 Associate Editor of *The Independent*, died at Washington, D. C., as the result of an operation.

Dr. Bliss was born September 12, 1848, at Erzurum, Turkey, where his parents were missionaries. He studied at Robert College, Constantinople, and later at Amherst, from which he graduated in 1871. He studied theology at Yale, 1871-1877, and entered the Congregational ministry. Instead of accepting a pastorate he became the agent of the Bible Society in the Levant and traveled extensively in Turkey and Persia. He returned to the United States in 1888 and edited the "Encyclopedia of Missions," a monumental work in ten or a dozen volumes which brought him wide recognition in religious circles. He then joined the staff of *The Independent*, taking special charge of our departments of "Religious Intelligence" and "Missions." He also wrote many editorials, especially on Near Eastern questions, on which he was an authority. He left *The Independent* to take up special work with the Bureau of the Census at Washington, D. C., where he had charge of religious statistics. He continued with this work to the time of his death.

Dr. Bliss was a Christian gentleman, a scholar of judgment and ability, and an editor of taste and ideals. Only Dr. Carroll is left of that able group of editors, Ward, Twining, Carroll and Bliss, who made *The Independent* in the nineties one of the great political, religious and literary forces in the country.

Pebbles

Maid—There's a mendicant at the door, madam.

Mrs. Newrich—Well, tell him we haven't anything to mend just at present."—*Boston Transcript*.

Englishman (in the Bay of Naples, watching Vesuvius)—You've nothing like that in America!

Yank—No, but we've got Niagara Falls, and they'd put the durned thing out in five minutes!—*Passing Show*.

Husband (looking up from the paper which he has been reading)—I see Thompson's Shirt Store has been burned out.

Wife (slightly deaf)—Whose?

Husband—Thompson's Shirt Store.

Wife—Dear me, who tore it?—*Blighty*.

The Soldier (back from Germany)—There used to be two mills here, Garge—what's happened to the other one?

Garge—I did 'ear as 'ow they reck'n'd there warn't enough wind for two mills, so they pulled one of 'em down.—*Blighty*.

The colonel beckoned to his orderly. "Smith, I wish you'd ride into the town and get the correct time."

"Why, sir," Smith hesitated, "I haven't got a watch."

"A watch, a watch," the colonel roared. "What in the name of sense do you want a watch for? Write it down on a piece of paper, man."—*Passing Show*.

Farmer (to one of his laborers, recently demobilized)—Well, Pat, which do you prefer, being a farmer or a soldier?

Pat—In one way, sir, I'd rather be a soldier.

Farmer—And how's that?

Pat—Well, you see, you'd be a long time workin' for a farmer before he'd tell you to stand at ease.—*London Opinion*.

The boat drifted out on the sunlit sea. The man and the maiden were silent and a little sad. His leave was ended: the time for parting had come.

"Dearest," he breathed softly, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now?" she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

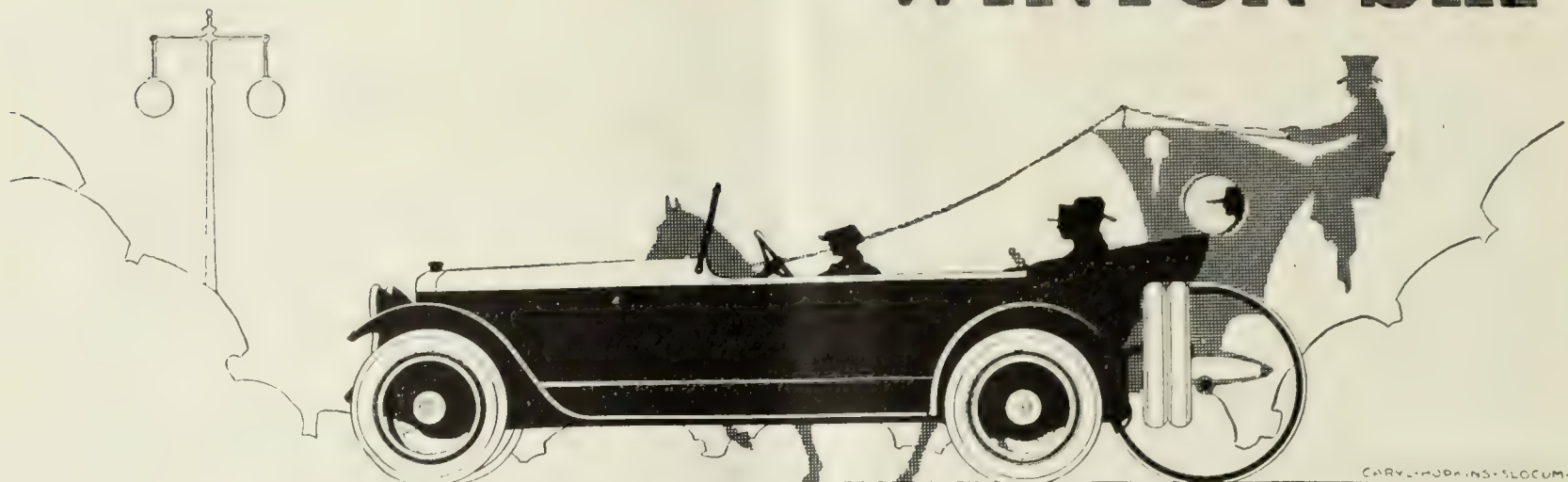
"I will, gladly," she cried.

He was rowing, doing all the hard work; she had the helm—she steered.—*Tit-Bits*.

Negro troops from Louisiana have a linguistic advantage over other American soldiers. Many of them, thru living in sections where French still is spoken, are more or less familiar with the language of this land when they get here. But they have their difficulties, nevertheless.

"It's dis way," explains one. "Ah talk French puhfectly, but not de kind dey talk in this country. You see, Ah learned French from mah fathah—de pure, classical, old New Orleans French—and dev don't speak dat kind ovah heah."—*Blighty*.

WINTON SIX



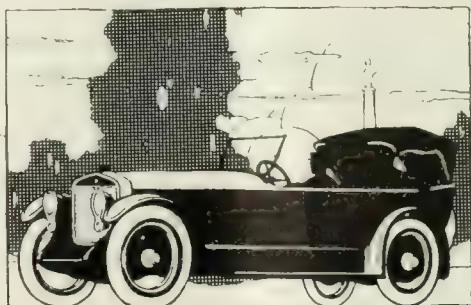
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133 BERE A ROAD, CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.



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The Independent

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Congress, Wages and the H. C. of L.

CONGRESS stands before the country today in the attitude of a circus juggler with one ball in hand and two in the air. The matter in hand is the high cost of living; in the air are the peace treaty and the railroad problem. All three are of the same set, but Congress prefers to consider them separately.

President Wilson's high cost of living address, on the whole, struck Congress just right. The criticism of the enemies of the League of Nations, who saw in it an attempt to hurry favorable action on the peace treaty, was drowned by the praise of the majority for the President's stand against threats of strikes on the transportation systems and his recommendations for affecting a reduction in the cost of living.

Congress set to work on the President's suggestions almost immediately. Senator Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, appointed a special committee to deal with some of the more important recommendations and the others were taken up by the regular committee of the Senate and the House.

Extension of the Food Control act, as suggested by the President, and legislation to limit the periods food products may be held in cold storage, either by taxation or by direct prohibition, will soon be forthcoming. The President did not ask immediate action on his proposal for licensing corporations engaged in interstate commerce, but the idea has taken and is being pushed by those members who regard the anti-trust laws as inadequate to prevent monopolies.

One effect of the high cost of living agitation has been the creation of an agrarian bloc in the Senate, which has undertaken to demonstrate that the farmer is not responsible for the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs. The farmers have many and the corporations few open advocates in Congress. The result is that the debate has tended more and more to fasten responsibility for increased prices on the latter. Continuation of the present agitation may bring favorable action by Congress on legislation

licensing all corporations with capital of more than \$10,000,000. The Federal Trade Commission would be given power to revoke the licenses of corporations engaging in monopolistic practices or unfair methods of competition.

Both ideas are being entertained, but it is unlikely that Congress will seek to reduce prices by restrictions on the exportation of foodstuffs or by arbitrary reductions in the volume of the currency. Legislation to these ends is frowned upon by the President.

Just before he delivered his address to Congress, the President was informed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, in response to his suggestion that Congress create a railroad wage adjustment board, that he had full power over wages and freight rates and there was no necessity for setting up a new agency to deal with the demands of the railroad brotherhoods for increases in wages. The President accepted the responsibility and plainly intimated in his address that some increases would be given the railroad workers, if threats of strikes were abandoned.

Congress cannot be said to regret having washed its hands of responsibility for dealing with the emergency, but it is somewhat worried over how the President will meet it. Increases in freight rates to meet wage advances may force the scale dangerously near that point where railroad revenues will fall off instead of increasing,

because of a restricted volume of freight traffic. This would prove a fatal blow to the desire of the private owners of the railroads for the immediate return of their property, which already shows some signs of waning, and would leave government operation as the only alternative.

This Congress does not want government ownership of railroads. It is denouncing the nationalization plan of the railroad brotherhoods as Bolshevism. The testimony of Glenn E. Plumb, author of the plan, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee has not altered the congressional conviction that the



Marcus in New York Times

Now to put the old clock together again



Knott in Dallas News

One more autocrat we must get

scheme is "worse than socialism," since it proposes to take over the railroads and operate them "for the benefit of a single class."

Senator Hitchcock has challenged the railroad workers to make nationalism an issue of a general political campaign. The brotherhoods indicated that they would accept the challenge in 1920, if the impossibility of returning the roads to their private owners had not been demonstrated in the meantime.

Ratification of the peace treaty may also be a presidential campaign issue, friends of the League of Nations bitterly observe, if the present rate of consideration by the Senate is maintained. Far from hurrying action, which was supposed by his opponents to be the President's purpose, the raising of the cost of living issue at this time has made for delay. The treaty is still before the Foreign Relations Committee, with little prospect that it will be reported to the Senate within a month. President Wilson is said to be convinced that every day of delay is strengthening the desire of the country that the peace treaty be ratified without reservations. For that reason he is willing to countenance delay for the present. His opponents assert, on the other hand, that the delay is strengthening their position. Some predict that in the end they will be able to separate the covenant from the treaty proper and put it over for later consideration.

Full responsibility for the delay is laid by Republicans at the door of the President. He has withheld from them the Bliss declaration against the Shantung settlement, they say, and other information essential to intelligent consideration of the treaty. Secretary of State Lansing, altho he did reveal important facts in connection with the Lansing-Ishii agreement and the secret treaties, did not give the Foreign Relations Committee the information it wanted. Nine out of every ten questions he was unable to answer because of lack of information. This convinced Republican members of the committee that only the President and perhaps Colonel House have the information they desire. President Wilson has expressed his unwillingness to appear before the committee at the capitol, so the committee is now talking of summoning Colonel House from Paris. It is determined that the information it desires shall be submitted before it permits consideration of the treaty on the floor of the Senate.

Discussion of the high cost of living and the railroad issues on the floor is alternated with attacks against the League of Nations and on the whole Congress finds itself busier, with these and the other problems before it, than at any time during the last two years. While the war was in progress practically all important legislation was formulated in the executive departments. Congress, while apparently very busy, really had little to do other than approve the measures put before it for winning the war. Now conditions have changed. Congress still listens to suggestions from the President, but it is also very busy trying to work out some things, notably the Mexican problem, for itself.

R. M. B., Washington

Kolchak Retires and Denikin Advances

A SUDDEN change has taken place in the Russian situation. Not many weeks ago we were told that the Siberian forces under Admiral Kolchak were rapidly approaching Moscow. They had crossed the Urals into Europe, reached the Volga River and come into touch with the Allied forces on the north and Denikin's Cossacks on the south. Petrograd was being attacked from the north, west and south and was likely soon to be—or had already been—captured. The French held the Crimea and Odessa. The British had command of the Caucasus, the Caspian and the Trans-Caspian. The Russian people were rising and Sovietism would soon collapse. Kolchak was getting abundant arms and aid from the Allies and would soon receive recognition as ruler of all the Russias.

Then the tide turned. The French were forced to withdraw from Odessa and Crimea. The crews of their warships in the Black Sea raised the red flag and they sailed for home. The British evacuated the Trans-Caspian region on account of trouble in Afghanistan. Bolshevik gunboats were somehow brought from Petrograd down the Volga to the Caspian. Now we are told that the British troops are to be withdrawn from the Caucasus, leaving the Armenian refugees to starvation or massacre unless America comes to their rescue. One day a despatch told us that Denikin had been obliged to "retreat again," which was puzzling, since we had not heard that he had done anything else than to advance.

In the north the Russian army that had been formed and drilled by British officers in order to rescue their native land from Soviet rule mutinied and turned over to the Bolsheviks Onega, which constituted the connecting link between the Allied forces of Murmansk and those of Archangel. On August 10 the Bolsheviks were thrown back twelve miles on the Dvina River, south-east of Archangel, with severe losses. The combined campaign of the Finns, Esths, Letts and Russian refugees against Petrograd mysteriously collapsed.

On the east the Kolchak forces have been driven completely out of European Russia. Ufa fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks; then they followed along the railroad across the Urals and took Cheliabinsk with 4000 prisoners, fifty machine guns and supply trains. Further north they captured Perm and 5000 prisoners and advanced eastward into Asia unopposed. The British feel somewhat chagrined that by the capture of Perm they lost their river flotilla. The British gunboats "Kent" and "Suffolk" would have fallen into the hands of the enemy if their crews had not blown them up.

Now Washington gives out a warning that we need not be surprised if the Bolsheviks advanced into Siberia as far as Omsk, the capital of the Kolchak Govern-

ment. Hospital patients and civilians are already leaving Omsk for Irkutsk, 1500 miles eastward. The corps of American engineers under J. F. Stevens is trying to keep open the Siberian railroad from Omsk to the Pacific, but is much hampered by anti-Kolchak risings and the interference of Semenov's Cossacks.

Kolchak's army at the front has been weakened by wholesale desertions of the Russians to the Soviet side, ascribed in part to the brutality of the officers of the Czar's army who command the Kolchak forces. The United States has released 45,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition to be rushed across the Pacific to Vladivostok for Kolchak's use.

According to the French Foreign Minister, Pichon, the anti-Bolshevik forces of Allied, Russian and American troops in Siberia number 400,000 and those on the Murmansk and Archangel coasts 40,000. But the forces under General Denikin in the Cossack country are stronger and have of late been more successful. His cavalry, aided by the British tanks, have cut the Volga line, both rail and river, by the capture of Kamishin on July 28. Here 11,000 prisoners were taken, besides fifty cannon, 150 machine guns, and an immense amount of war material.

This breaks the connection between Saratov and Astrakhan and may force the Bolsheviks to loose their grip on the Caspian, for Astrakhan is the only Caspian port they now hold. They hold only fifty miles of the Black Sea coast. Ochakov, a Black Sea port between Odessa and Kherson, was occupied by Denikin's troops after it had been bombarded and partly demolished by the British cruisers. The United States steamer "Kickapoo" has brought \$500,000 worth of cloth, shoes and other goods, sold to the Red Cross from the American army stores in France, to Novorossysk, Denikin's chief port.

The new Polish army of 250,000 equipped by the Allies is making large inroads into Bolshevik territory. It has taken the important city of Minsk, 150 miles east of the old boundary of Poland.

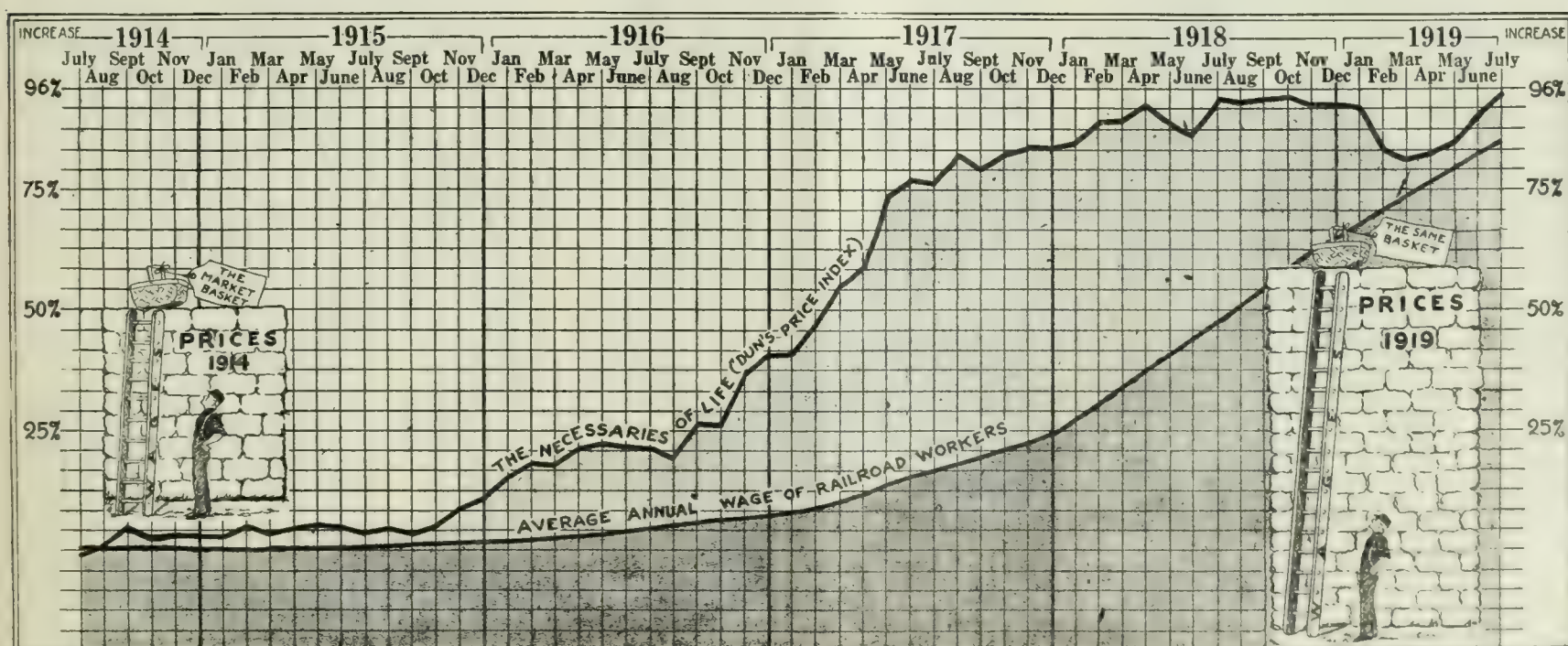
Summing up the situation, then, it seems that the Bolsheviks are losing ground on the west and south and gaining on the north and west.

"Eat, Drink and Be Merry"

IN any attempt to analyze present business conditions and their drift and tendency, we are at once confronted with the fact that the present time and its likelihoods find no exact nor adequate analogy in the past. After a quarter of a century of the wars of Napoleon there ensued great reaction in commercial life thruout England and the Continent of Europe. Prices declined, business activity decreased, and economic and social unrest and discontent became prevalent and widespread. After our own Civil War, early in 1866, prices began that gradual decline which, with occasional interruptions, lasted for over thirty years. Business activity, however, continued unabated on the whole, tho much of it was speculative and unreal. After some seven years came the great panic of 1873 and the commercial world faced a long period of declining prices and only moderate business activity. None of these things prevail with us. Prices are on the up grade, and so is commercial activity, only speculation is too much in evidence. Obviously we are facing new conditions and have new factors to reckon with, and the chiefest among them is the mental attitude of the people, which transcends underlying material conditions.

The latter in the main are sound and sufficient. We shall have abundant harvests, both for our own and European needs, tho not so large as anticipated a month or so ago. Farm products bring exceptionally high and remunerative prices, so that the farming community is exceedingly well off. All the other productive interests, lumber, mining, manufacturing, live stock raising, are steadily increasing their output because of an equally steadily increasing demand. All the tangible and necessary foundations for prosperity are sound and wholesome, save for the prevalence of unnaturally and abnormally high prices.

The psychological side of the problem is much more striking and interesting but not so reassuring. Increased salaries and wages, especially the latter, are the mainspring of general and unheeding spending. Financiers, economists and moralists are wasting their time preaching thrift and saving. For the average man never



New York Tribune

This chart shows the relation of the increase in the cost of living since 1914 to the increase in wages of the railway workers who have precipitated the crisis over the high cost of living. The two lines show that there has been a rapid increase in prices and wages and that at the present time wages have practically overtaken prices. This fact is illustrated by the two diagrams - the wage ladder has increased in length and thus enables the consumer to continue to reach the market basket on the price wall. The price line is based on Dun's index number of wholesale commodity prices. This number represents the combined price trend of breadstuffs, meats and other foods, clothing, metals and miscellaneous products which directly or indirectly figure in a family's budget. Each commodity bears a weight in the index in proportion to the per capita consumption of it

reads these homilies, much less pays any attention to their precepts. We are one and all indulging to the uttermost that curious phase of humanity which can imagine no other condition than the present, and living accordingly.

Most of the world owes us money, even tho much of Europe cannot pay us now, and may never do so. Yet in answer to that Macedonian cry from Europe for help lest they perish, we must lend them more money, or rather extend them further credits, or else feel the sure reaction of the loss of export trade upon our own prosperity. This situation is typical of the unnatural and perplexing conditions which confront us on every side.

Two other striking features rather accurately size up the present situation. There seems no limit to the buying of automobiles, and the point of "saturation" seems increasingly remote. It is easy enough to moralize about this apparent extravagance. The real reason is that automobiles are as much a part of modern civilization as the telephone and the telegraph, and likewise nearly as necessary to the transaction of everyday business. The owner of an automobile once, is an owner always unless he goes dead broke. He recognizes the broadening of his mental horizon incident upon the possession of a car and acquires the habit. It is one of the many indications that we have risen to a higher level of material and mental living, and that we—meaning the multitudinous many—will resist to the uttermost any attempt of man or of fate to bring us back to a lower plane.

Moreover, in sober truth we know that the surest economic and social basis for the welfare of the nation is the wellbeing of the many. Just now the general thought is for a more general and generous distribution of the fruits of prosperity. We shall easily go too far in that direction. That is, further than is either feasible or practicable. So the day of readjustment and reckoning will come to bring us back to a basis which will stand the test of the workaday world. But we are

very sure that we shall not return to the ways and ideas of yesterday.

Another uneasy and threatening feature is the absence of building and construction in its real sense. It is true that there is a good deal of building now and it is growing, but it is born of necessity and not, as usual, the direct and natural result of an era of prosperity. Building is in normal times the one sure barometer and index of abounding good times, for it calls for its being and existence upon almost every form of commercial life and draws material and labor from almost every trade. Now it is being prosecuted at unnaturally high prices for both labor and material, because it has been dormant for several years, while population increased.

Then the present high prices are rarely warranted by the facts. There is too much control of supply, especially in great staples, and too little operation of the laws of supply and demand. Also these prices are too great a burden upon the many, especially in the case of food products. Eventually they must seek a more natural and reasonable level. There is increasing speculation, too, which is an evil thing, and unless checked, always brings trouble and commercial cataclysms in its train. Then industrially we are in a ferment with all sorts of foolish, well-meant panaceas as to the way out. The right way we shall find in some measure with the exercise of much patience, some common sense, a good deal of bitter and unpleasant experience, and an increasing practical application of a human understanding of each other.

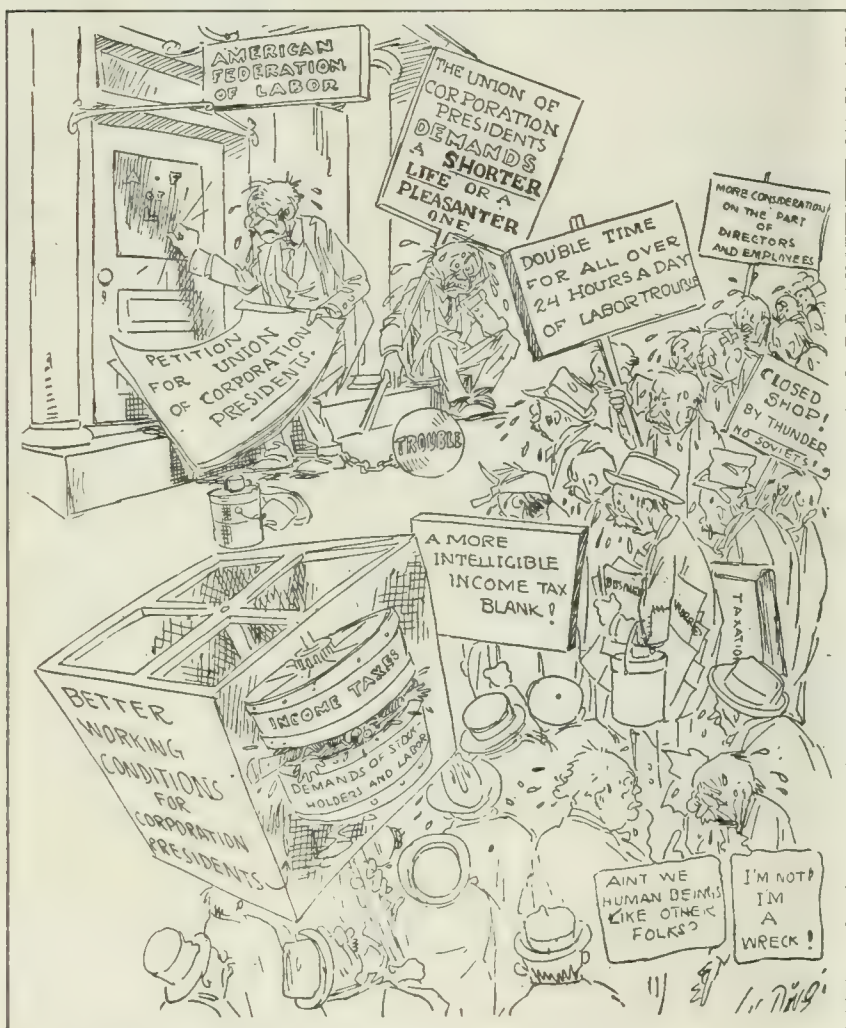
So the sum of things is that we shall go on prospering for a time, probably quite a time. Then matters will readjust themselves after a more permanent and progressive fashion.

A. W. D.

The Return of Hapsburg

THE overthrow of the soviet government in Hungary by economic pressure from Paris has had the undesired result of putting Budapest into the hands of the Rumanians and bringing the Hapsburg dynasty back into power. Rumanian troops are looting Hungarian fields and cities without opposition and killing civilians of both sexes without trial. The Archduke Joseph, Field Marshal in the Austrian army and husband of a Bavarian Princess, has become dictator under the title of "Governor of the State." Jews are beaten about the streets of the capital with dog-whips and threatened with wholesale massacre. The officers of the old regime are again appearing in their gorgeous uniforms and talking openly of the restoration of the monarchy. The Hohenzollern King of Rumania openly defies the Paris Conference and violates the provisions of the armistice and treaty.

This is the fifth form of government Hungary has had in the last year. When the armistice was signed in November Kaiser Karl abdicated and a republican government was set up with Count Karolyi at the head. He put great faith in President Wilson's program and assured the people that they had nothing to fear from a peace on these principles. But when it was found that the Paris Conference had assigned much larger sections of Hungarian territory to the Rumanian, Czecho-Slovaks and Yugoslavs than the Hungarians had anticipated and that these nationalities were not even keeping to these liberal lines but encroaching further toward Budapest, the people lost confidence in Karolyi and he turned over the reins of power to Bela Kun, who set up a soviet system modeled after that of Russia. The Red Army that he organized drove back the Rumanian forces beyond the Theiss and occupied the greater part



(c) 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.

Why don't the corporation presidents form a union?



Who's Who This Week



Press Illustrating

Walking just like common folks—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and President Poincaré of France, and behind them Madame Poincaré and King Albert, during a visit of the French president to Liege

International Film

Do you recognize the stern commander of the A. E. F. in this snapshot of Cambridge University students carrying General Pershing on their shoulders after the English university conferred on him an LL.D.



© Keystone View

The deposed commissioner of Bolshevik Hungary under Bela Kun—Joseph Pogany, who helped organize and direct the powerful Soviet regime in Budapest



© Western Newspaper Union

These boots carried Mrs. Franklin all the way across the continent from New York to her home in Seattle on a walking trip which won her a \$2000 wager and cost only \$28 for expenses along the route. Mrs. Franklin is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses in New York



Press Illustrating

Archduke Joseph, the new ruler of Hungary, of Hapsburg birth, but announced democratic intentions. He renounced all his titles at the beginning of the revolution



© Underwood & Underwood

The brave Polish women's Battalion of Death which took part in actual fighting against the Ukrainians at Lemberg

of Slovakia. The Czecho-Slovaks lay their ignominious defeat by the Reds to the incompetence or treachery of the Italian officers commanding their troops. The Italians retaliate by asserting that the Slovaks sympathized with the soviet and welcomed the Hungarians instead of repelling them. The Italian delegations at Vienna and Budapest are accused of supporting the soviet government in Hungary by supplying funds, munitions and expert aid. The French, on the other hand, favor the Rumanians. The Rumanian army has been reorganized by French officers and French African troops have proved more reliable in action against the Hungarians than any of the native nationalities.

The further advance of the soviet armies was checked by orders from Paris threatening Allied intervention. Bela Kun, People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, claims that the Hungarian forces were withdrawn to the frontiers fixed by the Paris Conference on condition, promised in Clemenceau's telegram of June 13, that the Rumanian troops would also withdraw to the limit of the neutral zone. But the Rumanians, instead of retiring, advanced on June 24 and now occupy territory assigned by the Paris Conference to the Hungarians, the Jugoslavs and the Czecho-Slovaks.

Bela Kun begged for permission to send representatives to the Paris Conference, but the Supreme Council refused to recognize the soviet government in any way and threatened to cut off all supplies unless it was supplanted by a more democratic form.

Meantime internal disaffection was increasing, and the resort of the communist government to terrorist methods made matters worse. The peasants refused to supply food to the cities. The efforts of Bela Kun to start a communist rising in Austria failed. The reinforced Rumanians could no longer be held back. Monarchical conspiracies were renewed and focused upon Archduke Joseph. A counter revolutionist government was set up at Szegedin (pronounced Seg-ed-in), 96 miles southeast of Budapest and the second city of Hungary in size. This movement is supposed to have been supported by the Rumanians.

Beset by all these difficulties, Bela Kun resigned and left the country. His colleagues of the commissariat scattered to all quarters, carrying with them, it is said, large funds from the treasury. Szamuely, the most fanatical and ruthless of the communist commissaries, was shot as he was crossing the Austrian frontier by a relative of one of his victims. A socialist government was set up in Budapest as a substitute for the soviet. It included, besides some members carried over from the communist cabinet, representatives of the peasants and bourgeoisie, and was headed by Jules Peidl.

But this provisional government failed to command respect abroad or obedience at home. The Rumanian troops marched to Budapest and there their commander issued an ultimatum demanding the surrender to Rumania of all war material, 30 per cent of the farm machinery and livestock, 50 per cent of the railroad rolling stock and shop machinery, 50 per cent of the Danube shipping, 400 motor trucks, 200 touring cars, and supplies for 300,000 Rumanian troops. The Hungarians were required to reduce their forces to 13,000 and to pay the expenses of the Rumanian army of occupation until final peace was made. If these terms were not complied with by 10 o'clock in the evening of the same day, the commander said, the Rumanians would not be confined to the limits specified but would take all the property of any kind that they needed to repair the damages inflicted upon Rumania by the Hungarian invasion of three years ago.

This unwarranted ultimatum and impossible conditions excited great indignation at Paris, but the Rumanian government paid no attention to Clemenceau's telegrams. King Ferdinand entered Budapest as a conqueror and the Rumanians began systematically ravaging the country, demolishing what they could not carry off and shooting at sight any who attempted to remonstrate or who even "looked like Bolsheviki." Even the supplies of the American Relief Committee were shipped to Rumania until Hoover shut them off at the source. The Supreme Council at Paris protested in vigorous terms as follows:

The Peace Conference learns that the Rumanian generals refuse to comply with the instructions of the Allied generals and have prevented publication of the telegram addressed by the president of the Peace Conference to the Hungarian Government. They also are permitting their soldiers to pilfer private property and requisitions, and are sending into Rumania live stock and rolling stock, submitting Budapest to an unnecessary blockade which is starving the city. They are destroying the railway lines, in particular one from Budapest to Vienna. In fact, they are committing a series of actions which are as much in violation of the decision of the Conference as of the rights of the Allied and Associated Powers, and likewise, primarily, of humanity.

The Supreme Council learns at the same time that the Socialist Hungarian Government was overthrown by a *coup d'etat*, its members arrested and the Government replaced by one having Archduke Joseph at its head. In view of these facts the Conference is compelled to believe the Rumanian Government determined to defy the Conference and separate itself from the Allied and Associated Powers.

On the night of August 6 the members of the Peidl Government were arrested while in session at the national palace by the emissaries of the Archduke Joseph

and on the following morning he proclaimed himself dictator and promised to call a national assembly to determine the future form of government for Hungary. He has appointed a coalition cabinet with Stefan Friedrich as premier. Friedrich worked for eight years in an American machinery plant and was Minister of War in the Karolyi cabinet.

Rumania has been in receipt of large aid from the Allies, including \$20,000,000 from the United States, but the large crops and the loot from Hungary now make the country independent. The Rumanian Government seems inclined to defy the Paris Conference and to settle its boundaries to suit itself. It has refused compliance with the stipulation of the Conference that equal rights should be guaranteed to all races, including the Jews.

The Turmoil of British Politics

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Lloyd George ministry recently received, after the armistice, the largest majority in Parliament ever given in any election, and might therefore be maintained in power for at least five years, its position is by no means secure. As the Government develops its domestic policy its heterogeneous majority falls apart into its Conservative, Liberal and Labor constituents. In all the by-elections held since the general election the vote for the governmental candidate shows a heavy falling off, showing that the country is losing confidence in the administration. One reason for this is because the cessation of hostilities has not brought the anticipated internal peace and prosperity. The cost of commodities has not fallen, as was expected, and the expenses of the Government continue at an appalling figure. The daily expenditure since the armistice averages \$32,380,000. The national debt has been multiplied by ten during the war and is still mounting. Great Britain has loaned to the Allied nations and her own dominions nearly nine billion dollars, none of it recoverable at present and some of it probably never. Russia alone owes Great Britain \$2,840,000,000, and large sums are still being expended in her behalf for munitions furnished the Kolchak and Denikin forces. Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill has somehow to provide \$7,500,000,-

000 for the estimated expenses of the British Government during the coming year.

The peace treaty and covenant went thru both houses of Parliament promptly and without serious opposition. What little criticism there has been in England has come chiefly from the liberal side, while in the United States opposition is mostly from the conservative quarter.

The Irish question still remains unsettled and Lloyd George is being criticized for not bringing forth the policy which he says he has. There are now in Ireland six distinct armed bodies, and a serious conflict may be precipitated at any moment. Lloyd George refuses to comply with the demand of the Laborites for the withdrawal of the troops, because if this were done Ireland would fall into anarchy. The arms which the Ulster Volunteers purchased from Germany in 1914 to prevent the enforcement of the Home Rule act are said to have been preserved in secret hiding places during the war even when rifles were sorely needed at the front, and now Sir Edward Carson threatens to call out the Volunteers and set up a provisional government in Ulster in case any attempt is made by the Government to carry out the provisions of the act. It is curious to note that the *London Times*, formerly ultra-Unionist, is now veering toward Home Rule and says:

And as for Sir Edward Carson's threats of armed rebellion, we regard them as having a perilous likeness to the threats of "direct action" by British imitators of the Russian Bolsheviks. There is now no room for dictatorships in the British Commonwealth of free democracies—neither for a "dictatorship of the proletariat" nor for a dictatorship of Orangemen.

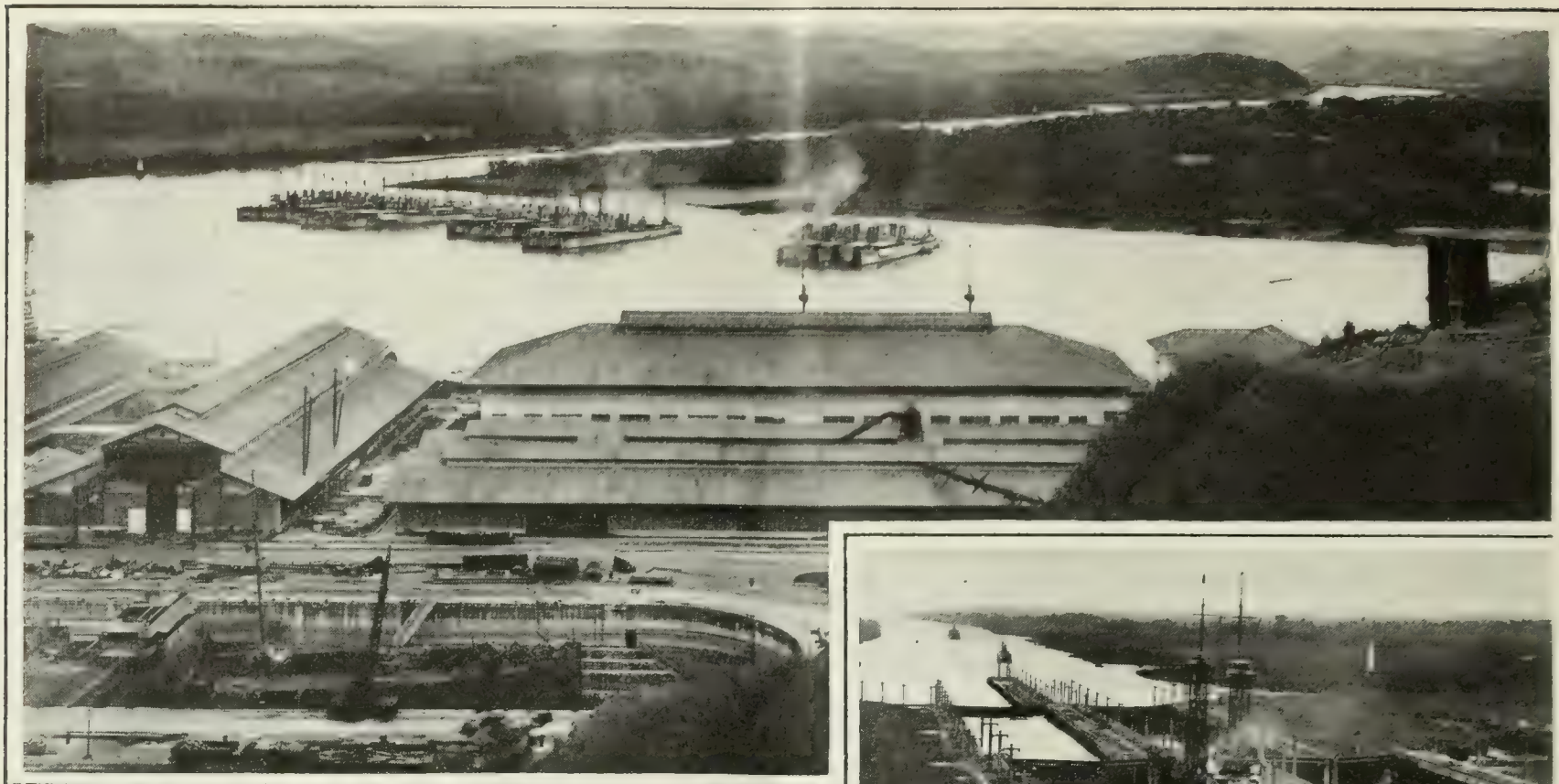
The Whitley and other promising plans for the democratization of industry have not yet brought about industrial peace. There are strikes of bakers, tramway men and police in various cities, and 200,000 miners are out in the Yorkshire coal fields.

The British labor movement, which has been formerly peaceable and political, is now losing these characteristics and showing a disposition to resort to "direct action" in various forms. The Southport Labor Conference voted by two to one in favor of using the strike for political aims, such as compelling the Government to withdraw its troops from Russia.



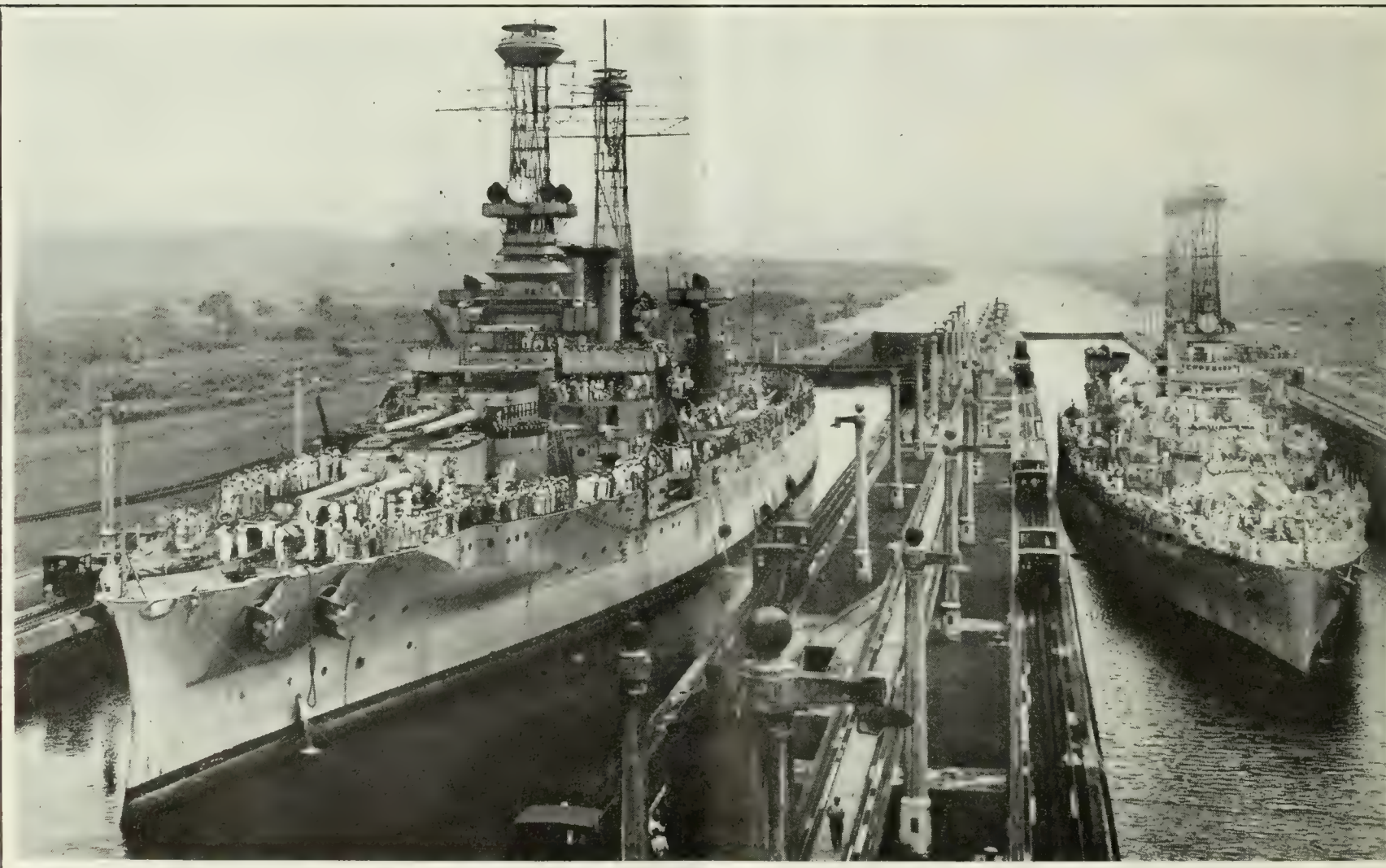
Gilliams

The British navy in a new role—sailors doing the work of the striking miners in getting coal out of the pits for their ships



The Navy Going Thru the Panama Canal

These battleships and destroyers are at the strategic point of their history-making voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where they will become part of the new Pacific Fleet of the U. S. Navy. There are to be 175 ships in the western fleet with a personnel of 35,800 men and officers, commanded by Rear Admiral Rodman. The group of destroyers above is part-way thru the canal in the Balboa inner harbor. In the foreground is the famous big drydock there. The U. S. S. "New Mexico," in the photograph at the right, is in the middle west chamber of the Gatun Locks; in the distance is the Atlantic entrance to the canal



Photographs © Wide World

Two battleships going thru the Gatun Locks at once—The U. S. S. "Arkansas" on the left and the "Texas" on the right

A parliamentary commission was appointed to investigate profiteering and devise measures to meet it, but without waiting for its report the Government brought in a drastic bill imposing heavy penalties for profiteers and authorizing the fixing of all prices. In spite of criticism that the legislation was ill considered and would embarrass trade it was passed by 251 to 8.

Among other contentious measures is the bill which makes the Church of England virtually independent of state control, but without disestablishment or disendowment.

The cessation of partizan activities for five years and the appearance of new issues have broken up all parties and they are likely to reorganize on new lines. Ex-Premier Asquith is making a fight for old-fashioned liberalism, including free trade, but the policy of imperial preference adopted by the Government makes any return to the old conditions impossible.

How Carnegie Did It

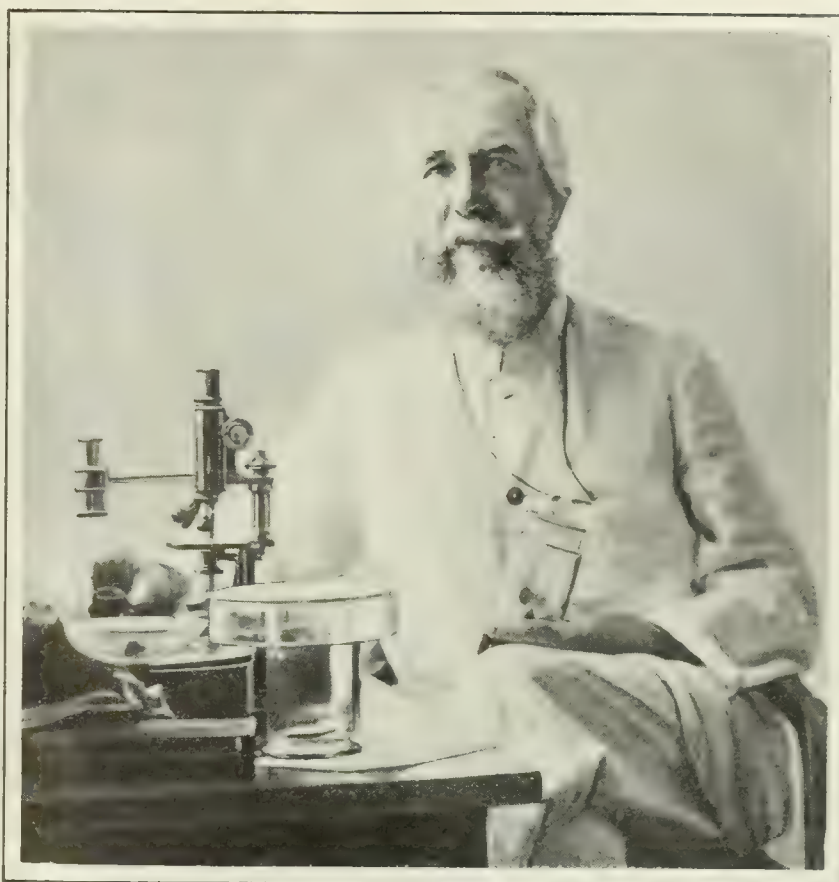
ANDREW CARNEGIE, who was born in a Scotch cottage, inherited nothing but poverty, health, and a Scotch spirit of thrift; at twelve years, a child labor victim earning \$1.20 a week; a stoker at thirteen; a telegraph messenger at fourteen; a telegraph operator at eighteen; a private secretary at twenty-one; a railway superintendent at twenty-six; and who died worth \$500,000,000, after giving away nearly \$400,000,000, is referred to as having a typically American career.

The characterization is apt, for except in magnitude of result, his record is not exceptional. He did on a large scale what thousands of other poor boys, to whom the republic gave a chance to rise, have done and are doing on a smaller scale. Others, like him, whose personal qualities are seemingly not remarkable, have struck the rock of opportunity, and streams for their enrichment have gushed forth.

Recently many Americans have lost conceit of mere wealth, have seen that the public was a silent partner that did not always get its fair share of dividends, and a nation that is supposed to worship the Almighty Dollar has been sharply critical of the Dollar's possessor. Andrew Carnegie shared this feeling vociferously, and hence his famous saying that the man who died rich would die disgraced.

The amasser of this huge fortune had practically no education except that acquired outside of schools. He invented nothing and discovered no new ideas. Besides telegraphy he had no intimate knowledge of any business. He was not an ironmaster except by ownership, for his relations to the great industry were chiefly those of investor and promoter. Only in his early years was he industrious at particular tasks, afterward devoting a large part of his time to travel, to entertainment, to miscellaneous activities. He came to the iron business when the field was apparently fully occupied, and his original ventures in it were not profitable.

How then did he do it? His first great quality was his unconquerable optimism. He believed in the future of America and of the undertakings in which he participated. He had imagination and faith and an unceasing restlessness and vivacity of mind. Next and almost equally important was his willingness to trust other men. He had the gift of wisely picking his associates and then letting them alone and generously dividing. He did not seek to do everything himself—thus early disclosing that mysterious something that is called executive ability. He laughed at the "young geniuses," as he called those with whom he had surrounded him-



The late Ernst Haeckel at work in his laboratory at Jena University. Haeckel was one of the most energetic and industrious naturalists that ever lived and contributed largely to our knowledge of the lower forms of marine life. In his monograph on the Radiolaria he described and depicted over 4000 new species

self, but they pitchforked him, often against his grumblings and protests, to amazing heights. It has been said that practically every major decision which brought in millions was personally opposed by the "old man," but he let "the boys" do as they wanted.

Next, Scotch caution and canniness entering here, he insisted on keeping 51 per cent of the stock. His generosity, his trust, his willingness to take advice never induced him to go so far as to surrender the power to have his own way if he cared to exercise it.

Finally, having a fancy for ideas and picking them up with quickness and shrewdness as he wandered about talking and theorizing, he fed into his plants a never-ending stream of suggestion. His first large venture came from talking with an inventor, on a train—Woodruff, Pullman's sleeping car rival—and his adaptability and the plasticity of his mind he kept until his closing days.

In business he was a strong believer in single and unified ownership and management. Thus he had no confidence in the trust principle when it began to be applied. He loudly predicted the failure of the combinations. They could not succeed, he contended. There is reason to think that the bottom reason why he conveyed his properties to the Steel Corporation was that he would not enter an organization of whose soundness he was skeptical, and yet had no desire for the death grapple which was being forced on him, even if he felt he would win it. It is highly significant that he would accept no stock—insisted on bonds which were a first lien on the property he surrendered as well as on the properties joined to it.

In certain quarters it has been customary to smile incredulously at Carnegie's professions of liberalism. His derision of the protective tariff while enjoying its shelter, his support of income and inheritance taxes, his declaration that a rich man was trustee for the public, his request that no one should make prayers in his behalf because he feared if the Throne of Grace directed attention to him it would discover he had many possessions that did not properly belong to him—all these professions have been dismissed as born of gar-

rulous hypocrisy. But there seems no reason to doubt that with a sincerity and a consistency well up to the average he believed what he preached and sought to practise it. He had the Scotch love of logic and was inclined to push ideas to their conclusions.

But altho recognizing that the public was a partner and that the greater share of all things belonged to it, he had no apologies to make for wealth amassing. His acute mind saw that society's real concern was in getting things done, in additions to production, in a plant as a going concern rather than in who held title to it. "Homestead," he said, "did its main work by simply being."

Going Up!

WHICH have gone up faster—wages or living costs? There is a chorus of affirmation that living costs have been the speedier climber. There are reasons for this consensus of opinion. In the first place the compensations of the salaried have gone up little. Their earnings tend to be conventional and respond slowly to changed conditions. Joining them are those in industries, more fluid in their wages, who are campaigning for more and who naturally are unwilling to knock the underpinning from beneath their demands by acknowledging they are better off. Pointing to the fixity of their incomes the investing class, big as well as little capitalists, is able to establish it is suffering and its members point to the income tax returns as proof.

We thus have a condition in which nearly every one (except perhaps the owners of agricultural land) is able to satisfy himself that he pays more and does not proportionately get more. But this of course is an absurdity. If some pay more on balance, others pay less on balance. There has been no decrease in the sum total of production, on the contrary an increase.

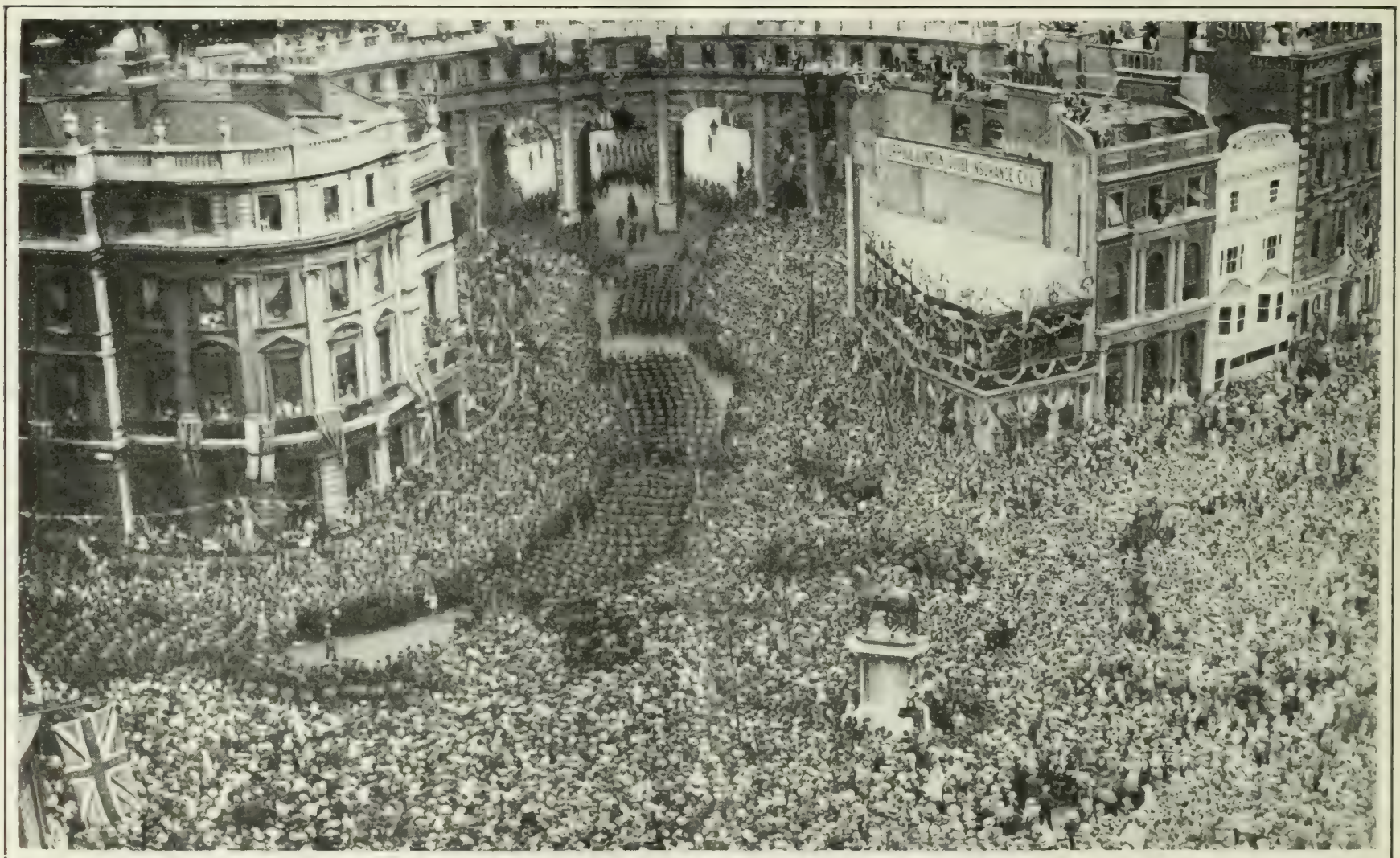
So one turns to statistics, present in infinite variety,

to resolve a question concerning which individual experience and prepossession are untrustworthy guides. The results of two inquiries have recently been published—a comparison of prices as shown by the Dun index number; and the average yearly income of railroad employees, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It appears that, taking the prices and wages of July, 1914, as a base, that commodity prices, weighed proportionately to per capita consumption of each article, are up 96 per cent. In the list of commodities, beside foodstuffs, are clothing, metals, lumber, etc.—everything that figures directly or indirectly in the family budget. On the other hand the average annual income of the railroad worker is up 87 per cent. One great error in many computations is that they compare wage scales, usually on a daily basis, without taking into account continuity of work or extra compensation for overtime.

But cost of living prices, it will be said, are up more than annual income, even tho not much more. But this is only deduction. The Dun figures relate to commodities, not to all living costs. The National Industry Conference Board recently examined the broader question. It found that food is up 85 per cent, clothing 100 per cent, fuel, light and heat 57 per cent, sundries 63 per cent, and shelter 28 per cent. The combined average was 70.3 per cent.

So this table combined with the Dun table would mean that total living expenses are not up as much as the income of railroad workers. If the proposed increase of \$800,000,000 goes thru the difference will be larger.

A factor not allowed for in any of the estimates is the increase in the number of workers per family. If the family is taken as the social unit it would doubtless appear that the income of the average family is up more than the living costs, at least among the non-salaried and non-investors, and this change is at the expense of the salaried and capitalistic classes.



Merzario

And now comes London's great victory parade, witnessed by cheering thousands. While not so internationally impressive as the march of the Allies in Paris, it was significant of the tremendous war-awakened patriotism of the British Empire

Mr. Wilson on the Cost of Living

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

PUBLIC reaction to the President's address to Congress on the high cost of living has disclosed very little intelligent reflection upon the economic merits of the legislation recommended. Most of the talk has been upon the political intent and the probable political effect of the speech. Political friends and foes have agreed that Mr. Wilson was "adroit" or "clever," or "astute," or "strategic" in seizing upon a hardship that is felt by every household in the nation as a new and highly concrete reason for prompt senatorial action upon the treaty of peace and the covenant of the League of Nations. There has been more or less discussion also of the political expediency of adopting a peace time policy of price control, and setting up a permanent national machinery to work it out. There has been almost no consideration of the question how far, if at all, the cost of living can be lowered by such measures.

The broader economic propositions that Mr. Wilson lays down are elementary and indisputable. Resources and fluid capital have been wasted by the war beyond all precedent. Production has not been brought back to 100 per cent, and in a thousand ways its processes are confused and halting. The forecast is speculative, not certain, and credit is correspondingly restricted. There is abundant evidence that neither farms nor mills in this country are being worked to full capacity, and in Europe the situation is much worse. Strikes are seriously limiting both the production and the marketing of goods. Until these conditions are bettered no great and permanent relief is possible. Only by producing and saving can we again have abundance, but for the moment all classes of society, American and European, are indulging themselves in orgies of extravagant expenditure.

It is when we come to Mr. Wilson's assumption that the shortage of commodity supply, whatever it may be, is not great enough to account for the actual high cost of living, and his suggestions for dealing with the profiteers that we are on more treacherous ground. As to the assumption itself, however, it is almost certainly true. The price fixing action of supply and demand under free competition is one thing. Price determination when supply is monopolized or controlled by combinations, or in any way withheld, is an entirely different thing, and this too is an elementary economic proposition. The facts that Mr. Wilson alleges in support of his contention appear to be well established and they leave little room for doubt that at the present moment the existing supplies of nearly all of the necessities of life are controlled and to a certain extent withheld from market by combinations in restraint of trade.

This is a state of affairs that government may rightly deal with and ought to deal with. Mr. Wilson performs a public duty in giving notice that his administration will deal with it. But various troublesome questions of "how" arise.

If it is true, and Mr. Wilson presumably speaks with full knowledge, that some of the methods by which prices are manipulated are illegal and some of them criminal the administration has no choice but to proceed energetically as Mr. Wilson promises it will against the malefactors. Unhappily, the public is always skeptical about the outcome of such proceedings. It is ac-

customed to see prosecutions drag a long and weary way thru the courts until the occasion for them is forgotten and the wrongdoers escape with inadequate punishment, or none at all. If Mr. Wilson's administration shall have the nerve to push prosecution relentlessly, and actually land half a dozen distinguished multimillionaires in prison on long term sentences, it will do a noteworthy thing and deserve well of mankind.

In addition to methods of high price making which already are illegal, there are others that are reprehensible and that Mr. Wilson says "should be dealt with at once by legislation." In substance the President's proposals at this point are three. By various laws and administrative procedures he would attempt to obtain and to maintain full publicity of facts affecting prices. Various departments of the Government, thru investigations and publications supported by adequate appropriations, should obtain and disseminate the facts relating to actual supplies of the more important commodities. By legal requirements analogous to those embodied in the Pure Food Act, Mr. Wilson would have the public made acquainted with the economic status of products that have been in cold storage, such as, for example, the prices at which they were put in storage and the length of time they have been in storage. This policy is doubtless debatable, but the weight of sound economic opinion probably backs it up. Free economic bargaining is possible only when buyer and seller know all the facts affecting the transaction. Wilful concealing of facts has all the quality of fraud. To bring them forth into the light may surely be held to be a legitimate function of government.

The remaining two propositions of Mr. Wilson's program are far more questionable. Apart from the largely unknown and possibly serious political consequences of attempting to bring practically all interstate commerce under a licensing act, how far can such a procedure affect market prices? It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Wilson has really thought this thing thru. It is easy to see how such a plan could be made the means of controlling corporate power, and perhaps of eliminating various abuses. But that is another matter. It is not quite easy to see how it could affect general prices.

The proposition to continue the Food Control Act and to extend its scope is most questionable of all. That policy would mean, for one thing, an extensive and complicated machinery of administration which in itself would be a heavy charge upon production. It would mean, in the second place, vast possibilities of abuse and discrimination, and great possibilities of unwisdom, unpleasant samples of which we had in Mr. Garfield's unfortunate handling of the coal shortage crisis, in the alleged favoritism to cotton producers, and in the doubtful expediency of wheat price fixing.

A more general criticism of the President's program relates to significant omissions. He says nothing of the economic consequences that have followed upon the attempt of Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad freight and passenger rates, and nothing of the effect upon prices of that most unwise provision of the income tax law whereby a percentage instead of the whole of an excess profit is taken by the revenue collector. It is no secret that profiteers are trying to recover their excess profit tax from the con-

sumer by price boosting. If the law had fixed a generous but absolute limit of profit and taken as tax *all* excess profit above that limit, the producer would not have spent his energies in trying to collect a tax for the Government. Having reached his limit of profit on his

existing business he would have applied himself to extending the business and broadening the investment on which he could retain a legally permitted per cent of profit. That would have increased production and lowered prices.

The Last of the Darwinians

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE death of Ernst Haeckel removes from earth the last of the gallant band who fifty years ago first championed the theory of evolution. Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall died before the close of the century and Spencer shortly after, but Haeckel lingered on to the middle of his eighty-fifth year. He had outlived his era as with unusual insight he himself realized. This is shown in a pathetic paragraph of the preface to "The Riddle of the Universe" written twenty years ago:

The earlier plan, which I projected many years, of constructing a complete "System of Monistic Philosophy" on the basis of evolution will never be carried into effect now. My strength is no longer equal to the task and many warnings of approaching age urge me to desist. Indeed, I am wholly a child of the nineteenth century and with its close I draw the line under my life's work.

It would perhaps have been better for him if he had literally drawn the line under his life's work then, for his "Wonders of Life," published three years later, added nothing to his reputation and his "Eternity: World War Thoughts," published in 1916, considerably impaired it. For in this last volume he gives vent to national prejudice and Teutonic intolerance in such language as this:

When the treaty of peace is concluded we must demand a considerable extension of the German Empire. In making this demand our motive is neither the greed nor the lust for gold that dominates England, who rules the world, nor the vain national pride of France, with its mania for glory; nor the childish megalomania of Rome-crazed Italy; nor the insatiable hankering for territorial expansion of semi-barbarous Russia. It is simply this, that the German Empire, being overpopulated, has urgent need to extend and strengthen its frontiers, which were most unfavorable for it before the war.

But we can altogether understand, in spite of the proverb, tho we cannot altogether pardon his attitude. Haeckel had been a life-long pacifist, a member of German, Austrian, French and English peace societies, and, believing as did most of his countrymen at that time, that the war had been forced upon Germany by her jealous neighbors, especially England, the wrath of his disappointment turned against them. His personal faith and hope were expressed in the following passage:

Our aim is to prevent the inevitable but bloodless "competitive struggle" from degenerating into a bloody and murderous "struggle for existence." Have we not succeeded to a large extent in eliminating the duel, which has no meaning unless one believes in the superstition of a divine judgment? And this has been done despite the false Middle Age notions of honor which still persist among the higher classes, especially the military class and certain student societies, which try to maintain the pernicious custom. I do hope, therefore, that sooner or later we shall actually succeed in establishing a lasting, even tho not an everlasting condition of peace between the more highly developed civilized nations. But this cannot happen before practical reason shall have asserted itself sufficiently to show the warring nations the folly and evil of reciprocal murder, and before the neutral court of arbitration shall have ac-

quired the moral authority and necessary power to enforce its rational decisions.

As a dogmatic Darwinian he believed in competition as the life of evolution but not in the necessity of war. He looked forward to a League of Nations with power to act but probably failed to recognize his ideal in the pending Covenant of Versailles.

Altho Haeckel thought war foolish and wicked he was undeniably of the combative temperament, for he plunged into many a controversy that a more cautious man, Darwin for instance, would have avoided. Huxley delighted in debate as much as Haeckel, but Huxley was more careful to survey the ground before he raided enemy territory. He outwitted the learned Gladstone on the question of the Gadarene swine, altho this was not the branch of biology in which he was supposed to have specialized. But Haeckel invaded the field of biblical criticism without any appreciation of its pitfalls and laid himself liable to very embarrassing if not fatal flank attacks. To be sure his clerical antagonists often made the same mistake when they carried the campaign into biology, but that did not help the matter.

"Without Haeckel there would have been Darwin, but no Darwinism," said one of his enthusiastic disciples. But this immediately suggests the question of whether it was altogether an advantage to have made an "ism" out of Darwin. As a mere question of taxonomy his theory would have been regarded by the lay world as harmless and uninteresting. But heralded by Haeckel as evidential of materialism, as antagonistic to the Church and as destructive to Christianity, Darwinism raised up foes on all sides who would not otherwise have concerned themselves with it. He fought the battles of the new science with the sword of the old theology. He met intolerance with intolerance and abuse with abuse. He slashed about on all sides and attacked Bebel and Nietzsche with the same violence as he did the Jesuits and the Lutherans.

The controversies of a past period, like its wars, seem to us futile and irrational. But we must avoid looking at the nineteenth century thru the spectacles of the twentieth. However distasteful this mid-Victorian row may appear to us, it was a gallant fight and a great victory. It was three victories in one, for besides establishing the fact of evolution, it established the freedom of scientific research and the right to consider questions of politics, ethics and religion in the light of science.

In those days the subject of debate was "Creation versus Evolution." Nowadays we hear "Creative Evolution" preached from the pulpit. Then it was question whether any new species had ever originated. Now our botanists and even zoölogists originate them as they like and nobody is shocked. Haeckel's "missing link" was a source of great amusement for a while, but within ten years after he had described it its skull was found in Java.

A century before that, in 1773, Lord Monboddó

had come to the conclusion from his study of the Linnean system that man was descended from the apes and made a rash guess at the reason for the anatomical changes. His theory is most likely to be remembered in the verse of Lord Neaves:

The thought that men had once had tails
Caused many a grin full broad, O!
And why in us that feature fails,
Was asked of old Monboddo.
He showed that sitting on the rump,
While at our work we plod, O!
Would wear th' appendage to the stump
As close as in Monboddo.

We may forgive his contemporaries for smiling at this naive explanation, but there is no reason why poor Monboddo should have been ostracized, anathematized, denounced and jilted because he acknowledged his poor relations among the primates. The ponderous Dr. Johnson sat down upon him in this fashion:

It is a pity to see Lord Monboddo publish such notions as he has done; a man of sense and of so much elegant learning. There would be little in a fool doing it: we should only laugh, but when a wise man does it, we are

sorry. Other people have strange notions, but they conceal them. If they have tails, they hide them; but Monboddo is as jealous of his tail as a squirrel.

This was the sort of thing the early advocates of evolution had to stand until late in the nineteenth century. The evolutionist of today can afford to be tolerant, even good natured tho sometimes he isn't. But one who espoused the theory a month after "The Origin of Species" appeared, as Haeckel did, had to be something of an Ishmaelite.

But for all his sharp controversial methods Haeckel was a kindly man, genial and unpretentious, affectionate to his family, affable to his friends, even to his antagonists. He and Eucken, antipathetic as the poles in opinion, got on well together for a lifetime in the little faculty circle of Jena.

He was far from the conventional idea of a scientist; he was not a dried-up, near-sighted, absent-minded, cold-blooded recluse. Haeckel was a big jolly fellow, artistic and literary, poetic and sentimental, an outdoor man, interested in all life from the monera whom he named to homo insapiens whom he called names.

Editorially Speaking

Various people have been blamed for bringing on the war—the Kaiser, the Kronprinz, the Czar, Sir Edward Grey, Delcassé, Prinzip, Nietzsche, Kant and Satan. But the German Committee on Responsibility for the War has discovered a new scapegoat, whom none of us would have guessed if we had been playing the game of twenty questions. It is Professor Thorstein Veblen, sometime of Chicago and Stanford, now of the New School of Social Research. But in their official report Professor Delbrück and his colleagues of the committee point out among "influences inciting the Allies to destroy Germany, that the, in our opinion, absolutely mistaken theory of the alleged natural necessity of a trade war, which exists in individual circles in all countries, received important support from a very able American author (Veblen, "Theory of Business Enterprise")." This is not the first time that Veblen's irony has got him into trouble. On this side the water it caused some of our ultra-patriots to accuse him of pro-Germanism. But his style is cryptic enough in English; what must it be in German? This sufficiently accounts for the, in our opinion, absolutely mistaken theory that Veblen's works are the favorite reading of American and British capitalists.

The romanticist and the ritualist are not uncommonly confused, because both deal with such things as banners, robes of state, coats of arms, symbolic art and grandiloquent titles. But the difference is plain. The romanticist enlarges the bounds of human lib-

erty, he is the pioneer in virgin forests, the man who ventures to do the unusual. The ritualist clips the hedgerows, he forbids the unusual. The romanticist invented blazoned armor; the ritualist imposed on it the rules of heraldry. The romanticist invented flags; the ritualist forbade people to fly them after sunset or print them on merchandise. The romanticist invented the fancy dress ball; the ritualist stereotyped "evening dress." The romanticist invented the drama; the ritualist discovered the "three unities." The romanticist wrote the first sonnet; the ritualist declared that henceforth no poem should have thirteen or fifteen lines. The romanticist created chivalry; the ritualist established etiquette. The romanticist made religion

mystical; the ritualist made it ecclesiastical. Ritualism is the tombstone over a dead imagination.

Suppose an eccentric friend of yours, maddened by an overdose of Chesterton, should appear in the pulpit in a suit of armor (aptly symbolizing the church militant); attend an evening party in academic cap and gown; paint his favorite cow the national colors; and, on being presented at the Court of St. James, greet His Majesty by enthusiastically singing the British national anthem. Many things would be said about your friend, but the last reproach which would be brought against him would be that of too closely observing social ritual. While the world stands, the most deadly of duels will be that between the poet and the man with the metronome.

The Best Man or Woman In Your Town

The Independent wants to publish the stories of the men and women of America who count for most in their own communities. Not the famous people, not necessarily the most powerful people, but those individuals who stand out in the judgment of their neighbors and fellow townfolks as "the best."

Won't you send in to us the story of the man or woman in your community whom you find worthy of this honor?

Perhaps you will have to do some thinking to define the word "best" first of all. It may fit the teacher starting young folks in the right direction; it may be the manufacturer whose generous judgment is our surest defense against Bolshevism. There are hundreds of possibilities, and you will find it an interesting note of your own philosophy of life to work out that definition.

Then get down to cases. Choose the man or woman in your own town who comes nearest to filling the bill—and tell us why, in a thousand words or less. Send a photograph of your candidate if possible, too. A snapshot is better than a formal portrait.

The contributions must be received by October 1. As many of the best ones as our space permits will be published in The Independent, and we will award a honorarium of \$50 for the best one and \$10 for each of the others.

Send the story and the picture together in one envelope or package, and address it to The Contest Editor, The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York. Enclose postage if you want the photograph returned and mark it plainly with your name and address.

The Carnegie That I Knew

By Hamilton Holt

I MADE Mr. Carnegie's acquaintance thru our association in the New York Peace Society. Mr. Carnegie from almost the beginning was its very active President, while I served as a Director. We used to hold meetings of the Board at Mr. Carnegie's beautiful home in Ninety-first street, and as Mr. Carnegie greatly admired the vigorous views of The Independent, especially on International Peace, Simplified Spelling, and the Race Question, we soon got well acquainted and he did me the honor of inviting me now and then to his home, taking me up to St. Andrew's Golf Club for an occasional day on the links, and letting me frequently consult him on public questions.

Mr. Carnegie's interest in international peace was the controlling motive of the last years of his life. It was evidently never entirely out of his mind. And where Mr. Carnegie's thought was, results soon began to follow. But it was not only money that Mr. Carnegie put to work for the cause of peace, but ideas, too. And the views of a multimillionaire being always good "newspaper stuff" they were naturally given wide currency.

To Mr. Carnegie belongs the honor of first using the phrase, "League of Peace," in its modern sense. Federations and Confederations of Nations for purposes of offense and defense are of course well known in history from the Achaean League of Greece down to the Ententes and Alliances that brought on the Great War. But the idea of a League, not of oppression against another League or Alliance, but a League against the common enemy of the nations, namely war, that was a distinctly novel idea. He first put this idea out in his Rectorial Address delivered to the students of St. Andrew's University, October 7, 1905. The following prophetic passage would seem to indicate that Mr. Carnegie must have divined the coming Covenant, so surprizingly has he anticipated its salient characteristics:

Five nations coöperated in quelling the recent Chinese disorders and rescuing their representatives in Peking. It is perfectly clear that these five nations could banish war. Suppose even three of them formed a League of Peace—inviting all other nations to join—and agreed that since war in any part of the civilized world affects all nations, and often seriously, no nation shall go to war, but shall refer international disputes to the Hague Conference or other arbitral body for peaceful settlement, the League agreeing to declare non-intercourse with any nation refusing compliance. Imagine a nation cut off today from the world. The League also might reserve to itself the right where non-intercourse is likely to fail or has failed to prevent war, to use the necessary force to maintain the peace, each member of the League agreeing to provide the needed forces or money in lieu thereof, in proportion to her population or wealth. Being experimental and upon trial, it might be deemed advisable, if necessary, at first to agree that any member could withdraw after giving five years' notice, and that the League should dissolve five years after a majority vote of all.

Another example of Mr. Carnegie's perspicacity in peace is evidenced in the following incident. When Mr. Taft became President he made an address in New York in which he casually remarked that he did not see why *all* questions, even those involving national honor,

should not be arbitrated. Mr. Carnegie was instantly struck with the great importance of the President's utterance and at once heralded it abroad as a great epoch-making event. The matter was thereupon taken up all over the land and Mr. Taft shortly began to negotiate his two treaties of unlimited arbitration with England and France, which, it may incidentally be recalled, the Democrats finally killed as the Republicans are trying to kill the Covenant today.

It was about this time that Mr. Carnegie was revolving in his mind the possibility of putting aside a great fund for the promotion of international peace. He had, I understand, helped finance Mr. Roosevelt's African trip and he and Mr. Roosevelt were at that time apparently in full accord on the peace question.

While attending a small gathering in his study one afternoon, Mr. Carnegie said that intimations had come from friends in Norway that the Nobel Peace Committee was aggrieved with Mr. Roosevelt. They had already given him the Nobel Prize for his work in bringing Russia and Japan together at Portsmouth, but because he was President they had waived their rule that the recipient of the prize must come to Christiania to receive it in person and deliver an address. When they learned that on his way back from Africa Mr. Roosevelt had promised to deliver lectures at London, Paris and Berlin, they intimated that he had better also come to Christiania if any American cared hereafter to get the Nobel Prize.

Mr. Roosevelt had been notified by cable of the situation, saw the point at once, and agreed to go to Christiania. In the meantime Mr. Carnegie was planning that when Mr. Roosevelt returned home as the most popular man in America, if not in the world, he would offer to put at Mr. Roosevelt's disposal an unlimited amount of money, provided that the ex-President would devote his unrivaled talents and international prestige to the furtherance of world peace.

On Mr. Roosevelt's return home I wrote several editorials in The Independent, suggesting that the only way for a man to rise to a position higher than the Presidency of the United States was to ascend into the international realm and there work for the only things worth working for,

which seemed to me to be the federation of the world. These editorials evidently had effect, for I promptly received a request from Mr. Roosevelt to come up to the Outlook office and talk things over. This I did, and when I met him he explained to me how, acting under a sort of roving commission from President Taft, he had already approached the Kaiser with a view to a *rapprochement* between Germany and England, but the Kaiser had politely advised him to tell the United States not to come around proffering unwelcome peace advice.

Mr. Roosevelt did not accept Mr. Carnegie's offer but instead quarreled with Mr. Taft, attacked the Taft Arbitration Treaties and instead of rising into the international realm descended the ladder into local politics. I have often wondered what would have happened if he had embraced the opportunity opened up by Mr. Carnegie. He might very likely have been President



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Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent (at the left) and Mr. Carnegie, after they had been playing golf at St. Andrews Links near Yonkers in 1911. In an Independent article Mr. Carnegie afterward wrote, ". . . the oftener they meet on the green the fonder they become of each other . . . and in after years, if separated, each warms as the name of the other is mentioned and ends his panegyric with the ever entrancing words murmured with emotion, 'Ah, we played golf together!' . . ."

again after Taft's second term and would have thus been Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and Navy during the Great War instead of Wilson; in such a position he might even have been able to prevent the great catastrophe.

Of all my memories of Mr. Carnegie, I look back to my days with him on the golf links as the most pleasurable, for there I had the opportunity to see him at play, which is the surest way to know a man. We always went to St. Andrew's by motor, Mr. Carnegie being bundled up by Mrs. Carnegie and numerous butlers till the only part of him visible was his nose under his goggles and drawn-down cap and over his muffler and turned-up collar. Generally he had two guests with him; sometimes I accompanied him alone.

As a golf player Mr. Carnegie was a "pawkie chiel," to use one of his own favorite Scotticisms. He could put and he could put well, but he had not the strength for the long drive. He had also a most remarkable practice of teeing up his ball on the fair green whenever he had a bad lie. But he was very particular in all other respects to play the game according to rule. He had the rather surprizing habit of counting his opponent's strokes as well as his own. He loved the game and he was never so happy as when he cleared the bunker or holed out in one.

After we had gone over the course we betook ourselves to Mr. Carnegie's little private house on the edge of the Green presided over by his two old devoted servants and the big St. Bernard dog, and then Mr. Carnegie took off his shoes, pulled a rug over himself and took a cat nap. In a few minutes Louis came in and woke him up and we had a delicious luncheon, frequently sitting around the table talking till three or four o'clock, when the honking motor outside warned us it was time to start for home.

It was at one of these table talks that I ventured to ask Mr. Carnegie if he did not lose faith in human nature, when so many of even his best friends finally ended up by trying to get money out of him. "No," he said, "that doesn't trouble me at all, for I don't see people unless they are properly introduced and I don't become intimate with those I don't like. And besides, as long as I have money and others have ideas, I am more than obliged to those that are good enough to bring me their proposals. They benefit me more than they do themselves."

What he thought of the value of money I am not quite sure, for on one occasion he said, "You can do anything with money," and at another time, speaking of a college president who would not leave his job for double the pay elsewhere, he said, "Money doesn't really count for anything."

But perhaps the most remarkable remark Mr. Carnegie ever said to me about money was this. I do not recall how the matter came up, but as nearly as I can recollect these were his exact words: "I never knew how rich I was until this year. I have never seen my stocks and bonds. Mr. Franks tells me they are in the strong box in the vaults, but I take his word for it. Yet this year we decided to make an inventory of everything I possess, and what do you think? After everything I own in Great Britain and America had been put down and added up, I found I had \$37,000,000 more than I thought I had."

Aside from Peace, he used to talk a good deal about religion, as most old men do. He knew his Bible remarkably well for a man who never took any part in church activities. The basic problems, life and death, one could see, were constantly on his mind. He several times spoke to me with admiration of the interest of his wife and daughter

in church work, but he took no pains to conceal that he himself didn't like "all the things the preachers say." I once asked him why he gave so many organs to churches when he never gave them anything else. His reply was, "To lessen the pain of the sermons." I am sure he scandalized some of my clerical colleagues on the Church Peace Union when he requested no one to ask the blessing at the luncheon when he gave us our \$2,000,000 fund; yet he impressed me, withal, as being a fundamentally religious man, and I think this grew upon him more and more.

He would consider any suggestion made him, but he would seldom discuss it. I remember being one of a party of very distinguished Americans and Englishmen (all old friends) who called by appointment at his house, when they had every reason to expect him to go over thoroly the project they had presented to him. He laughed and joked and drank tea with them, and yet every time any one broached the subject he side-stepped it as cleverly as a frisky horse in a pasture evades the halter. Finally we went away without being able to present our case. Later, however, he gave us what we wanted.

Mr. Carnegie was a true democrat. I have never heard him speak contemptuously of a fellow man. His servants idolized him. Once when we got a puncture on the way back from St.

Andrew's, he beckoned me to get out of the car and walk off a little distance, so that the chauffeur would not get flustered because we watched him fix the tire.

But Mr. Carnegie stood his ground with kings. When he had his memorable audience with the Kaiser at Potsdam and was being ushered thru the various ante-rooms, all of a sudden he unexpectedly found himself in the presence of the All Highest. The Kaiser instantly stepped forward, put out his hand and before Mr. Carnegie could bow, said "Ah, Mr. Carnegie, I understand you don't like kings."

"No, your majesty," replied the imperturbable ironmaster, "but I like the man behind the king." "I wasn't going back on my book, 'Triumphant Democracy,'" he said to me later as he related the interview.

There was an optimism, an enthusiasm and an unexpectedness about Mr. Carnegie that were very winning. His affection for all good poetry, especially Shakespeare, Milton and his favorite Burns, was often touching. Music was one of his passions. I shall never forget his eightieth birthday dinner party, when too tired to come down till the last course, he sat propped up in his cushioned chair and listened to the Hampton Negro Quartet sing him their plantation melodies. He did not have much use for the ancient classics. "They are a worked mine," he once said to me. "You dig at them and only get clinkers; all their best has already become the heritage of the ages."

I have never met a man, I think, who had a more sensible view of the worth-while things of life than Mr. Carnegie. He was an extraordinary combination of the practical and ideal. He served his day and generation to the very best of his ability and has accomplished results that can never be fully appreciated.

But above all, I wish that he could have lived to see the establishment of the League of Peace which he first urged in 1905, and whose final establishment is now so imminent. But, as he said in his New Year's message in The Independent of January 5, 1919,

Be of good cheer, kind friends.
It's coming yet for a' that.
When man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be and a' that.



Meden Photo Service

Andrew Carnegie in his eighties. Mr. Carnegie always wore a sprig of sweet verbena in the buttonhole of his homespun sack suit. Forgetting that all people did not share his passion for flowers, he once disappointed a small boy by giving him what to Mr. Carnegie seemed a munificent reward of three splendid rhododendrons

In Hungary Under Bolshevism

By Nevin O. Winter

A lawyer-author who has written on Eastern Europe and who has just returned from observing how the European nations are working out the problems of reconstruction

"**I** CONSIDER Lenin to be the greatest man of the century, and I am proud to be considered a disciple of him." Thus spoke Bela Kun, or Cohen, as the name was inherited from his parents, in answer to a question propounded by me. His words and the statements of several of the People's Commissaries quickly disabused my mind of the idea that the communism of Hungary differed in any essential from what is termed bolshevism in Russia.

The radical soviet government of Hungary is one of the tragedies resulting from the unfortunate delays of the Peace Conference. The old Austria-Hungarian government collapsed about two weeks before the armistice was signed. Count Karolyi, who had many times during the war proved himself a friend of the Entente, even at great personal risk for himself, came into power as the first president of the Republic of Hungary. He based all his hopes upon the fourteen points in the program of President Wilson. "In Wilson and the Wilson program for peace is our only hope," was the burden of his speeches and his promises. The city of Budapest was placarded everywhere with posters of this character. As the days drifted into weeks and the weeks lengthened out into months, without any definite progress being reported from Paris, except alarming rumors that Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were respectively being given generous slices of the old Hungarian kingdom, the prestige of the Count began to wane and his position became untenable. He decided to resign and this act placed the power in the hands of the extreme radicals, the only active element in the opposition. The change occurred over night. When the citizens of Budapest awakened on the morning of the 21st of March, it was to find a complete communistic government established in the proud old Magyar capital.

As I crossed the borders of Hungary after a few formalities, there seemed to be a real element of adventure in this incursion within the bolshevistic lines. The outward life had changed very little, however, for I found the station porter just as eager for a good tip and the cabbie just as ready for extortion as in Vienna or any other city that had not yet reached the millennial stage. The most noticeable change was to see the red flag of internationalism flying everywhere, while all the soldiers and many civilians wore a bit of red ribbon on the coat lapel or a red cockade on the hat.

In no one of a dozen countries visited in Europe was I treated with more marked courtesy than in Budapest. An excellent interpreter was placed at my service, and all appointments desired were promptly made. I was frequently taken in one of the government automobiles with a bright red flag flutter-

ing in the breeze as we whirled along the streets. I spent many hours in conversation and interviews with several of the commissaries, but found myself unable to form eulogistic opinions about the movement or its leaders. (Hence it was that I wrote in some newspaper correspondence in April before there had been a single execution for political offenses: "That the desire to rule is there, is most evident to the observer. Every effort is being made to build up a great Red army. As yet the people have not been aroused by bloodshed. Should that time come I fear for the results. The secret tribunals . . . place possibilities within the reach of an ambitious but unscrupulous dictator which make one shudder when he recalls reigns of terror in the past.")

The reign of terror has indeed begun. Because of an attempt to seize telephone and telegraph stations, fifty youths, students in the military academy, were captured, and of these, forty were executed upon immense gallows erected in one of the principal streets. The dictator publicly announced that since "proper appreciation had not been shown of the mild treatment of the past three months, blood shall flow henceforth, if necessary to insure the protection of the proletariat."

The mild measures adopted in the beginning by the communistic leaders were simply a part of a policy learned from Russia. For that reason it was announced that foreign obligations and property belonging to non-residents would be respected. But a political promise means nothing to the extreme radical. He is so filled with the importance of his project and theories that the end always justifies any means taken to further or preserve it. A promise made today may be broken tomorrow, if an advantage might follow. This has been the attitude of the leaders in Budapest. Here are the words of Mr. Kun himself, as made in an address to the Soviet assembly late in June: "Since we have no fixed policy, if necessary, we must change our tactics twenty-four times in twenty-four hours. Today there is no other possibility than to accept Mr. Clemenceau's note. We must talk with the Entente and also with the enemies with whom we are fighting." Could any confidence be

placed in the pledged word of a government which would give expression to such a vacillating and uncertain policy?

That the Hungarian bolshevist leaders can dissemble, I know from personal experience. When I was in Vienna, and the condition has not changed today, a bolshevist uprising was expected daily. The American representatives stationed there, both civil and military, expected to awaken any morning and find that a revolution had occurred during the night. It was well known that Vienna was filled with Hungarian



A group of Communist soldiers outside a recruiting station for the Red Guard in Budapest, the proud old Magyar capital

propagandists, but the government of German Austria seemed to feel itself too weak to attempt to extirpate them.

"Are you using propaganda to spread communism in Vienna?" I asked the Hungarian diplomatic representative.

"No, absolutely not; we are simply attending to our own affairs, and all we ask is to be let alone," was his answer.

I asked the same question of Bela Kun, and his answer was even more emphatic. He denied vehemently that they had any propagandists in Vienna. At the same time there were hundreds of Hungarian "reds" in Vienna doing everything possible to overthrow that government. This I know from personal observation and investigation as well. The train which brought me back to Vienna carried many of them. There was a group of about twenty young Hungarian men in my coach and the one adjoining it, who were singing revolutionary songs until we neared the German-Austrian border. One young man, a Viennese by birth, who had been captured by the Russians, and been converted to bolshevism there, like Bela Kun himself, carried a passport issued by the Moscow authorities. I talked with him for several hours in the long all-night trip between the former twin capitals, and was with him when the passports were examined at the German-Austrian border. The facility with which he passed this border with his Russian passport showed how easy the road was from Budapest to Vienna, and his avowed intention, as he expressed it to me, was to attempt to establish bolshevism in his home city. If Vienna finally does succumb, it will be, in part at least, another tragic incident resulting from the wearisome delays at Paris.

The most outstanding evidence of communism in Budapest was exhibited by the drawn blinds of the mercantile establishments. Within a month after the communistic government was established a quarter of the retail stores were closed. Today the proportion is probably three-quarters. I have scores of typewritten



Press Illustrating

Bela Kun (Cohen), a willing disciple of the Bolshevik leader Lenin, was virtually dictator of Hungary from March 23 to July 31, 1919, when his power was overthrown by the Allies



Comrade George Lukacs was the one bright spot in the dark rule of Bolshevism in Hungary, says Mr. Winter. As Minister for Education and Art he proposed making education compulsory and art accessible to all the people

The Four Hungarian Governments in One Year

1. Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the movement for an independent nation, proclaimed a Magyar republic November 3, 1918, following the republican revolution of October 30, and the abdication of Charles, King of Hungary. He surrendered his government to the Communists on March 22, 1919.

2. The Soviet government, headed by Alexander Garbai, but virtually under the control of the dictator, Bela Kun, succeeded Count Karolyi on March 23. Garbai committed suicide July 28. Bela Kun's Ministry was overturned July 31, as the result of the Allied refusal to make peace with him, and a crushing defeat of the Hungarian army by the Rumanians.

3. The provisional Ministry, presided over by Jules Peidl, formerly Minister of the People's Welfare in the Count Karolyi Cabinet, took office August 1, only to be displaced in less than a week by the Archduke Joseph government, set up August 6.

4. The new ministry established August 6 under Archduke Joseph.

pages of answers to questions by one or another of the People's Commissaries, as the cabinet officers term themselves, for some of them preferred written interrogatories.

"How is it proposed to carry on mercantile business?" I asked.

"In the first place we concentrate the stocks of goods owned by wholesale merchants. Of the small shops we keep those which by their advantageous position are fit to be distributing centers. The economic side of the question is that we shall introduce the ticket system for the purchase of all articles of necessity. This will insure that out of the stocks at our disposal every one will receive his proportionate share."

"If the peasants want to bring milk, butter, etc., to the city, can they sell it here?"

"The peasants may come into the city, but they will not sell direct to the public. Their goods will be bought from them at the city frontiers by the authority in charge of the food supply of the city. With the money the peasants get for their produce, they cannot purchase anything in the city, because they have no house delegate to certify their requirements. The industrial products required by the village we shall hand out to them, as soon as certified by the village councils, but they will get only those articles if they are doing their industrial work properly and send a proportionate part of their products to the city."

The Hungarian bolshevist leaders are, like most radical propagandists, masters in controversy. I asked many questions simply to hear the ingenious answers that might be made. But sometimes they hit vital points in our own industrial system.

"Will not the initiative of the inventors decrease?" was one query.

"Let us examine first how the capitalist system has increased the initiative with its usual contract clauses expropriating inventions and prohibiting the use of experience in competing works. Besides, the greater number of inventors were prevented from utilizing

[Continued on page 266]

Getting the Weather Down to Business

A Manufacturer's Story of How He Uses Weather Tendencies in Factory, Wholesale House and Retail Store

By Archer Wall Douglas

IN August, 1918, the purchasing agent of a large wholesale distributing house in the Central West had presented to him the problem of placing an annual order with the manufacturers of lawn mowers for the coming season, by which is meant from the first of March to the first of August, 1919, those being the months in which lawn mowers sell in the latitude in which the distributing house was located.

The reason and necessity for placing an order for lawn mowers so far ahead of the season in which they are actually used arise from the fact that the manufacturers cannot purchase their supplies and make their labor and credit arrangements until they know how many goods their customers will purchase for the coming season. The process of manufacture consumes several months. Then the wholesale distributors make sales and shipments to their retail distributors, and by this time the season for the use of lawn mowers has arrived. This is the usual business history of "seasonable goods," or goods which sell only at certain seasons of the year, primarily because of the nature of the weather usually prevailing at that season. Hence all who deal in seasonable goods, from manufacturer to retailer, endeavor to have the goods on hand when needed, since the demand for them is most urgent when the season "is on," and ceases entirely when the season is over. To "carry over" goods of this nature is a very expensive proposition, since it involves interest, insurance, and rent charges, on money locked up in merchandize for which there will be no demand for months to come. Consequently such seasonable goods cannot be ordered and obtained as they may be needed from time to time, as in the case of goods used every day, but must be

contracted for far in advance and in definite quantities. There were various methods by which this same purchasing agent had, in the past, attacked the problem of how many lawn mowers he should order in advance each succeeding season. Experience taught him that the sales of lawn mowers varied greatly according to the kind of weather prevailing in the spring and summer months. For lawn mowers are used to cut grass, which grows very fast in wet weather and very slowly and sometimes not at all in dry weather. His annual record of sales showed that about twice as many lawn mowers were sold in very wet seasons as in very dry seasons. Hence it did not help him very much to order on the basis of sales of the past season since the coming season might present an entirely different phase of weather. Nor did it assist him in the solution of his problem to take an average of the sales of several years past and order on that basis since he was just as apt to order 50 per cent too much or too little, according to the amount of rainfall during the season in question.

Of course there were other factors in the sale of lawn mowers—such as price and whether the general business was good or poor—but the weather, after all, was the deciding and dominant factor. Naturally the purchasing agent turned to the Weather Bureau for some forecast of what the weather was likely to be during each coming season, but was told very frankly that the bureau was not warranted in making forecasts so far ahead in their present state of knowledge concerning the weather; that there were many theories and systems in vogue as to such long distance forecasts, but that their own study and observations led them to believe that there was nothing definite enough yet to be

Weather forecasts a few days ahead are sometimes an important factor in the business of buying and selling. Then the business man consults a Government daily weather map like this chart for September 17, 1918, which shows, with a little understanding of what makes weather changes, the probabilities for the next thirty-six hours



regarded as entirely reliable; and that obviously they could not afford to endorse any method which was not practically dependable in its constant workings. Nor did the seeker after knowledge get much comfort or assistance from the study of weather lore as illustrated by animal or vegetable nature predicting, by its actions, what the weather was likely to be. All that he found were a good many well established and authenticated instances of animals, especially birds, apparently being able to perceive coming changes in the weather some twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance. But, obviously, this was of small benefit to him in judging what the rainfall was likely to be several months hence. So he determined—some years prior to 1918—to make a careful study of weather records for a long series of years, practically as far back as reliable weather records are to be had, and which for his particular locality was less than a hundred years. In the course of some four years he was enabled to formulate a definite plan, which, while neither a scientific nor mathematical formula, was found to be a workable plan for about 80 per cent of the time. This was far more to his purpose than any other method he had encountered or than mere guessing, which is about a fifty-fifty proposition. So he went about playing his system in a practical way.

His forecast for the lawn mower season of 1919 was for a much wetter season on the whole than in 1918, just past, and consequently for considerably larger sales of lawn mowers.

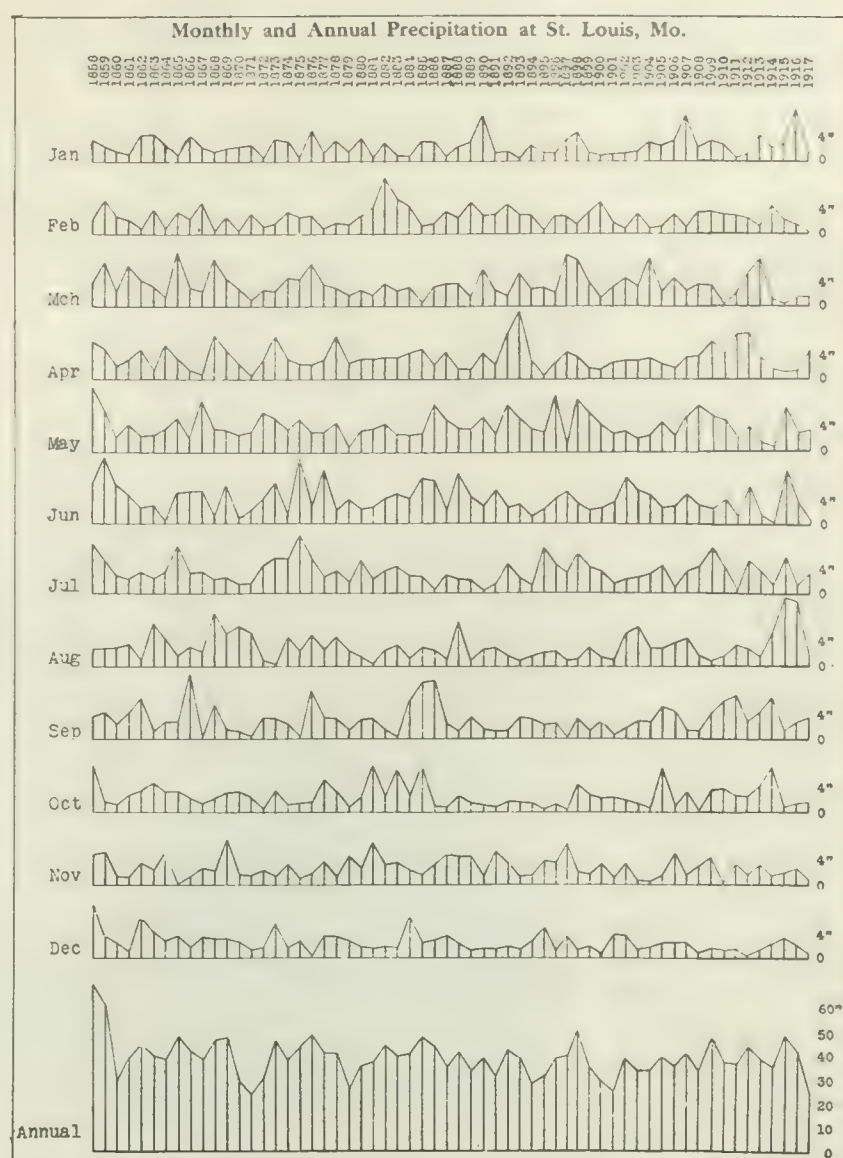
As his house was a large handler of hand agricultural implements and tools, he applied this same reasoning to other items connected with the growth of grass in wet weather, and placed large orders for grass sithes and grass hooks. Likewise for grain sithes, which are used largely during a wet harvest.

In December, 1918, however, when the time came to place orders for rubber garden hose for the coming summer's use, he ordered smaller quantities than for the 1918 season, thus applying the reverse action to goods which sell best in dry weather. He also ordered more largely of hay tools, because hay grows best in wet weather; and so thruout the category of all seasonable goods whose sales are affected by rainfall or the lack of it.

Already in February, 1918, he had been called upon to place orders for goods, snow shovels, sleds, ice skates, whose sale in the coming season, November, 1918, to February, 1919, depended largely upon the amount of snowfall and the extent and severity of cold weather. His forecast was for a comparatively mild, open winter with but little snowfall. Consequently, he placed very moderate orders for all of these goods.

BOTH of his forecasts, that of the lawn mower and the ice skate seasons, were in close accordance with the actual facts, and this is the story of how he arrived at these conclusions.

What he discovered in the beginning was, so far as recorded time is concerned, that changes in climate, that is, permanent changes, do not exist, and that all talk to the contrary is merely the babbling of the "oldest inhabitant" or the unsupported ideas of the theorist. It is very certain that there were decided climatic changes in the dim historic past of which we have no record. The indisputable evidence of the different geological ages is proof of this. But these changes are so slow that we cannot perceive them in any history of man that we possess, and consequently they do not concern us—or our descendants, for that matter. The next thing is that the weather seems to recur in a cycle of about thirty-five to forty years, so far as regards all the various phases of extremes of heat and cold, rainfall and



Prepared by the Committee on Statistics of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce

From this chart showing the average rainfall at St. Louis over a period of sixty years the purchasing agent was able to work out with some accuracy the merchandize needs of coming seasons, more lawn mowers and fewer sleds, for instance, in 1918

drought. This is well indicated in the chart herewith, which shows a constant rising and falling curve of annual precipitation for sixty years at St. Louis.

A close study of the chart discloses the flocking together of dry years with each other and of wet years with each other. There are usually two or three wet years in succession and two dry years. This is not invariable, however, and indicates that the succession will not always be constant. Hence it is that the method evolved by the purchasing agent is not more than about 80 per cent sure. He figured that there had been a descending scale of wetness since 1915 and that an ascending curve of greater precipitation should commence in 1919 and probably be carried over into 1920. It is already true of 1919 and this calculation formed the basis of his forecast for the larger purchases of lawn mowers for the season of 1919.

The same reasoning regarding the winter of 1918-19 applied to the reduced purchases of ice skates and other cold weather goods, since the year 1918 was on the descending scale of rainfall.

It will thus be seen that the problem resolves itself into the recurrence at certain irregular intervals of practically the same amount of rainfall and upon the association of wet years together and of dry years together in the relation of a larger number of wet years together than of dry years.

In this connection it is noticeable that on the whole a wet year is a wet year thruout and a dry year is equally consistent. This makes possible an approximate forecast for the twelve months as a whole. There is no evening up, as is often and erroneously supposed, of about the same average amount of rainfall each year.

There are certain relations [Continued on page 268]

A Day and a Night at Saratoga Springs

The Chronicle of a Glory that Has Ceased to Be

By David M. Steele

ON a recent trip from Canada, I came by automobile, boat, and railway, to stop for a day and a night at Saratoga Springs. I had heard of it as the Spa of North America. I knew that it was a place of healing springs, mammoth hotels, political conventions, and horse-races. I had read that there were homes there of the rich and famous. I expected the height of fashion and the norm and standard of frivolity and *fin de siècle* summer occupations, but I was doomed to disillusionment.

And yet Saratoga Springs has been the most noted inland watering place in America and in some respects was once the most remarkable in the world. To-

day, a town of ten thousand population, it still has annually quadruple ten thousand visitors and is still the proud possessor of some features of climate and scenery that are unsurpassed at any place in any period.

From the top of Mt. McGregor there still spreads a remarkable panorama of the Hudson Valley and its environs; to the west, the Adirondack foothills; in the distance, the Catskill Mountains; and to the east, in the yet farther distance, the Green Mountains of Vermont. These features are abiding. They are as entrancing as when old Sir William Johnson, baronet and English pioneer, adopted sachem of the Mohawks, first came here to drink of High Rock Spring in 1767; or, two centuries earlier, when Jacques Cartier heard of the virtues of the waters of the Springs, in 1535.

It lies in a region immortalized by the early history of our country and one over which the glamour of romance has been shed. In an old guide book of the early days, I read: "As a social center, Saratoga Springs needs no introduction to the world at large. It is the ever attractive all-satisfying summer resort. It is gay, glittering, and cosmopolitan."

Still flow the saline springs as when, it is recorded, as far back as 1783, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Governor Clinton came to their healing stream in company. Still spreads the fine expanse of Woodland Park, twelve hundred acres, as when Lafayette came to pay court to ladies of the old regime a century ago. Still blow the cooling breezes and still shines the silver sun. Still stand the great frame hostelryes; but—

Old Congress Hall is gone to make way for new Congress Park; and the Grand Union, the United States, the Worden, and Hotel American keep mourners' company adown the slope of Broadway. A mile long they seem each to be and with courtyards acres in extent.

There are hotels, so it is said, with sufficient space for twenty thousand guests. In their ballrooms, silent now and empty save for haunting echoes, still hang the glittering glass chandeliers. Still run the avenues of tables in the dining-rooms. Still stand the chairs like windrows in the prairie-like piazzas. But their elm trees now are scrawny; their shrubbery is mangy; their plaster is

scaling; their paint is discolored; their furniture is piebald and their carpets are moth-eaten. Their appearance is one of dejection and dilapidation.

And why? There came on, a generation ago, the movement that produced this transformation. Grant the whole contrast between the languors and

lilies of virtue and the roses and raptures of vice, once choice is made in favor of the second, its price must be paid. That price is the ephemeral nature, the passing quality, the fleeting, temporary, evanescent processes of all places that are thus progressive. Statesmen become politicians; this was their place of convention. Gaming became gambling; Canfield's place became world-famous. The improvement of the breed of horses wrought the degradation of a breed of men. The worldly-wise became the demi-monde. The Nemesis of Mammon proved to be the poverty of riches. They came in who, having all things, possess nothing. The town is now left stranded—save for what keeps it afloat. There are thousands here—of those all dressed up—with no place to go. The resort keeps up a pitifully bold appearance; but Ichabod is written over all: "Thy glory is departed."

My advent was by evening and at the great shambling railway depot. I descried long rows of horse-drawn hotel buses with upholstery that molted while you stroked it. There were drivers in discolored uniforms that simulated shrouds. Embarked in one of the lumbering cabs that stood about the station, I traversed streets like those of one of the buried, or at least abandoned, cities. I was in the region, to be sure, of the Casino and the Convention Hall, of the largest hotels and the finest racecourse in the world; but pawnshops and pool-rooms, auction-houses and second-hand furniture stores, were tenfold more in evidence. There were avenues that led off at right angles to the alleged residential districts; but glances even there revealed the fact that these supposed palatial homes and cheapest boarding-houses were commingled. There were automobiles; but their occupants and chauffeurs were, the one dust-coated and the other duster-clad. There were piles of baggage; but these had been gathered, heaped, and piled, indicative



Gentlemen whose heads were held proudly erect by stiff stocks and crinoline ladies with glossy locks smiled at their gallant escorts when Lafayette paid court to fair women of the old regime under the colonnade at Congress Hall a century ago

of the penchant for touring and the merely road-house nature of this as place of abode.

I brought up at the old Grand Union. I entered its huge blazing lobby and was shown to one of its low-ceilinged, dingy bedrooms. I observed the long, striped, faded awning dripping in the murky courtyard and the tipsy sunshades tilting over tables in what sometime had been moonlight. I deplored the smudgy gaslight and disliked the moldy odor of the long reception hall where there was no one to receive. I observed the antebellum servants, the pre-Raphael adornment, and the earlier than Mid-Victorian furniture. Every inch of this great rambling rookery is redolent of memories and reminiscent of the olden time. But it is suffering the maladies of old age; it is bald, blind, lame, and cadaverous.

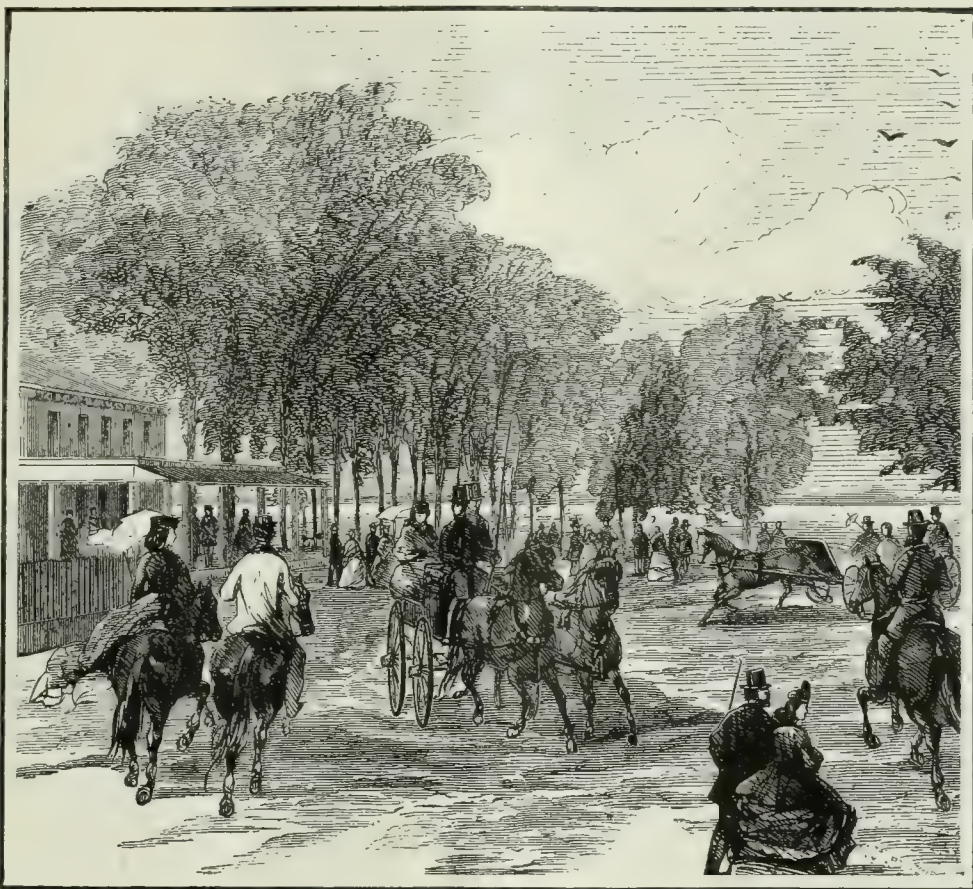
I entered the one-time famous dining-room. Men are now living, successful and prosperous, who earned their way thru college thirty years ago by selling stereoscopic views. One of the views was of this huge *salle a manger*. Its length has been shortened; its tables are tipsy; its linens are soiled, and there are, far scattered and alone at that, groups illy dressed, worse mannered, and engaged in reading copies of the *Racing Forum* or the *Morning Telegraph*. The whole room seems as out of kilter as a foreign palace and the raucous head-waiter as nearly out of a job as a European king.

"Dancing in the Entente Room every evening, 10:30 p. m., the Blue and White

Marimba Band of Guatemala." Such an announcement I read on a poster on the broad veranda. For the modern priestess of this ancient temple of enjoyment is Terpsichore the Second. Each courtyard has its platform. The Casino has its cabaret. There is music everywhere, good music. And the dancing all is expert. Indeed its chiefest fault is its perfection. When one takes account of the practice that has made it so perfect, he reflects with Herbert Spencer, commenting on the young man who played billiards too well: "It is the mark of a misspent youth."

I went out to walk on Broadway. What a street of shops! Yet what a strange medley of merchandise! There were rows of shops around, within, and under the hotels. There were barber shops and brokers' offices. Cigar stores elbowed jewelers' emporiums. Haberdashery was there in all its branches. All the shops were open for business long past the closing hours of evening. There were bargains that were past all credence. There were clearance sales at great reductions. But over all was the very abomination of desolation—huge rooms, once realm of fashion and fair women, were deserted save as places of display and scenes of barter. They were desecrated by Armenian sellers of flimsy laces and near-furs, of shoddy gowns and phony gewgaws. It was like the desecration of the Temple, where the money changers were.

I went forth again by morning to more strange admixtures. Five - and - ten [Continued on page 265]



On the road to Saratoga Lake, July 4, 1865, when the Springs as a watering place, with its stage beauties and stately dames, was at the height of fashion



Brown Bros.

The Grand Union, a great frame hostelry, "a mile long and with a courtyard acres in extent," as it appeared after the gaming of the old order had given way to politicians' conventions and gambling. Every inch of this great rambling rookery is redolent of memories and reminiscent of the olden time but it is suffering the maladies of senility,—it is bald, blind, lame and cadaverous

What's Happened

Workmen in Italian iron foundries and shipyards to the number of 150,000 have struck for higher wages.

Spain and Switzerland have decided to join the League of Nations. Belgium has unanimously ratified the peace treaty.

The London police have unearthed in a suburban raid plans for seizing munitions and establishing a soviet government in London.

The peace treaty between Great Britain and Afghanistan was signed on August 8. The Ameer will be deprived of his British subsidy of \$600,000 a year.

The House of Commons voted for a seven-hour day for underground work in coal mines instead of eight. This may be reduced to six hours in 1921 if conditions warrant.

Shortage of food in Saxony caused riots at Chemnitz near Dresden in which fifty persons were killed. A mob of striking workmen stormed a food depot and seized a railroad station.

The Government of Saxony has agreed to democratize its railroads somewhat after the Plumb plan. The administration will be in the hands of councils or soviets of railroad workers and officials.

The Austrian delegation at Paris protests against imposing two-thirds of the Austrian debt upon the fifth of Austria that remains. They also object to delivery of milch cows when their own children are starving.

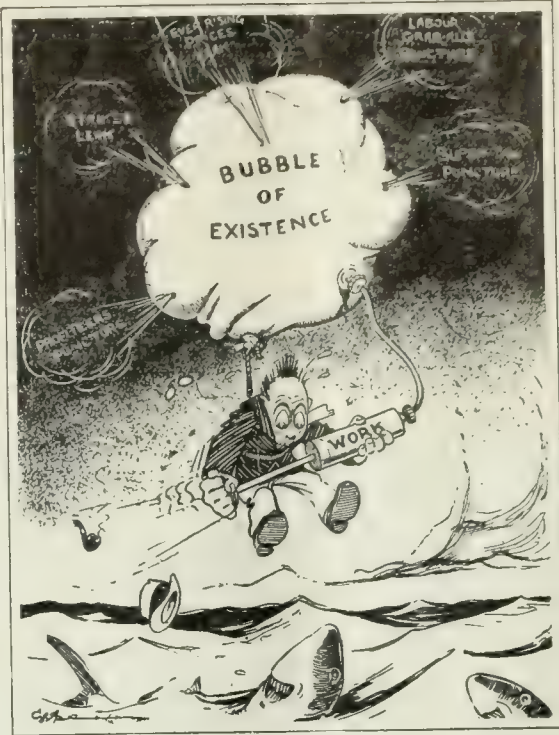
Troops had to clear the streets of Liverpool with bayonets on account of a strike of tramway men and bakers. After a threat of municipal employees to strike unless tramway men got their demands, the difficulty was settled.

The American Relief Commission declares that 500,000 Armenians may starve or be massacred by Kurds when the British troops withdraw from the Caucasus unless American forces take their place. The Armenians are asking for an American mandate.

Bryce, Gilbert Murray and other prominent Englishmen have protested against the cession to Italy of Tyrolese territory which never was Italian and is inhabited by 200,000 Teutons. The treaty dictated at Paris gives the Italians more than they have claimed.

Living problems continue to absorb much of the attention of Congress. Federal licenses for large corporations, to become revocable on proof of profiteering, and supervision of the issuance of stocks and certificates have been proposed in the Senate.

Large grants of land in Mexico, Argentina and Paraguay are said to have been acquired by a semi-official German corporation, which plans to colonize them with German emigrants, for whom it will buy farms, pay for machinery and set up manufacturing businesses.



London Passing Show

The daily nightmare

Viscount Grey, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed to represent Great Britain at Washington.

Attorney General Palmer has received "enthusiastic" support from virtually all State Food Administrators of whom he asked coöperation in the Government's efforts to reduce the high cost of living.

Two million new and reclaimed all wool, cotton and wool and cotton army blankets will be sold to the public in an effort the Director of Sales of the War Department is making to force profiteers to reduce prices.

Definite steps in the criminal prosecution of disciples of anarchy and revolution were taken in the arrest and indictment of Gustave Alonen, in New York City, for his supposed connection with *Lukkataistelu* (Class Struggle), a magazine printed in Finnish.

The Saxon crown jewels, including a pearl necklace valued at £39,000, were contained in two packages dropped from an airplane near Malmö, Sweden, and taken charge of by the police of Malmö, according to the *London Mail's* Copenhagen correspondent.

Three hundred striking members of the Actors' Equity Association have been sued for \$500,000 by their managers. These suits, based on the theory that individual members of a society are responsible for the action of their leaders, are said to parallel those brought in the case of the Danbury hatters.

As many as eleven Broadway theaters were darkened, at one time, by the strike of the actors and actresses represented by the Actors' Equity Association in New York City. Several productions were forced to postpone their premieres. In some of the theaters motion pictures were substituted by the managers.

The actors' strike has spread to Chicago, where it has closed the Cort Theater and Cohan's Grand Opera House.

Many noted men and patrons of art were among the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Ralph Blakelock, America's foremost landscape painter, at Grace Church in New York City.

Secretary Daniels has left Los Angeles with the Pacific Fleet, bound for Hawaii. He will return to San Francisco in September, when President Wilson is expected to review the fleet there.

Staten Islanders, thru a Vigilance Committee, are bitterly fighting New York City's plan to send drug addicts to Sea View Hospital at New Springville. They say they are tired "of being the goat."

The first strike ever called in this country for a five-day working week has been instigated by 12 000 house painters in New York City. They want a forty-hour week with pay at the rate of \$1 an hour.

The niece of the late Augustus D. Juilliard has filed objections to the probate of her uncle's will, in which he left \$5,000,000 for a musical foundation. She is Mary Emma Fauve, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The campaign against high rents in New York City will be included in the fight against the general high cost of living, prosecutions of profiteering landlords having been foreshadowed at a recent hearing.

The employment of the United States Secret Service in hunting down profiteers and hoarders of foodstuffs has been asked by Secretary of the Treasury Glass, in a letter to Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives.

The "Northern Pacific," first of the de luxe transports "for officers only," has reached port with 1493 officers and welfare workers aboard. Before being remodeled the boat's accommodations for first class passengers were limited to 100.

Nine airplanes, three on trucks as a reserve force, and six others for flying, are taxiing the clouds from Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, to Seattle and back, in an effort to gain at least 2000 reserves for all branches of the army service.

No less than five international lawn tennis championships will be decided on the American courts next season, if a program launched by Watson M. Washburn, of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, is carried out.

Chorus girls have organized the first union of its kind in the world, the Chorus Equity Association. In the actors' strike, they are demanding free stage shoes and stockings and half salary for rehearsals lasting longer than four weeks. Marie Dressler is president of the union.



"I'll say it is!"

PRINCE ALBERT certainly will put some frolic into that pet pipe of yours! To pack that joy'us old jimmy brimful or roll a makin's cigarette and hit 'er up a notch or two is just going right over the top with your eyes wide open!

What P. A. will do for your taste and tongue you sure ought to know! Like the gentleman from Sparrow's Point you'll call P. A. a good egg! You'll smoke a pipe full and talk a bucket full—Prince Albert is such a great, big bunch of smokesunshine!

You'll quick catch the P. A. cue that it can't bite or parch; that Prince Albert's exclusive patented process frees it from bite and parch! And makes the sky the smoke limit!

Give Prince Albert high pressure for flavor and fragrance! Put P. A. through your little old taste-test-mill—and—just let that q-u-a-l-i-t-y percolate into your smokesystem!

You'll say it is, too!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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**PRINCE
ALBERT**

the national joy smoke

Prince Albert is to be had everywhere tobacco is sold in toppy red bags and tidy red tins; handsome full pound and full half pound tin humidors—and—in that classy, practical full pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition!

What to Choose Among the New Books

Capital and Labor Join Hands

"The nation that dominates the world is going to be the nation that brings about harmonious relations between capital and labor," says Frank Vanderlip. Great Britain, whose world trade dominance has been one of her proudest boasts, is endeavoring to see to it that her preëminence is not jeopardized thru failure to solve the industrial problem. War came upon her unawares and found her ill-prepared, but she has profited by her error and in time of war has prepared for peace.

The British Labor Party has a platform which embodies the most progressive and enlightened social ideas of the age. Its solidarity and strength have made it a political force to be reckoned with. It is clear that behind it there must be an industrial organization of a most unusual kind and industrial thought of an advanced nature. Some of the salient features of this background are shown by Meyer Bloomfield in his recent book, *Management and Men*—a brilliant and comprehensive survey of the war-time achievements of British industry, which have been carried over and adapted to the after-war demands. Mr. Bloomfield speaks with authority, for he is well known as an expert on problems of industrial personnel and management and he organized the successful industrial service activities of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Industrial Britain is going in for a trial of the principle of team-work in management, a principle which "has taken hold of men, which invites the best brains for its incorporation into the fabric of management and which, if sanely and sincerely made the basis of relations between employer and employee holds out the biggest hope for industry."

This principle is the foundation of the now famous Whitely report, which has become a veritable Bible to all those who deal in industrial relations. Mr. Bloomfield gives in some detail the practical working out of the idea of the joint industrial councils, representative of employers and employed in the organized trades, which the Whitely report recommended and which have been carefully tried out in British industry. He writes vividly of the splendid efforts of British labor and British capital to get together on a common basis. The generosity with

which this was done during the war seems to be equally true today and if sincere coöperation and mutual concession can secure industrial amity in Great Britain, she is well on her way to that end.

Management and Men, by Meyer Bloomfield. Century Co.

World Markets

The peace treaty is signed—the long months of uncertainty are at an end and now the world must definitely face the tremendous problems of the new era. We, here in the United States, are spared the difficult and perplexing task of actual material rehabilitation and the upbuilding of national morale which confront the European nations, and we find ourselves today the strongest nation of the world. We must finance Europe, as well as supply her with all the necessities of life, and the rest of the world, less shattered by the war than the belligerent nations but in need of all the manufactured products which have been so scarce for the last five years, is also turning to us for our goods. Our problems, then, are commercial chiefly. The world's trade is at our doors and we must devise means to utilize to the fullest extent the opportunities which are to be had for the taking. The days of our commercial insularity are at an end.

Some of the aspects of our new world business are discussed in a recent book, *American Business in World Markets*, which will be of great interest to the business man and to any one who is keenly alive to present problems. Mr. Moore has made a comprehensive survey of trade conditions, with special emphasis on the extent of German influence in the world markets. His story of the insidious economic penetration of the Germans into the most remote corners of the earth is an amazing and alarm-

ing one and shows plainly where we will find perhaps the most difficult of our commercial problems. He gives also a brief but careful resumé of what the various countries have done toward re-establishing themselves, industrially and commercially, and writes illuminatingly on the obligations as well as the opportunities which our newly-acquired export trade is bringing to us.

American Business in World Markets, by James T. M. Moore. G. H. Doran & Co.

An American Job

"We have, in the United States, a very confused idea of what has been happening in Mexico during the past seven or eight years," and yet, whether or not we have a League of Nations, whether the Monroe Doctrine be alive or dead, Mexico is most certainly our job. We ought to have a very clear idea of what happened there during the last seven or eight years and what is likely to happen during the next seven or eight.

E. D. Trowbridge's *Mexico Today and Tomorrow* is both enlightening and hopeful, adjectives which can seldom be applied to any writings on that country. It begins with a brief and readable sketch of Mexican history, stressing the social life of the people and furnishing the necessary background for the intelligent comprehension of recent events. From Diaz on, Mexico and her relations with the United States are discussed in detail by a man who has personal knowledge of the Mexican as well as the American point of view. He differs directly with certain of our generally accepted notions, that the Administration, for instance, should have recognized Huerta and that the attitude of Mexico during the World War was pro-German. He shows us a country, picturesque, tumultuous but full of possibilities. He is blessedly concrete and definite, he talks of facts. He concludes:

Few countries have such recuperative powers. Her period of reconstruction is just begun. Her development may, at first, be slow, but once set in motion, will push forward at an amazing pace. It has been awakened by a violent explosion. The forces set in motion have not yet had time to take any definite direction, nor has the nation had time to adjust its thoughts to the new order of things. There are excesses, there are extremes, there are a dozen great problems as yet unsolved. The pessimist sees, in



William the Conqueror II—"Where did ye get that, Bill?" "I 'ad it off a king." One of Captain Bairnsfather's famous cartoons of Old Bill, from the seventh, and probably last, of his "Fragments from France," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons

the violence of the change, nothing but a halt in industry, a set-back in progress. To the optimist the revolution, in spite of all its ills, means the opening of a new era, of incentive developing initiative, and initiative pushing forward to success.

Mexico Today and Tomorrow, by E. D. Trowbridge. Macmillan Co.

Another Peace Congress

It is a miserable commerce, this trading with lands and human beings. We cursed Napoleon and his system, and justly; he degraded mankind, and the very princes who fought against it are walking in his footsteps. Apparently we fought only against his person and not against his system.

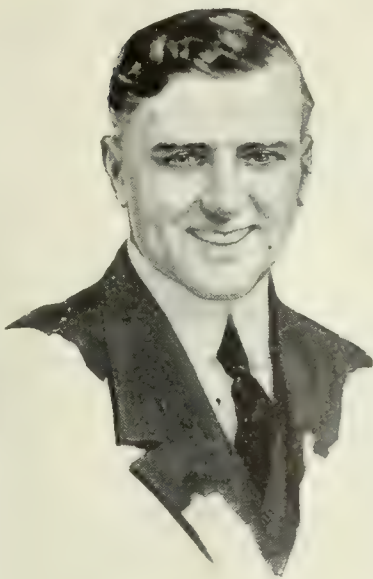
Thus wrote the Archduke John of Austria in his diary of the Congress of Vienna, 1814, and reprinted in *A Peace Congress of Intrigue*, by Frederick Freksa. It might aptly be taken as a text for the whole volume. Whether one reads of this congress in the light of the reminiscences herein of the witty Prince de Ligne, who remarked that it danced but accomplished nothing; in the letters of William von Humboldt, preaching always that Prussia must be supreme in Germany and reckoning the number of diamond snuff boxes which would come to him as ambassadors, or the letters of the master craftsman Talleyrand, the impression remains that the least consideration was the welfare of the peoples whose destiny was to be settled. So pass in an array of glittering intrigue emperors, kings, princes and marshals, together with such notable figures as Metternich, Hardenburg, Castlereagh, Wellington, Capo d'Istria, the fascinating Countess Zichy, and many others. They danced upon a stage of splendid festivity against the somber background of every sinister design. One can hardly imagine a book of more timely portent than this absorbing account of the Congress of Vienna.

A Peace Congress of Intrigue, by Frederick Freksa. Century Co.

Trading with Latin America

The business man who has begun to take an interest in the possibilities of trade with South America is probably vividly aware of the things he does not know about our sister continent. There are two recently published books which he will find useful. William Warren Sweet's *History of Latin America* was written primarily as a school and college textbook with the business man in the back of the author's mind. It is not fascinating, textbooks seldom are, but it gives in clear, comprehensive and readable fashion an account of the history of the continent from the first Spanish conquests to the present day, explaining present social, economic and political conditions in the light of their development.

A. Hyatt Verrill's *South and Central American Conditions* is intended as a handbook for those who are interested in the question of Latin-American trade. The author discusses briefly what he considers the chief reasons for the failure of American manufacturers in the past to grasp the golden opportunity which lies open to them. He gives



End That Film On Your Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

You Must If You Save Them

THE tooth brush alone may remove food debris, but it does not end the film. Night and day, between the teeth and elsewhere, that film does constant damage. Most tooth troubles are now known to be caused by it.

It is that slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth and gets into crevices. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. That is why millions of well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now dental science, after years of search, has found a way to combat film. It is embodied for daily use in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. It penetrates wherever the film goes. It lingers between the teeth. When you use it, it attacks the film efficiently. We ask you to prove this by a ten-day test, to be made at our expense.

See How Teeth Whiten

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube and use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. You will realize then what a revolution has developed in teeth cleaning methods.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin was not used before because it must be activated. The usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. Because of patents it is used in Pepsodent alone. This method is doing for millions of teeth what was never done before.

Four years of clinical and laboratory tests have proved the results beyond question. Leading dentists all over America now urge its daily use. You are bound to adopt it when you know it, for your children and yourself. Cut out this coupon—now, before you forget it—and see what it means to you.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

Send the Coupon for a 10-Day Tube

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. 641
1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name.....

Address.....

numerous hints to prospective traders and in the second half of the book, which is devoted to "Facts and Figures," a series of tables for each of the Latin-American countries, giving their population, area, railway mileage, commerce, imports, exports, etc.

A History of Latin America, by William Warren Sweet. Abingdon Press. *South and Central American Trade Conditions of Today*, by A. Hyatt Verrill. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Eternal Triangle in India

You would expect a novel by Tagore to be mystic and poetic and probably incomprehensible, so it is curious to find that the problem novel of India is, with a few superficial differences of setting, exactly like the problem novel of England or the United States. *The Home and the World*, the first of the poet's novels to be translated into English, is based on the eternal triangle and the question, newer to the East than to the West, whether or not woman's place is in the home. The three main characters take turns in telling the story, each speaking in the first person. The proportion of action to philosophizing is too small to suit most Anglo-Saxon audiences, but there are plenty of dramatic scenes and, as always, the poetic language of the East has a fascination, even in translation. There is a disconcerting lady or the tiger ending which affects not only the story but the moral. You are left a little in doubt as to what Tagore is trying to preach, which is a pity, but if you are interested at all in how the other half of the globe lives you will find the book worth reading.

The Home and the World, by Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan Co.

The Sad Years

The world has not yet forgotten to be sad, in the reactions of returning peace, nor will it forget for a long, long time. And because death has walked so widely, there are millions of readers to whom the poetry of grief will come with a poignancy unknown in the days of peace, whether it spring from the war or from the not less cruel sorrows of normal life.

So perhaps there will be a readier welcome for such books as Walter de la Mare's *Motley*, which reflects the war, directly, almost not at all, and yet mirrors the war acutely in its revelation of despair. Here is none of the jollity of "Peacock Pie" or "A Child's Day," little of the whimsicality of "The Listeners." There is the fanciful delicacy which makes Mr. de la Mare's work always significant, however, altho it is persistently the vehicle of tragedy. The verse is not all of this color, however; witness this lyric:

INVOCATION

The burning fire shakes in the night,
On high her silver candles gleam,
With far-flung arms enflamed with light,
The trees are lost in dream.

Come in thy beauty! 'tis my love,
Lost in far-wandering desire,
Hath in the darkling deep above
Set stars and kindled fire.

Analyze the verse of *Motley*, and there may be an unfortunate, growing

habit of inversion and archaism. But surrender to its wistful gravity, and there is much beauty to be had from it.

Dora Sigerson's *The Sad Years* is an odd complement to the verses of men who died in the trenches, for it is posthumously published, and her friends declare that she "is fairly to be reckoned with the dead of Easter"—those who died for their conception of Ireland, to whose cause she was passionately devoted. "A poet of a genius as distinguished as it was personal," she is called. One questions that; it is not distinguished poetry, with a few exceptions, but it is often personal and feminine to an impressive degree, both in its personal laments and in its expression of the cruel horror of the war.

Motley and Other Poems, by Walter de la Mare. H. Holt & Co. *The Sad Years*, by Dora Sigerson. G. H. Doran & Co.

Miss Fingal

To those who still gratefully remember the English domestic stories of the Victorian Age, *Miss Fingal* brings back memories of the best work of such novelists as Mrs. Olyphant, Mrs. Gaskell or Mrs. Alexander. The company is good English company; the story passes for the most part in a pretty English country, capitably described; and the English tea tray appears at every afternoon call. But the chief charm of the book is the character of the heroine.

Miss Fingal is a gentlewoman, left an orphan in girlhood, who lived alone in very narrow circumstances until about twenty-eight, when she was left a large fortune by an almost unknown uncle. She is by nature imaginative and sensitive, but, as a result of long repression, extremely reserved and inexpressive; and it is only by a slow growth and finally by what theologians used to term the expulsive power of a new affection that she develops into her true self. While living in a cottage in the country, which was part of the property she inherited, she hears the story of a former occupant, a Mrs. Alliston, whose husband, after a short but very happy married life, a part of which was passed in the cottage Miss Fingal is occupying, had left his wife for a vaudeville singer. The story interested Miss Fingal. She thinks of reuniting the divorced couple and restoring them to the cottage. She determines to seek out Mrs. Alliston, who is then living, in broken health, with her two children. They meet. A deep affection immediately grows up between them, which in the case of Miss Fingal becomes an absorbing love. Mrs. Alliston dies, and Miss Fingal, filled with the idea of putting herself in the place of the mother to the children, adopts them. This affection of one woman for another is worked out with very subtle and suggestive art.

In some of the English reviews of the book it is assumed that Mrs. Clifford is suggesting the transmigration of the life of Mrs. Alliston to Miss Fingal, but there is almost nothing in the novel to warrant such an inference. A certain set in England in recent years

seem to be always discovering psychic rubbish of that sort. The effect of a sudden deep affection on a character so reserved by nature and by the circumstances of a depressing youth seems the real explanation of this novel and interesting study of character by Mrs. Clifford.

Some of the other characters are extremely well drawn. Cissie Repton, the singer with whom Alliston eloped, is excellent. Her interview with Mrs. Alliston, in which she asks to have the children if Mrs. Alliston does not live, is admirably handled; and her later interview with Miss Fingal is almost as good. The scene where Miss Fingal asks for and obtains the children from Lady Gilston, and the kind of maternal rapture with which she takes them to the cottage is a bit of pathetic description of the best type. The engagement, at the end, of Alliston and Miss Fingal, is rather trying, but much must be pardoned to the universal requirement of the great public for a lover's embrace as the curtain falls; and, in this case, Alliston's convenient and immediate death in the war somewhat relieves the situation. On the whole, *Miss Fingal* is an unusual book, far superior to most recent novels, and well fills the requirement of a good story well told.

Miss Fingal, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Arrow of Gold

Conrad lives in a world of his own, with its own laws and customs, its elusive yet distinct people, its magic atmosphere. It is a non-moral world. We do not judge the characters by our customary rules of conduct; we see them thru the golden haze of Conrad's genius, and their lives are a poetic drama, an interwoven tapestry of rich and glowing colors; a marvel of art and imagination. Yet these people are not lifeless—they move to a music unheard by us, but revealed in their rapt faces and the flying folds of their garments.

The Arrow of Gold might be so many things it is not: a story of adventure of the seventies; a political novel of Don Carlos' attempt to usurp the throne of Spain; a realistic record of a courtesan's career; a young man's unauthorized love for another Helen or Phyrne; a picture of Marseilles and the underworld of that romantic port. There is a little of all these in *The Arrow of Gold*, but there is so much more, and the novel leaves us an unforgettable impression of youth; of love that is immortal in its essence, tho transitory in possession; of gallant courage; and of Rita, whose charm was best expressed by the artist who had painted her elusive beauty again and again: "Because I saw in that woman something of the women of all time." And "Monsieur George," the only name by which we know the heroic sea captain, has in him something of the eternal lover, as Dona Rita is the eternal woman.

The Arrow of Gold, by Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co.

A Day and a Night at Saratoga Springs

(Continued from page 259)

cent stores vis-a-vis trust companies. Cheap movie places set the norm of entertainment. Trapsing, old, mud-covered, one-horse buggies jostled ninety horsepower touring cars. There were jitney buses; but they had jiu-jitsu drivers. There were many cafes, but few synagogues. For this is a place of all conceivable anomalies; of many dogs and few children; of littered streets and garnished turf; of bankers and bookmakers; of brokers and dead-brokers. Here is the cheapest crowd who pay the highest prices; here are minimum comforts at maximum rates; here are all the crudities of a country town, along this street misnamed—or nicknamed—Broadway.

I went back to the hotel. I found the pavement empty and the court deserted. In imagination I essayed to picture the so picturesque romantic chapters of that social life, now mellow with age but fragrant still with memories, whose scenes were laid at Saratoga tho a hundred years ago. I saw the old dining-room with its hundreds of tables filling with gentlemen whose heads were held proudly erect by stiff stocks, and crinoline ladies, with glossy locks, smiling at their gallant escorts.

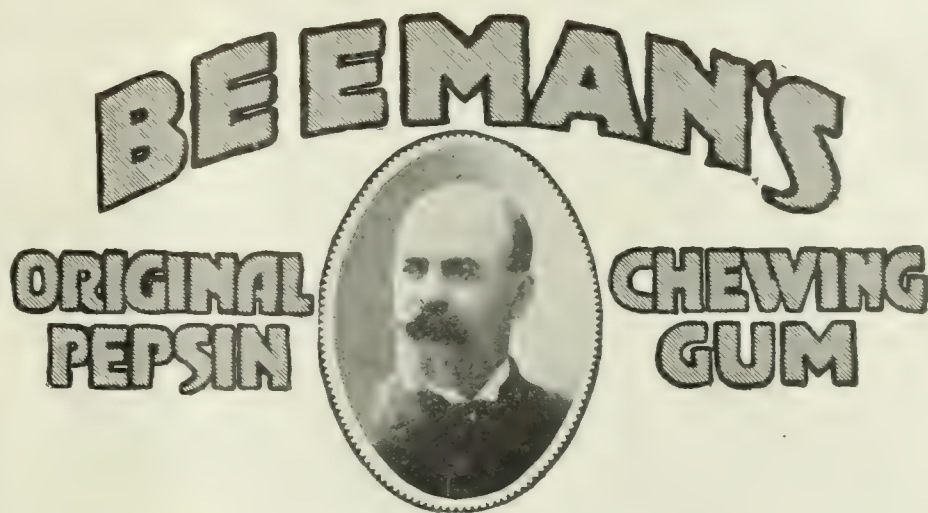
Such were the Saratoga days and nights of our great grandsires who gave to this place its first vogue. Such are the memories of those halcyon days and Arabian nights which still linger along the shaded boulevards and vast courts of the older hotels. I watched the play of the fountain and the sunlit vistas thru the shrubbery and the lengthening shadows on the lawn.

A magnificent setting it was for gentlemen and ladies of those bygone days; statesmen and stately dames, actors and stage beauties of world fame, who once sauntered over these wide lawns and around these broad piazzas.

I awoke from my reverie. The sun was setting, but I could still read my guide-book. And the page I read began thus: "The Indian name for Saratoga was 'Gift of the Great Spirit,' where Manitou first showed himself by stirring the waters."

I began to wonder when they will be stirred again. Like phantoms of their former selves stand these great caravansaries. Their old ornaments are tawdry in the last extreme. They are as dowdy, unkempt and disheveled, as dejected and dilapidated as a princess now become a pauper. In sight are a few old men, garbed early in dress suits for dinner. They keep up the practice from long force of habit. They alone will be so dressed this evening. They are hopeful; but such hope is doomed to die with them. They remind me of old hidalgos, sitting in the porches of the Alhambra, waiting for the return of the Spanish Armada. It will never come back.

Philadelphia

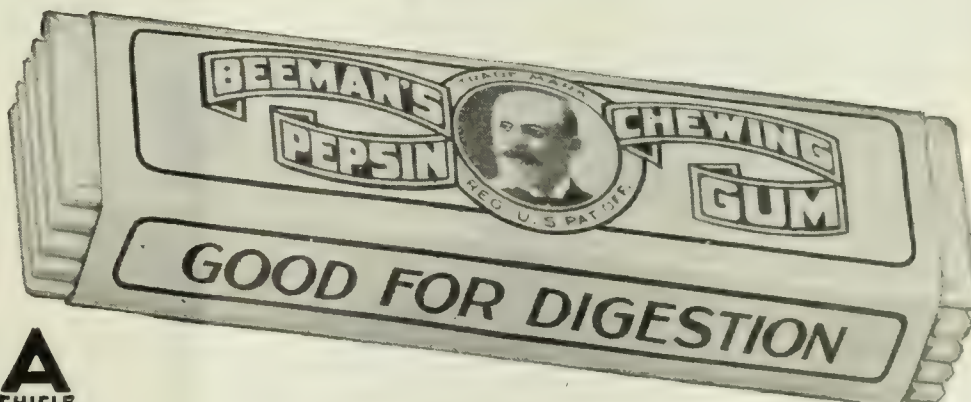


SLEEPLESSNESS, irritation and nervous let-down are conditions that often arise from slight forms of indigestion.

The speed at which we live, and the high tension under which we work, are largely responsible for the lack of care we give both to the selection of our food and its proper mastication.

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D. E. Beeman



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ALVAN E. DUERR, Headmaster



In Hungary Under Bolshevism

(Continued from page 255)

their inventions by want of money. Now we shall make it possible for every man of talent to learn and do scientific work. We shall establish, organize and plan laboratories of scientific research. Taking all these together, we are certain individual initiative will not decrease." It was an ingenious answer, for practically all large concerns established upon special inventions do require contracts from employees by which discoveries inure to the benefit of the employer. History proves also that it is rather infrequent the actual inventor becomes the principal benefactor of the discovery.

There are many things about a communistic government which are extremely interesting, even tho most unpractical. I visited the greatest iron-works in the country, which is located in a suburb of Budapest. Here, as with all other similar institutions, "the works became the property of the workingman automatically by the fact that the places held by the boards of directors were taken by the councils of workmen." The man actually in charge of the factory is the "production commissary." As to his qualifications, the answer is: "In the first place political trustworthiness is important. In the same way that ownership was not dependent upon knowledge and qualification, so this function cannot be regarded as a technical function." This man is the real "boss," and he must be dependable in a political sense. This is his strongest recommendation.

Having practised law, I was naturally deeply interested in the procedure of courts under a communistic rule. After a delay of several days, this request was finally granted and my interpreter accompanied me. When we reached the Palace of Justice, it looked as tho we must be about to attend a military court martial. We were not even allowed to walk on the sidewalk in front of the building, so closely was it guarded. Entrance was refused until the permit with which we were provided was shown. Not once only, but half a dozen times was this document demanded, for we passed guards at every turn in the corridors. At last a door opened, and we were ushered into the august presence of three proletarian judges sitting in great dignity upon the elevated tribunal. We were given seats within what was formerly the jury box, an institution wholly dispensed with by the new order.

It so happened that no political cases were tried on this particular day. The probabilities are that we would not have been granted admittance had such cases been upon the docket. Larceny and petty robbery cases generally occupied the boards, and half an hour was the limit of time allowed for trial. One young man was brought into court between two fully armed guards and immediately led before the three proletarian judges. Without the formality of an oath the presiding judge, a machinist by occupation only a day or two previously, began to question the ac-

cused. The young man tearfully denied the charge of picking a pocket. An officer testified, and his testimony was quite convincing. The judges retired to their room and in less than two minutes the prisoner was the unhappy recipient of a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

"Remember, comrade," said the machinist-judge, "if you appear here again you will be shot."

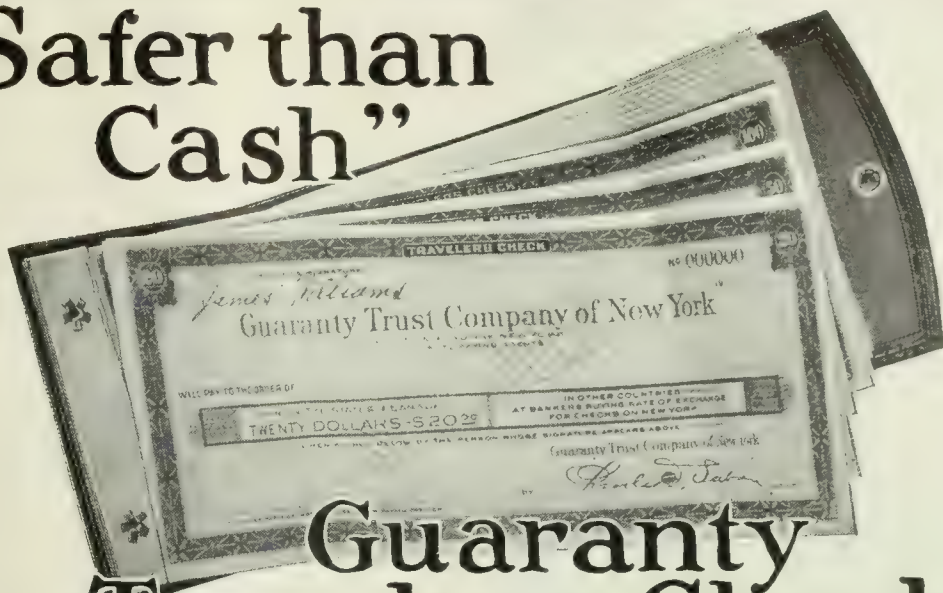
In one instance of which I heard a sort of primitive justice was exhibited. A prisoner was found guilty of murdering another man while under the influence of liquor. As the sale of alcoholic liquors is forbidden, a search was ordered for the man who sold the liquor to the slayer. When found he was brought into court and sentenced to ten years' servitude, while the murderer received a sentence for the term of his natural life. Such an informal proceeding would have been possible in no country with written laws, but the very first act of the communistic government was to abolish by decree all written laws and precedents. As a result the judges are unhampered by rules of procedure. They have the power of life or death over all accused persons brought before them for trial.

There were present in the court rooms a nominal lawyer for both defense and state, each appointed by the Government, but they took practically no part whatever in the proceedings. Only occasionally was a suggestion made by either. The only other individuals within the hall of justice were a bailiff and a clerk, who jotted down a few things at intervals. No record whatever was made of the testimony given by the witnesses. It is this secrecy and the lack of records that make one shudder when the awful possibilities are considered. A man might be arrested in secret, tried in secret, executed in secret, and all that a community or his family might know would be that the man disappeared from his accustomed haunts.

One bright light stands out from among the two dozen People's Commissaries who now rule the destinies of unfortunate Hungary. Idealism may illuminate the printed page of the bolshevist propaganda, but it does not shine in the countenances of the commissaries or the satellites immediately around them. They impress one as hard and practical opportunists, who saw the opportunity they were awaiting and grasped it. The one charming personality, charming both in his simplicity and his enthusiasm, is George Lukacs, the Minister for Educational and Art Affairs.

All works of art found in the homes of wealth and nobility are being gathered by Comrade Lukacs—everybody is comrade in Budapest, from washerwoman to commissary—and placed in collections where they will be accessible to all. He also has a wonderful scheme for education, which is very badly needed in Hungary. It is proposed to make education compulsory immediately up to the age of fifteen, and gradually to extend the requirement to eighteen. With this part of the

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Preferred Dividend No. 80.

New York, Aug. 6, 1919.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable August 20, 1919, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 7, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY

Common Dividend No. 69.

New York, Aug. 6, 1919.

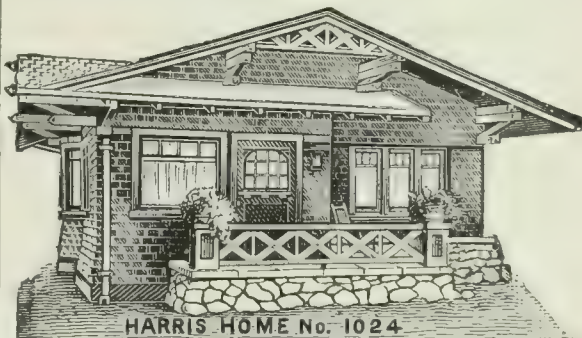
The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable September 20, 1919, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., September 2, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

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readers

communist program, one can only sympathize, and Comrade Lukacs is the right man in charge of it.

I do not believe that bolshevism, or communism, is very deeply implanted in Hungary. It was made possible only by the extraordinary circumstances surrounding this proud old kingdom, which has already celebrated its first millennial period. The discouragement over the future political outlook and the humiliation of a nation reduced to a third or fourth rate power enabled an active minority to impose its will upon a passive majority. Once entrenched in power, it has not been difficult to maintain ascendancy.

"What is the United States going to

do for Hungary?" "Is not the United States going to do something to help us?" These are the questions that were daily asked me in Budapest by the people of all classes. I was unable to give any satisfaction. They are serious questions for a citizen of the United States or any of the Allied countries. If bolshevism reaches Vienna, it is coming dangerously near to western Europe. An autocracy of the proletariat is no saner and no safer than an autocracy of the bourgeoisie, even tho the numbers are greater. The one is just as far removed from democracy as the other, and our aim has been to make the world safe for democracy.

Toledo

Getting the Weather Down to Business

(Continued from page 257)

of months, however, which, while not invariable, are in the main to be depended upon. A dry March followed by a dry April is a danger signal to poor harvests and the consequent unfavorable effect upon general business. If, as in 1913 and 1914, this is followed by a dry May and June, the chances of good harvests are very remote and the remainder of the year, especially in agricultural sections, is apt to be a poor one for business. If the usual June rains do not continue into the early part of July the result upon the all-important corn crop is apt to be serious and far reaching in its effect upon trade. In fact, corn is largely made or unmade by plentiful precipitation or the lack of it in July. Where these June rains cease or become infrequent before the end of June, there arises an example of how a usually reliable forecast can be made as to the effect upon certain articles of merchandise. There will probably be large sales of corn knives and rubber hose, also of refrigerators, and sprinklers or watering cans.

Another phase of the weather in its relations to business is found in the study of the daily weather map as to the likelihood of the next few days. To use the map intelligently involves some comprehension of the causes which produce changes in the weather. The typical weather map illustrated herewith gives the names and locations of the various stations thruout the United States where observations of the weather are taken twice each day. Forecasts of the weather probabilities for the next thirty-six hours are made as the result of these observations. The areas marked "Lows" are masses of lighter and moister air than the surrounding atmosphere and produce rain as they move in a general easterly direction. The areas marked "Highs" are masses of cooler, drier air than the surrounding atmosphere and bring fair and colder weather as they follow in the track of the Lows. The problem as to rainfall is the determination of the direction of the Lows, which come in from the far off Pacific or the great stretches of the Northwest, for wherever they go they produce rain in their circular whirling motion which carries

the moisture from the surface of the earth to the upper regions of the atmosphere, where it is condensed and chilled and falls in the form of rain. The Lows move with great rapidity, often as fast as six hundred miles every twenty-four hours, but while their general motion is easterly it is often deflected to the north or south by the pressure of the surrounding Highs. The Lows are largely the cause of the prevailing winds, since as the lighter air composing them rises, the surrounding atmosphere rushes in from all directions to fill the vacuum. The absence of Lows causes dry weather and drought, since the only precipitation then is in the form of local thunderstorms. The movement of the Lows over or near any locality also brings warmer weather as well as rain, while the Highs bring fair days and lower temperatures. The weather map indicates these coming changes anywhere from thirty-six to seventy-two hours in advance, so that the business student of the map has a generally intelligent knowledge of the weather that far in advance and often can take advantage of the situation.

Two instances illustrate how this actually has been done. One concern in a large western city during a hot spell in August, saw from the weather map that rain and cooler weather was likely to be with them within three days. So they stopped buying electric fans and had a bargain sale of all their stock on hand. Another concern in the same city in December noticed a High far to the Northwest accompanied with very low temperatures, and, anticipating the cold wave which was to follow, wired all their salesmen to urge their customers to send in orders at once for ice skates and all similar winter goods, and profited accordingly by their foresight.

As a rule, seasonable goods are bought and sold on the hit or miss method of applying the "law of averages," when, as a matter of fact, there are no averages in nature's methods but merely a series of startling contrasts. The wiser plan is to endeavor to get some intelligent idea in advance of the probable recurrence of these contrasts.

St. Louis

Remarkable Remarks

SENATOR FALL—I am a mental dwarf.
E. H. SOTHERN—I have no ax to grind.

HENRY FORD—I don't know anything about art.

MARY PICKFORD—I'm interested only in my work.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I have just begun to live.

MRS. H. B. HARRISON—Most men are bow-legged.

DOROTHY DIX—Girls, love isn't what you think it is.

DE WOLF HOPPER—I never wrote a speech in my life.

WOODROW WILSON—The world is on the operating table.

OGDEN ARMOUR—We must maintain a fair level of prices.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE—My father has grown very white and old.

ED. HOWE—I often wonder what sort of a woman I would have made.

VON HINDENBURG—I feel strongly, but inwardly I am a broken man.

PRESIDENT F. D. UNDERWOOD OF THE ERIE—Just now passion is in the saddle.

SIR EDWARD CARSON—I refuse to be a sort of Punch and Judy show in politics.

GERALDINE FARRAR—One must be continually doing things or the public forgets.

LAKE H. SMITH—Speaking of that libel suit—the pen is mightier than the Ford.

EUGENE BRIEUX—On African soil the next blooming of the human flower will occur.

SENATOR SHERMAN—The League of Nations is the colossal confidence game of the ages.

MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK—Women mentally and temperamentally abhor autocracy.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The Republican party is the only stable organization.

NIKOLAI LENIN—As a worker the peasant is a socialist, but as a corn-seller he is bourgeois.

SENATOR JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS—God alone knows what the United States Senate will do.

MRS. M. A. WILSON—To broaden shoulders try rubbing cocoa butter in the hollows of the neck.

ROY K. MOULTON—We must admire Mr. Bryan for his cheerfulness. His goat seems unattainable.

CLEMENT K. SHORTER—I unhesitatingly proclaim Pasadena the most beautiful spot I have ever visited.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—Lloyd George imagines himself Napoleon, and Wilson imagines himself Jesus Christ.

DOROTHY DIX—Do not conclude you are in love with a man because you like to have him hold your hand.

GENERAL SMUTS—It may well be that the only ultimate hope for Russia is a sober, purified soviet system.

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FOR AUGUST 30, 1919

Volume 99

Number 3690

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UPTON SINCLAIR—Most socialists that I have known have been as clean and decent as circumstances permitted.

PATRICK FRANCIS MURPHY—It is with matrimony as it is with good mustard—people praise it with tears in their eyes.

HELEN ROWLAND—From the day on which she tips the scales at 140 the chief excitement of a woman's life consists in spotting women who are fatter than she is.

HERBERT N. HOOVER—It will be impossible now to prevent death by starvation of 200,000 people in Armenia. But by faithful, energetic work we may be able to save 500,000.

SENATOR JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS—The Associated Press—the most public thing in the United States, except perhaps the executive session of the Senate.

MRS. H. B. HARRISON—The men and not the girls should be compelled to wear stockings, and long stockings at that, when bathing. Their limbs are simply awful—full of knobs.

PROF. EDWARD A. ROSS—It is significant that the bragging lies of boys usually relate to what they can do, while girls are more apt to lie about their possessions.

A Hymn of Hope

For the League of Nations

By F. W. Bourdillon

Tune: Moscow (Hymns A. & M. 360)

A thousand thousand years,
Thru wars and toils and tears
A Guiding Hand
Has led the tribes of men
From desert, cave and den,
To hail within their ken
A fairer land.

There each to all is friend;
No city walls defend;
No fortress frowns;
Earth has no guilty stain;
Nor multitudes are slain
As sheep, that kings may gain
Titles or crowns.

There shall all nations be
Equal, and all men free,
Soul, body, mind;
Diverse in speech and blood,
All in one brotherhood
Vie to advance the good
Of all mankind.

By all our dead who lie
'Neath every vaulted sky
And sea profound:
By sacrificial deed
Of souls self-doomed to bleed,
Holding the highest creed
Faith yet hath found:

Our race is consecrate
To hate the deeds of hate,
And laws emend,
Till Peace of man with man
O'er every clime and clan
Wide as the o'erarching span
Of Heav'n extend.

Plymouth Rock

In celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, several projects of magnitude are being planned. One of these is the contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who, at an expense of \$47,000, are undertaking the task of returning to its original location the famous Plymouth Rock.

A sea wall will replace the wharves which now line the shore and for whose construction the rock was removed many years ago. In the center of the new wall the rock will be situated, protected by an imposing Grecian portico whose granite pillars will bear the names of the voyagers on the "Mayflower." By placing the rock in the base of the portico below the level of the floor, the waters can reach it again thru openings which will be protected by metal gratings.

It is also hoped to reclaim the first old Plymouth burying ground, in which lie some of the famous Pilgrims. At present the burying ground is crossed by a roadway and the restoration of the spot would cost approximately \$25,000.

Do you know that—

a hot surface of this measured area wastes 127½ pounds of coal each year?

Few people realize that this condition exists if the temperature within a pipe, for example, is 230° Fahrenheit (the temperature of steam at 5 lbs. pressure) and the temperature of the air surrounding the pipe is 70° Fahrenheit—a very moderate condition.

If it is steam heat—

Size of steam pipe.

2"	....\$ .95
3"	.... 1.40
4"	.... 1.80
5"	.... 2.20
6"	.... 2.65

The waste in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton, 1 lb. steam pressure—temperature of air around pipe 70° Fahrenheit.

Read the remedy to the right.

If it is hot-air heat—

Size of hot-air pipe.

8"	....\$1.65
9"	.... 1.85
10"	.... 2.10
12"	.... 2.45

The waste in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton. Air in pipe 150° Fahrenheit—air around pipe 70°.

Read the remedy to the right.

If it is hot-water heat—

Size of hot-water pipe.

2"	....\$ .67
3"	.... 1.00
4"	.... 1.25
5"	.... 1.55
6"	.... 1.85

The loss in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton. Water in pipe 180° Fahrenheit. Air around pipe 70° Fahrenheit.

Read the remedy to the right.

EVERY hot surface radiates heat. If this heat goes where it is not required, it is wasted and so is the coal that was burned to produce it. Opposite are some actual figures on such wastes—based on average conditions in American homes like yours.

The Remedy

Insulation correctly designed, manufactured and applied will reduce heat loss from hot surfaces as much as 90%. Efficient insulation must be made of material that does not conduct heat and that combines with this property the necessary strength and durability.

Johns-Manville Asbestocel Insulation has all these desirable characteristics. It is made for application to steam, hot-air and hot-water systems. Other Johns-Manville Materials: Sponge felt and 85% Magnesia for high pressure steam, Anti-Sweat and Zero for cold water, Combination Built-Up for Brine and Ammonia.

Inspect your heating plant for exposed hot surfaces on pipes, boilers and heaters, and for sections not properly insulated. Have your steamfitter apply Asbestocel to pipes, boilers or heaters, sealing all cracks and joints, finishing boiler and heater surfaces with Johns-Manville Insulating Cement. In this way you will save the added coal that must be burned when there is waste.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City

10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

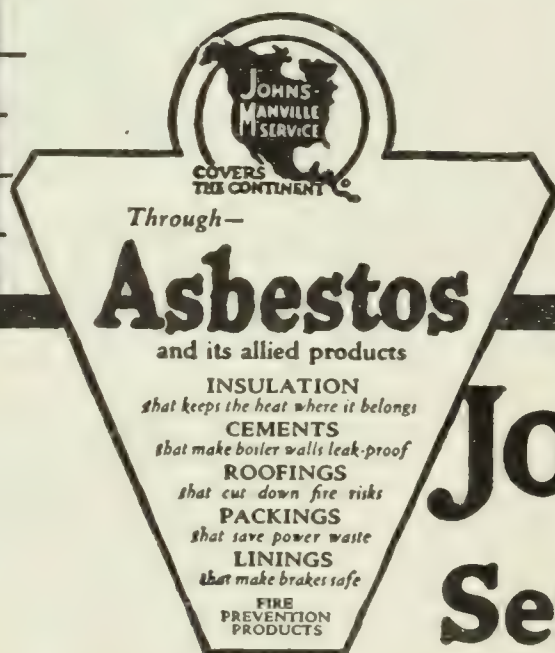
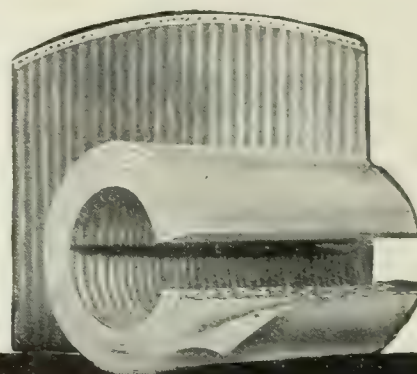
Unfortunately many materials used for "covering" pipes are not efficient heat insulations—not only because their constituent materials are inferior, but because their construction is incorrect or faulty.

To aid you in buying, Asbestocel is shown here in two forms:

In sectional form for fitting around steam and hot-water pipes.

In flexible roll form, for fitting around hot-air pipes, heaters, etc.

We recommend Asbestocel rather than air cell because of its construction, viz: the cells run around the pipe—not lengthwise, thus preventing circulation of air.



JOHNS—MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

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The President's Interpretation of the Treaty

IN his opening statement before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at the White House on August 19, President Wilson said in part:

I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the Senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

The copper mines of Montana, Arizona and Alaska, for example, are being kept open in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met, all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true of raw cotton, of which the Central Empires alone purchased nearly four million bales, and these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff or single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits on peace.

Our military plans of course wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace, not only, but also till we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples.

And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then.

The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France,

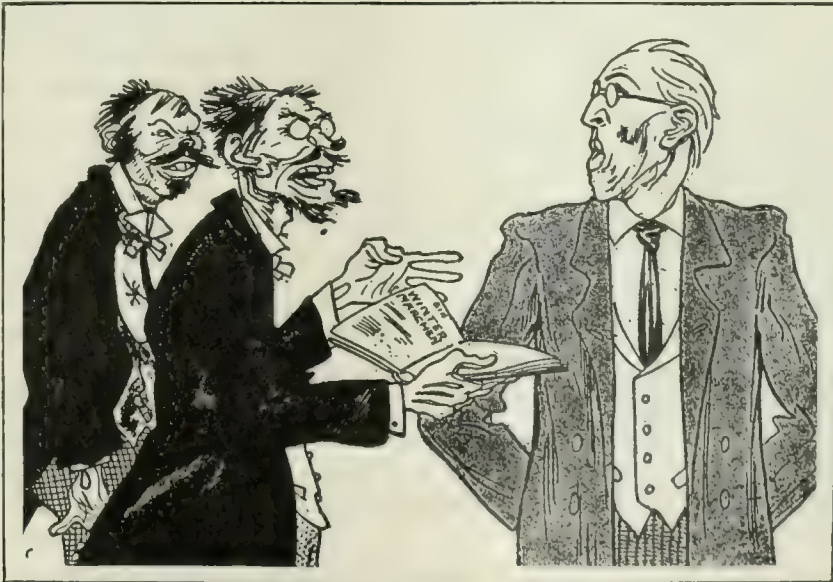
will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of Central Europe, without competition from us if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests. There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

The Monroe Doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the Covenant, and the expression "regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine" was used, not because any one of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation. Absolutely nothing is concealed in the phrase.

With regard to domestic questions, Article XVI of the Covenant expressly provides in case of any dispute arising between the members of the League the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties, "and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlements." The United States was by no means the

only Government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariff and naturalization are incontestably domestic questions, with which no international body could deal without express authority to do so.

The right of any sovereign state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so important



Berlin Kladderdatsch

A German comment on the "claims" of small peoples. The Czechs are saying: "Herr President, Shakespeare speaks in his 'Winter's Tale' of the coast of Bohemia. This coast Bohemia claims"

a question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had in fact fulfilled "all its international obligations and all its obligations under the Covenant." It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw; and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I know that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the League if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfilment of its international obligations. It has never failed to fulfil them and never will.

Article X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the Covenant as a whole. The Council of the League can only "advise upon" the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question. Her own affirmative vote in the Council is necessary before any advice can be given, for a unanimous vote of the Council is required. If she is a party the trouble is hers anyhow, and the unanimous vote of the Council is only advice in any case. Each Government is free to reject it if it please.

Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our Congress under our Constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under Article X "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League," and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal, obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon

it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not in law.

Article X seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole Covenant. Without it the League would be hardly more than an influential debating society.

It has several times been suggested, in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the Covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. Most of the interpretations which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself.

But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many Governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German Assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it, and as those who framed it quite certainly understood. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other.

Congressional Opinion on Mexico

THE unexpectedly stern warning to Carranza that the United States "may be forced to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico" if Americans in that country are not afforded adequate protection has had the surprising effect of stilling all open discussion of the Mexican problem in the Senate and the House. For the moment Congress is holding its breath and awaiting developments.

Long before the American communication to Carranza became public Congress had hints that a radical change in policy was impending. Members were told several weeks ago that Chief of Staff March had informed his division chiefs that the next incursion of Mexicans across the border would be followed by a punitive expedition on a large scale. This information was not taken very seriously at the time and Congress went ahead with its plans for taking the molding of the Mexican policy out of the hands of the President.

The House got fairly started with an investigation of Mexican-American relations, but when Republican leaders learned that Under Secretary of State Polk had said a full exploration of the Mexican tangle might force unpleasant results for both countries, the investigation was unceremoniously taken away from the House and given to a special committee of the Senate. It is interesting in this connection that the first American warning to Carranza was delivered on July 22, the day Ambassador Fletcher took the stand before the House investigating committee. The personnel of the Senate committee, appointed by Senator Lodge, with Senator Fall of New Mexico as its chairman, left no doubt that its inquiry would be thoro. However, the Senate committee has not yet got down to work.

Congress is waiting on President Wilson. No one of its members pretends to know what course he will order. Secretary Lansing has said there is no thought

of armed intervention; that the people would not countenance such a movement, but Congress has found the Secretary on other occasions to be badly informed. What Congress seems to expect, and would incline to approve, is an experiment in economic pressure against the Carranza Government.

For the first time the representatives in Washington of the various factions opposing Carranza appear to be in substantial agreement. None wants armed intervention. They agree that if the United States would withdraw recognition from Carranza and halt the equipment of supplies for his forces, a combination of revolutionists could be effected that would quickly dispose of his government as a factor in the Mexican situation. These gentlemen have been very active in Washington, particularly in the lobbies of Congress.

The State Department holds, however, that Carranza is the strongest leader in Mexico today, and says it knows no other to whom recognition could be profitably transferred. It is pointed out, in addition, that withdrawal of recognition from Carranza, if followed by no positive action, would place Americans in Mexico in a still more precarious position.

Congress is disinclined to accept the theory that the threatened radical change in policy is due to outrages against Americans. It leans to the belief that it is caused by pressure from European governments. Whatever the cause, Congress welcomes the new attitude of the Administration and for the present will make no serious attempt to interfere with the working out of its policy.

There are at present sixty thousand American troops within a day's travel of the border and additional thousands could be rushed there on short notice. A majority of both houses agrees with Mr. Lansing that the people would not approve an attempt to police

Mexico with American troops, but it is no secret that Mexico is at the back of the minds of members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee as they consider legislation for the reorganization of the army. Army officers have told the committee the War Department during the last two years has made detailed maps of all parts of Mexico and has all the information that would be needed in a military campaign. These officers seem also to be thinking of Mexico as they argue for a large standing army.

Little more than a month ago Congress blithely cut War Department estimates for an army of 500,000 for the fiscal year 1920 down to 225,000 men. Now, however, the Senate Military Affairs Committee is seriously considering a new War Department estimate for a permanent standing army of 576,000 officers and men. This estimate will be cut, but not so radically unless there is a mandate from the people.

The accompanying proposal of the War Department for the establishment of a system of universal military training in the United States has aroused so little discussion anywhere that it is difficult to judge how Congress will line up. The General Staff program calls for the expenditure of \$900,000,000 for military activities annually. It proposes that all of the 650,000 physically fit Americans who become nineteen years of age each year shall be given three months of compulsory military service.

The Kahn-Chamberlain bill, which has been before Congress for more than a year without being given consideration, would give six months' training at the age of eighteen. By providing a very much smaller standing army, upon peace instead of war pay, this bill would require an outlay of \$200,000,000 annually, as against the War Department estimate of \$900,000,000. These figures compare with total expenditures on the military establishment for the two years prior to the war of \$240,000,000.

General March admitted that a large number of army officers favor the Kahn-Chamberlain system, but he believed it to be "un-American" and "undemocratic."

"What is the difference?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen. "Under your system, if war broke out, the trained men would be called out just the same, would they not?"

"Not unless Congress said so," General March replied with satisfaction. "That is the essence of the bill. It provides that if war breaks out the draft laws which have been used in this emergency shall be a part of the permanent law of the United States——"

"That would automatically go into operation with the declaration of war?" asked Senator New.

"Yes, by Congress. But it does not put into the power of the President or the chief of staff or any one else to call the men simply because they have passed thru this period of training, and send them to Mexico, to China or some other place."

The War Department scheme has been worked out to give military training with a minimum of hardship and inconvenience to the men trained, but there is serious doubt that it will receive the approval of Congress. The opinions of the men back from France will have great weight in deciding the issue. There is in the idea, also, something of a contradiction of the League of Nations idea. General March and other officers made it clear that their plans for the military protection of the country had been worked out without reference to the possible results of the League.

"Now, General," Senator Johnson of California said to General March, "what is the necessity at this particular time for a permanent army of 576,000 men, with a system of military training annexed, that may

bring this army up to a total possibly of 2,000,000?"

"Now you are bringing up a question which goes to the foundation of the whole thing," said General March, welcoming an opportunity for this explanation. "If we want to go back to the condition of defenselessness which we found ourselves in when this war broke out, then there is no necessity for an increase in the strength of the army at all."

"The thought that presents itself to me," the Senator retorted, "is this: Does universal peace bring with it the necessity for universal training? I cannot quite fathom why at this particular time, when we are facing an era of universal peace, we should have an army many times larger than we have ever had in our history before."

Senator Johnson paused, but the Chief of Staff was embarrassed and did not answer.

"If you would rather not be examined on that I will pass the question. Shall I?"

"Yes." The General appeared greatly relieved.

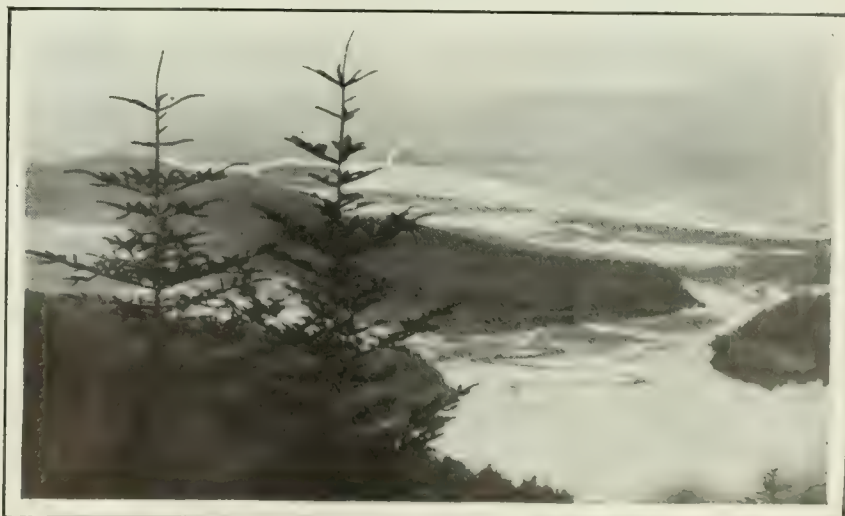
The attitude of "watchful waiting" abandoned by the Administration with regard to Mexico, has been taken up by the Senate and applied in some degree to the peace treaty and the problem of the high cost of living. On the latter issue the Senate has now made it clear that it will do no more than it is compelled to do by the pressure of public opinion. The House, however, if left to itself, would enact some drastic legislation to bring prices down.

President Wilson is believed by the League of Nations opposition in the Senate to have gained some advantage in the country through his frank discussion of the treaty with the Foreign Relations Committee. This very fact makes for further delay, for the opposition controls the time, and it is now bent on even- ing the score.

R. M. B., Washington

New German Constitution

ON August 20 President Ebert took the oath of office before the National Assembly at Weimar and Germany enters upon a new era as a constitutional republic. The term "empire" is retained as the national designation, for in German the word *Reich* means dominion in general without regard to form of government. The same usage is found to some extent in English. Thus it has become common to speak of "the British empire," altho there is no British emperor, and to refer to territorial expansion as "imperialism" even when carried on by a republic. The new state is to be an imperial republic, *Reich-Republik*, as distinguished from a *Rat-Republik*, or soviet republic of Russia or Hungary.



Press Illustrating

Across mountain lands like these, contending armies must fight if trouble occurs between the Italians and the Yugoslavs on the Istrian Peninsula. The Italian armistice line just north of Fiume



International Film Service

The congestion at Park Row and the Post Office, New York City, at the rush hour when two million strike-bound subway and elevated passengers struggled to board the surface lines

The constitution begins by declaring the German empire a republican state with sovereignty based upon the people. All citizens of Germany are guaranteed complete freedom of speech and conscience. There is to be no state church and all religions are on an equal footing. Every German has the right to express his opinions by written or spoken word, print or picture. There will be no censorship except for moving pictures and this only to suppress films objectionable for youth. All Germans, men and women, shall be equal before the law and have the same fundamental rights and duties. No more titles will be conferred except academic titles and those implying position. The old titles of nobility are to be considered only as part of the personal name and do not constitute a claim for preferential treatment. Citizens have the right freely to form social, political and religious societies and organizations and to hold assemblies. Postal, telegraph and telephone secrecy is guaranteed.

Marriage is declared to be the foundation of family life and the salvation of the nation, and it is therefore taken under the special protection of the constitution on the basis of equality of the sexes. It is the duty of the state to keep family life pure and healthy and to protect motherhood. Illegitimate children shall be placed under the same bodily, spiritual and social conditions as legitimate ones. All youths are to be protected against moral, spiritual or physical neglect. Education is free and compulsory for eight years and advanced instruction is required to the age of eighteen. Private schools can be run only with Government permission. All schools must make an effort to educate their students in the spirit of the German people and in the spirit of reconciliation with the peoples of the world. Instruction in constitutional government and manual labor is obligatory in all schools.

Industries will be under control of councils in which employees as well as employers will have a voice. This provision reminds one of the Plumb plan in this country or the Whitley plan in England.

The President is to be elected by the people for a term of seven years subject to impeachment by the Reichstag. He has power to appoint a Chancellor and Ministry. The Reichstag, corresponding to our House of Representatives, is elected for four years. The Reichstag has power to alter the constitution by a two-thirds vote. The Imperial Council, like our Senate, represents the several states of the empire, every state having at least one vote. Additional votes are given to the states in proportion to the population, but no state can have

more than two-fifths of the total number of votes in the Council. Half of Prussia's votes must come from provincial administrations. The aim of this is obviously to break up the predominance of the Prussian junkers. The colors of the empire are to be black, red and gold instead of black, red and white. The individual states have legislative power over local affairs, but the imperial Government retains exclusive legislative rights over foreign affairs, colonies, citizenship, immigration, defense, coinage, customs, posts, telegraphs and long distance telephones, repopulation, motherhood, children, labor insurance, youth, health, protection to laborers and employees, confiscation, care of wounded soldiers and their relatives, socialization of national resources, economic undertakings, manufacture, distribution, price fixing, economic production, trade weights and measures, the issuance of paper money, food, luxury, articles of industry, mines, insurance, the mercantile marine, control of lake and coast fisheries, railroads, automobile traffic, transportation by land, water and air, road construction and theaters. It will be seen from this that the German Government will be much more centralized than ours has grown to be.

Striking Against a City

THE following table gives in one column the old hourly wages of New York subway employees, in the next the wages they are assured under the settlement, and the third the wages that will be paid if the men win their full demands from a board of arbitration:

	Old wages	New wages	Possible wages
Motormen	\$.62½	\$.78¼	\$.93¾
Conductors .....	.45	.56¼	.67½
Guards .....	.41	.51¼	.61½
Towermen .....	.49	.61¼	.73½
Switchmen .....	.46	.57½	.69
Platform men.....	.35	.43¾	.52½

All the wages quoted are of men who have been long enough in the service of the company to receive the maximum compensation of their class. The regular hours are eight, but because of traffic conditions the time is usually longer, averaging nine hours, and often reaching ten. A motorman under the new wage schedule will receive \$7.04 for a nine-hour day, and if the 25 per cent additional is awarded by the arbitration board, \$8.44, with time and a half for overtime, lifting his compensation to \$8.75 for nine hours.

Three years ago, when a strike was declared by the national organization of street railway employees, it was obeyed by only a minority of the company's employees. Whereupon the company was instrumental in organizing a brotherhood among the employees which it agreed collectively to bargain with. Provisions were inserted in the brotherhood's constitution providing if any dispute arose which could not be settled by negotiation there should be resort to arbitration whose results men and company agreed to accept. The men went out without regard to this agreement and went back only when conceded a flat 25 per cent increase, with arbitration to decide how much more, if anything, they were to receive up to a gross 50 per cent increase.

The Interborough Company, which operates the greater part of the New York subways under a lease, is reported to be in grave financial difficulties. Its officers declare that the new wages, unless there is a fare increase, means it must go into the hands of a receiver, yet under the contract its bondholders and stockholders are protected against ultimate loss.

The city provides the subways and the company the equipment, but in the division of the earnings it is

declared that the company shall have the preference; that is to say, the city gets nothing on its huge investment until the bondholders and shareholders get a return on their investments.

This of course means that any subway deficit becomes a charge against the city's treasury. If there is not enough collected in fares to meet operating expenses and also to pay a return on the company's investment, then the city must pay out of taxpayers' money the interest on the bonds sold to pay for construction. This sum is approximately \$300,000,000. With no rental coming in from the operating company, the tax burden of the city will obviously greatly increase.

The subway employees generally assumed that it was the company they were hitting because it was their employer, but the city's authorities, altho saying little about the contents of the subway contracts, of course know where the burden will finally land.

The Decomposition of Nitrogen

IT has been known for some years that the chemical elements are not necessarily elemental but that the heavier atoms are made up of lighter ones. Uranium, the heaviest of the elements, was found to break down into another metal, radium, which in turn decomposed into the metal lead and the gas helium. But this decomposition was spontaneous and no way was known to hasten or retard it. Now chemistry is not a mere observational science like astronomy. The chemist is not content to watch things happen; he wants to make things happen. So he has set himself, like his ancestor the alchemist, to devising some way of effecting the transmutation of the elements.

The late Sir William Ramsay of the University of London announced triumphantly that he had succeeded in getting sodium and lithium out of copper by the action of the radium rays. But Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, repeated his experiments and failed to find any trace of these elements and was unkind enough to suggest that Professor Ramsay, who was an inveterate smoker, might have dropped some cigaret ashes into his crucible.

But now Sir Ernest Rutherford, of Manchester, a more cautious experimenter, reports that he finds evidence of the extraction of hydrogen from nitrogen in some very ingenious experiments along a new line. It is now possible by electrical methods to trace the movements of individual atoms as they fly about in a gas and to observe the effect of their collisions. A radium atom as it decomposes throws off an atom of helium charged with positive electricity, the so-called alpha particle. This is moving with such speed that if it meets an atom of hydrogen in a head-on collision the hydrogen atom, being only one-fourth its weight, is driven back a certain distance. If a nitrogen atom is so struck it does not recoil so far because it is fourteen times heavier than hydrogen.

Now Professor Rutherford finds that certain nitrogen atoms hit by the alpha particles, are driven back as far as a hydrogen atom would be, and since he is sure that his nitrogen gas was pure and free from hydrogen on the start he concludes that the hydrogen must have been produced by the impact. That is, the nitrogen atom was so hard hit that one of the hydrogen atoms composing it was knocked out of its sphere of attraction. He surmises, therefore, that the nitrogen atom is composed of three atoms of helium and two atoms of hydrogen. Since the helium atom weighs four and the hydrogen atom weighs one, this would add up to fourteen, the atomic weight of nitrogen. If this is true we might write the symbol of nitrogen as He_3H_2 instead of N.

The Royal Régime in Hungary

ARCHDUKE Joseph, who seized power in Hungary by a *coup d'état* last week, does not ask the throne for himself, but has assumed the title of Royal Prince Regent. Kaiser Karl still claims to be King of Hungary and, according to a Vienna dispatch, has written a letter to Archduke Joseph commissioning him to act as regent until his return to resume the sovereignty. The commission from the exiled monarch to the Archduke is reported to read: "I confer upon you till my return all rights of palatine and chief of the house of Hapsburg, authorizing you to use these rights as seems good to you." From this it would appear that Kaiser Karl is determined to set the clock back fifty years, for the office of palatine, a palace official of the old Roman Empire, was abolished in Hungary after the revolution of 1848. The Archduke denies the authenticity of the letter.

Three places in the new cabinet were reserved for representatives of the Socialists, workingmen and bourgeoisie, but they have declined to coöperate with the new régime unless Archduke Joseph will renounce the regency. But the Archduke refuses to make any such promise. All the ministers are required to swear allegiance to him as Royal Prince Regent until a constitutional government is appointed. His ministry consists of Clericals, Conservatives and Christian Socialists. This last is not socialistic at all in its economic program, but is a conservative party that has been chiefly distinguished by its anti-Semitism.

Even the French, who favored or at least connived at the setting up of a reactionary government at Szege-din, which is in the Hungarian territory under their administration, appear to have become alarmed now that the movement has resulted in the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty and the conquest of the country by Rumania. The French troops north of Szege-din attacked the flank of the Hungarian Soviet army at the same time as the Rumanians attacked it from the front. With this aid the Rumanians smashed thru the Soviet defenses on the River Theiss and, overrunning Hungary, surrounded the city of Budapest. All traffic was shut off and the Soviet Government starved into submis-



Graphic News Bureau

The giant searchlight that is used by the airplane pathfinders who are flying between Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, and Seattle. This light is a new type of the "dishpan" model, of approximately 3,000,000 candle-power. Capable of throwing its shafts 110 miles, it can "pick up" an aviator three miles in the air.

sion. A temporary government was set up under Peidl, who is said to have been selected for this position by the French and British more than two weeks before. He had been a member of Bela Kun's cabinet and so was fitted to effect the transition from the communistic to a republican régime. But he was speedily overthrown by the monarchists, who offered the dictatorship to Archduke Joseph.

The Rumanian Government is accused of aiding in his accession to power, but has issued an official denial pointing out that the Archduke is violently hostile toward Rumanians and was the principal candidate for the Rumanian throne when there was talk of deposing King Ferdinand.

The circumvention of the city by the Rumanians shut off the supply of milk and medicines, causing many deaths in the hospitals. The destitution was increased by the seizure of medical stores belonging to the International Hospital Committee. When the Rumanian troops occupied the suburbs they killed several hundred of the non-resisting population, including women. The four ruling powers at Paris are represented at the Hungarian capital by four generals, but the Rumanian commander paid no attention to their remonstrances and refused even to allow them to communicate with their governments. But the Hoover relief commission had installed an American telephone in their building, and thru this General Gordon informed the Supreme Council of the Rumanian atrocities. The Supreme Council sent three telegrams, demanding that the Rumanians retire to the line fixed for them by the armistice and stop the confiscation of food, agricultural machinery, cattle and railroad equipment, and abstain from interference with the internal politics of Hungary. Captain Gregory, chief Allied Food Commissioner, declares that he will not send any more food into Hungary for the Rumanians to seize and that: "If the Rumanians will not leave I am going home." Hundreds of families are trying to get away, but the Rumanians are charging 5000 crowns (nominally \$1000) for passports to leave the city. The Supreme Council of Paris declines to recognize the Archduke as regent.

Bela Kun, the head of the Hungarian Soviet, escaped to Vienna, intending to go to the United States. The Supreme Council notified the Austrian Government that it will be held responsible for his delivery to an Allied tribunal for trial for the hangings and shootings that took place while he was in control. Communists who escaped to the woods are being rounded up by the military. Seven thousand have been arrested.

Besides occupying the capital the Rumanians have extended their military control to the western boundary of Hungary and have entered Temesvar, the capital of the Banat. On account of its value, strategic situation and mixed population, the Banat has been one of the most difficult questions for the Peace Conference to settle. It was decided to divide it between Serbia and Rumania along lines of nationality as nearly as possible and in the meantime to have it garrisoned by French troops. But its occupation by the Rumanians upsets this plan. Mr. Polk, who replaces Secretary Lansing on the American delegation at Paris, has expressed his sympathy for the Yugoslavs in their protest against the invasion of their territory and the restoration of the Hapsburgs. The Czechoslovaks make the same complaint of the Rumanians. But until the peace treaty is confirmed the Paris conference is powerless to act energetically even if the Allies were agreed on the policy to be pursued. The Austrians also fear the restoration of the old dynasty. It is said that the young Archduke Otto, eldest son of Kaiser Karl, has been picked out to succeed his father on the Austrian throne.

A World Nerve Center

THE Red Cross Society is not going to rest on its laurels and sit back waiting for the next war or some other extensive calamity. Instead it is going to carry on a war of its own, a war against disease and ignorance or carelessness in the upbringing of children.

The great idea in regard to this originated with Mr. Henry Pomeroy Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Committee. Mr. Davison viewed the enormous and wonderfully efficient organization which war work has given the Red Cross—the hundreds of thousands of devoted men and women of highest type and attainments who in its ranks give their services free. He also considered bitter world need and he formed a tentative plan for continuation of Red Cross work internationally on a tremendous scale in peace time.

Last winter he took this plan to the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva. The committee was interested and sympathetic, but as the war (technically) had not yet ended, it feared that favorable action on its part might possibly be construed as unneutral. But it agreed to call a world convention of Red Cross delegates to meet in Geneva and act upon the plan after the declaration of peace.

Mr. Davison then went to Paris and presented his plan to Red Cross representatives of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy. That was in February last. Here there was immediate cordial approval and promise of coöperation. Thereupon a conference of the world's most distinguished medical scientists was called. It met last April in Cannes on the Riviera under the presidency of Professor Roux, the successor of Pasteur. The chairman of the executive committee was Dr. M. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Davison presented his plan, which is to establish at Geneva a permanent working organization of experts who will keep in touch with developments thruout the world in the various lines in which the Red Cross is interested.

This will be a world nerve center. Medical scientists everywhere will report to it their discoveries, either in research or practice, and it in turn will report to its branches all about new discoveries in medicine, and new and improved methods of practice. As Mr. Davison said to the Cannes Conference, "We offer you the forum of the world."

Supposing a new and valuable serum is discovered, it will be immediately reported to headquarters at Geneva, with directions as to how to make and use it. This information will be spread thruout all civilization and as far beyond it as the newly organized Red Cross will be able to reach.

The name of the new international organization is the League of Red Cross Societies. It is expected that eventually it will be linked up with all Red Cross organizations in the world. It is controlled by a Board of Governors, of which Mr. Davison is chairman. Under the chairman is the director general, Sir David Henderson, formerly of the British army. The general medical director is Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard. He is also head of the Medical Bureau. There are Bureaux of Development and Relief with Mr. Frank W. Persons, head of the Development Bureau, and the chief of the Relief Bureau still unchosen.

The Development Bureau will devote itself to Red Cross propaganda. It will break new ground for the society, organizing branches or helping those who wish to organize, stimulating existing branches and helping to keep them up to highest efficiency. On invitation experts will be sent from Geneva to aid in forming chapters of the Red Cross and in getting members.

Said Mr. Davison: "The object is to awaken in a country a sense of obligation to fellow men. When I say this, I am thinking particularly of South America, Africa, the Far East, the Near East—those places where the Red Cross has not yet penetrated, or where it is still weak.

"The Red Cross, as a general rule, will not undertake to do the work itself, but will aid and inform and stimulate those whose work it is, health boards, for instance. India, by reason of the world war, lost one hundred thousand lives in four and a half years. By reason of influenza in fourteen months she lost six million lives. It is to fight such things as that we are organized. Supposing the medical men of India, in view of the influenza, had been able to telegraph to Geneva, and in an hour or two to obtain the best information about influenza and how best to fight it. Influenza could have been stamped out soon after its inception. Yes, I believe we will be able to extirpate many diseases, perhaps including the plague.

"As to financing the new Red Cross development, we expect that each locality will prove able to provide for itself."

The Automatic Price Stop

THE newspapers the other day carried an item which said that the government of Australia, in view of Australia's decline in gold production, has decided to pay bonuses to gold prospectors and producers.

Australia is raging against high prices even as America is raging, yet she proposes to boost them more by getting more gold into circulation, or as a basis for further currency issues and credit creations.

Sixty years ago the world's gold product was six million ounces annually. Then it dropped to five million ounces and in a decade—1871-1880—it fell slightly below this figure. It remained about the same until the late 80's, when it came back to six million ounces.

Between 1860 and 1890, while gold showed no increase in the rate of production, there was an enormous expansion of business. Prices fell—that is to say, an ounce of gold was exchangeable for more goods than before and the labor cost of an ounce of gold became less. New mines were constantly opened, and economists have long regarded the relatively small output of gold as one of the principal factors for the fall in prices.

During the 90's gold production mounted, and the decade closed with ten million ounces produced in 1900. Between 1900 and 1910, there was an even greater increase, the total production becoming in excess of twenty million ounces and continuing above this level until the outbreak of the war. As the preceding period was marked by falling prices, so from 1896 onward prices, under the operation of the same quantitative law, went upward. Little doubt is entertained by experts that prices would have gone up even though the war had not occurred. The movement upward began prior to 1914, as was shown by the index tables of various price bureaus. The war, however, by diminishing the general production of goods, while not halting gold production, was of course a strong factor making for price acceleration.

But the new wage scale makes it more costly to mine an ounce of gold now than a short time ago. A mine owner can work \$2 a ton ore with \$2 a day labor, but he cannot do so with \$4 labor. Consequently increased labor costs tend to diminish gold production and this in turn to diminish prices. A falling off in gold mining is reported from various parts of the world. Many mines with low grade ore are shutting down.



Memphis Commercial Appeal

Breaking the heart of the world

Thus there is an automatic stop on the rise of prices. The cost of the product of low grade mines, under familiar Ricardian laws, determines the purchasing power of the whole product, and what it costs to mine an ounce of gold under the least favorable circumstances tends to fix wages for equivalent work in other industries.

The automatic stop of course shows its effect slowly. The gold stock of the world for money and credit uses is now approximately ten billion dollars. The annual subtraction by the arts is something less than seventy million dollars, and it will take time for an expansion of business to absorb the new gold supplies even though the product of the yellow metal becomes less.

If the supreme business of the hour is to bring prices down its achievement would be greatly assisted by levying an international tax, everywhere applicable, on gold production. Stop additions to the gold supply and before long an ounce of gold would buy more than now—that is, general prices would be lower. But instead of discouraging gold production, Australia proposes to encourage it. It would thus appear that the bankruptcy of statesmanship is not confined to our side of the world and that ends sought for with great eagerness are defeated by the use of methods calculated to produce a contrary result.

Price Fixing in Other Days

THE following are not the words of a present day newspaper, nor of a Washington publicist attacking the cold storage plants or the beef trust, but are drawn from an edict of the Emperor Diocletian, used in 301 A. D.:

"For if the raging avarice, without regard for mankind, increases and develops by leaps and bounds, inasmuch as there is only seen a mad desire without control to pay no heed to the needs of the many, it seems good to us, who are the fathers of the people, that justice intervene to settle matters impartially. Who is of so hardened a heart and so untouched by a

feeling for humanity that he can be unaware that in the sale of wares which are exchanged in the market an exorbitant tendency in prices has spread to such an extent that the unbridled desire of plundering is held in check neither by abundance nor by seasons of plenty? It is our pleasure, therefore, that those prices which the subjoined written summary specifies be held in observance thruout all our domain, that all may know that license to go above the same has been cut off. It is our pleasure that if any man shall have boldly come into conflict with this formal statute he shall put his life in peril."

So Diocletian fixed the price of wheat 33.6 cents a bushel, of beef at 4.9 cents a pound, of pork at 7.3 cents, of butter at 9.8 cents. Coincidentally he fixed the wages of unskilled labor at 15 cents a day and of skilled artisans at 30 cents. To secure the 6 bushels of wheat a person consumes in a year it was necessary for a laborer to work thirteen days of twelve hours, whereas now the laborer can buy six bushels of wheat with the wages, at \$3 per day, of four and one-half days of eight hours.

Soon after the capture of New York from the Dutch, Sir Andrew Andros, the first British governor, fixed the price of wheat at \$1.25 a bushel, with other food-stuffs in proportion. But times were hard and the food controller strongly recommended Dauphing soup. This consisted of ten pounds of meal and some suet and salt. It was said this "will be abundantly sufficient for feeding sixty persons three meals a day" at a cost of about 2 cents each.

During the British occupation of New York in Revolutionary days, the method was to sell in wholesale lots at public auction, to issue revocable licenses to retailers. The best flour then sold for \$14 a barrel, bacon at 32 cents a pound, and beef at 18 cents a pound—approximately the wholesale prices of today. But wages were then less than fifty cents a day.

During the Civil War, wheat, though no prices were fixed, was about \$1.50 per bushel, rice 8½ cents a pound, sugar 14½ cents, coal \$8 a ton, but meats, butter, eggs, potatoes were much lower than now. Wages were \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day for men, \$8 a month for house workers. How our grandfathers succeeded in making their wages meet the then prices seems a miracle now.

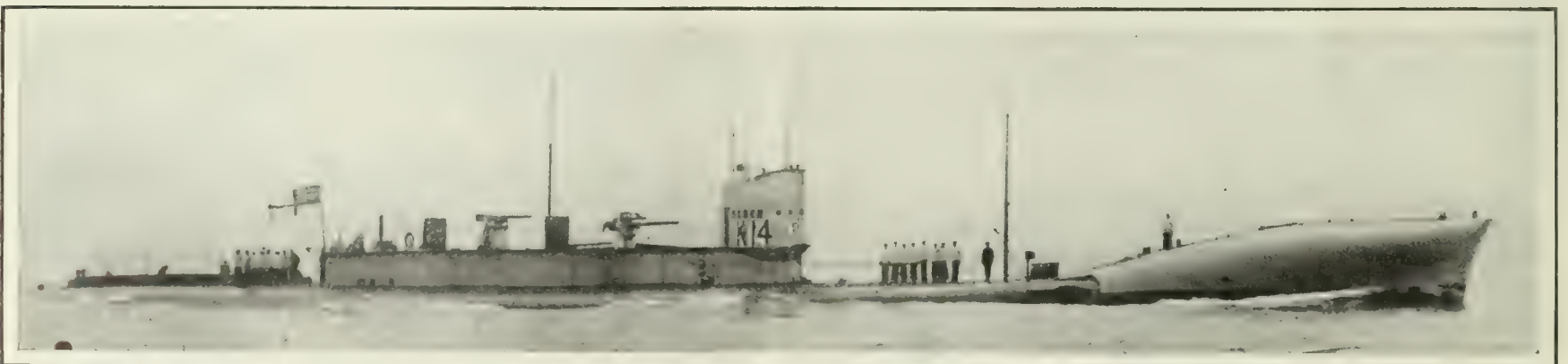
In France, in Germany, in England price-fixing under the most terrific penalties has been tried and has invariably failed. When the level fixed was low gardeners refused to produce and scarcity was intensified; when the level fixed was high, production was so stimulated that soon surplus outran demand. Actual prices fell to non-remunerative levels and there was a great depression of the agricultural industry, and, thru it, to all other industries. In 1793 France passed "The Law Maximum" and the guillotine was used on profiteers, but revolutionary democracy was no more able to control prices than was an all-powerful Roman emperor.

Farm Life and Labor

TO hear some farmers talking, agriculture not only "is not what it used to be" as a livelihood (it never was) but has positively become a hobby on which a wealthy man of leisure may spend a good part of his fortune if he feels so inclined. On the one hand, there is all the fuss about the high cost of living, so that a man cannot let himself be seen in town in a decent suit of clothes without being accused of profiteering; on the other are a more and more obstreperous supply of labor, more costly and less reliable transportation—which he blames on the Government—more taxes, and, to crown it all, "since the womanfolk put their heads together at them Red Cross sewing meetings," the growing discontent among wives and daughters. Maybe it was the suffrage campaigns (in the eastern states), maybe the canning clubs and the soldiers' entertainment committees, and the various war service meetings, but "industrial unrest" has raised its head among the farm women, and the old men go around, wondering what will come next.

What will come next is the woman county agent; in fact, she has already arrived, but in such small numbers that her influence has not been widely felt as yet. Home Demonstration Agent, she is called in some states. It is her business to find out why farm women are dissatisfied; why the girls do not wish to stay on the farms—and having discovered the causes of unrest, to help remedy them. Uncle Sam himself has between 1500 and 2000 of these helpers, agents of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and every year an increasing number of states are employing them. Their principal task is that of relieving the sometimes unending drudgery of the farm woman. To that end the demonstrator must know and do many different things. It is not enough to teach women how to minimize their labor or how to economize; often they must be taught what they have never before had a chance to learn: how to use their leisure time and their savings so as to get real enjoyment out of life.

That this is a pretty big order may be gleaned from the "curriculum" of one of these home demonstrators in a western state, who in her district holds small classes and also teaches women individually in their homes: dietetics—knowing how to grow food does not necessarily imply a knowledge of how to feed the family—baking, canning, washing the baby, first aid, cheese making, care of chickens, dressmaking, millinery, account keeping. That is not all. The efficient demonstrator is a community organizer. She gets the women of a community together and shows them how to run thrift clubs; how to coöperate with the Red Cross or other welfare agencies; she discusses with them how best to make count their collections in aid of foreign war relief or how to get what is coming to them from war risk insurance. Some of them have gone further.



Central News Photo Service

The "K-14," one of the latest models of the British submarine, shows startling changes in line, including a high forward deck



Press Illustrating

Leslie Bunyan, who won the 100-yard breast stroke swimming race at Brighton Beach, handicap eleven seconds

They have induced women to set up community laundries, drying plants and canneries in the village. Sometimes, finding themselves in a community of foreign-born, they have set to work starting classes in English and in citizenship.

The home demonstration agents have been pioneers. A number of other organizations have begun to follow in their steps. The Red Cross announces a special peacetime program for 2900 Home Service sections in places with a population under 8000. Wide-flung schemes of social betterment in the villages and small towns have failed in the past because usually they were worked out by city people and did not quite fit the needs. This time that mistake is avoided. Prof. E. L. Morgan, of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, has been appointed director of the Red Cross Bureau of Rural Organization. He will make the local community the starting point and, before doing anything for it from headquarters, see what under encouragement it will do for itself. Where there are county agencies, these will be called in to help. In some cases county councils of social agencies and community clubs will be established. In some, conferences will be held for the purpose of forming new organizations.

War Camp Community Service, now Community Service, Inc., also has its rural program. This is concerned with the social rather than with the individual needs of country folks and endeavors to create among them a real community spirit, made manifest in sociability, in organized recreation—for mothers and fathers as well as for the young—and in all sorts of coöperative enterprise. Finally, the churches have grasped the need of helping to dispel the gloom that too often hangs over farming communities, where neighbors live estranged from each other and far from the stimulating influences of the larger centers. The first big item in the program of the Interchurch World Movement is a rural survey, just started under the direction of Rev. Edmund de S. Brunner, executive secretary of the Church and Country Life Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, and Rev. Herman N. Morse, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Already reports from Indiana and other states tell of a great improvement in the outlook of farm boys due to the improvement of rural education and to club work among children. It is now among the women and girls that social effort, aided by state and Federal Government, is trying to raise fresh hopes for that happy country life which is the foundation of the national well-being.

A Coöperative College

THERE have been all sorts of coöperative enterprises in higher education; but the first enterprise in the higher education of coöperators is the institution recently planned by the British Coöperative Congress at Carlisle. Coöperators in the United States are much interested in this development. In true American fashion they have gone ahead, in one place creating a chain of small stores, in another concentrating on some productive effort, such as a bakery—but rarely laying that broad educational foundation to economic advancement which is characteristic of the more popular movements in Great Britain. The result has been more haste but less achievement. At Holyoake House—named after the famous Rochdale pioneer—in Manchester, England, the Coöperative Union has for many years carried on a widespread educational work; and it is this which is now maturing into a regular college, to be built somewhere in the Midlands, with all the facilities of such an institution.

Professor Fred Hall, Adviser of Studies to the Union, the chief sponsor and probably first president of the college, came into the movement thru the channel of university extension work. He himself has started life in a humble capacity in the cotton industry and married a granddaughter of one of the original twenty-eight Rochdale Pioneers. He it is who in recent years has trained hundreds of managers and clerks of the coöperative stores thruout the country, an undertaking which made possible the remarkable expansion of the system during the war. He also has for long been one of the chief inspirers of the educational movement among the rank and file of members of the local co-operatives, usually men and women with only the most elementary school education.

The college is intended for two classes of students: those seeking to fit themselves for responsible positions in the movement and those who wish to further co-operation as a matter of principle, tho themselves not vocationally connected with it. Many earnest men, including social workers, desire to prepare themselves for effective missionary and educational work along that line. There have been many summer schools for both classes of students, institutes, as they would be called here, and the experience gained in their development will be used for the larger task. Asked by an interviewer whether the early pioneers were not uneducated men, Dr. Hall admitted the fact but added that they were thinkers, and that there were many in the movement today of similar capacity but in need of training to command the more complicated machinery of modern coöperative training. Special short courses will be arranged to meet the needs of men and women of brains and enthusiasm in every grade; managers, secretaries, members of boards, clerks, laborers, leaders of women's classes and others. Some of the most successful practical men in factory and store will be enlisted as teachers; but also those who can imbue these somewhat mixed groups of students with the principles and philosophy of coöperation.

British Control Over Persia

THE negotiations that have been secretly carried on for the last nine months by the British in Persia have resulted in a treaty by which Great Britain assumes the task of upbuilding and maintaining the Persian State. A Persian army is to be organized and trained by British officers. The treasury will be under the control of a British financial adviser and will receive on the start a British loan of

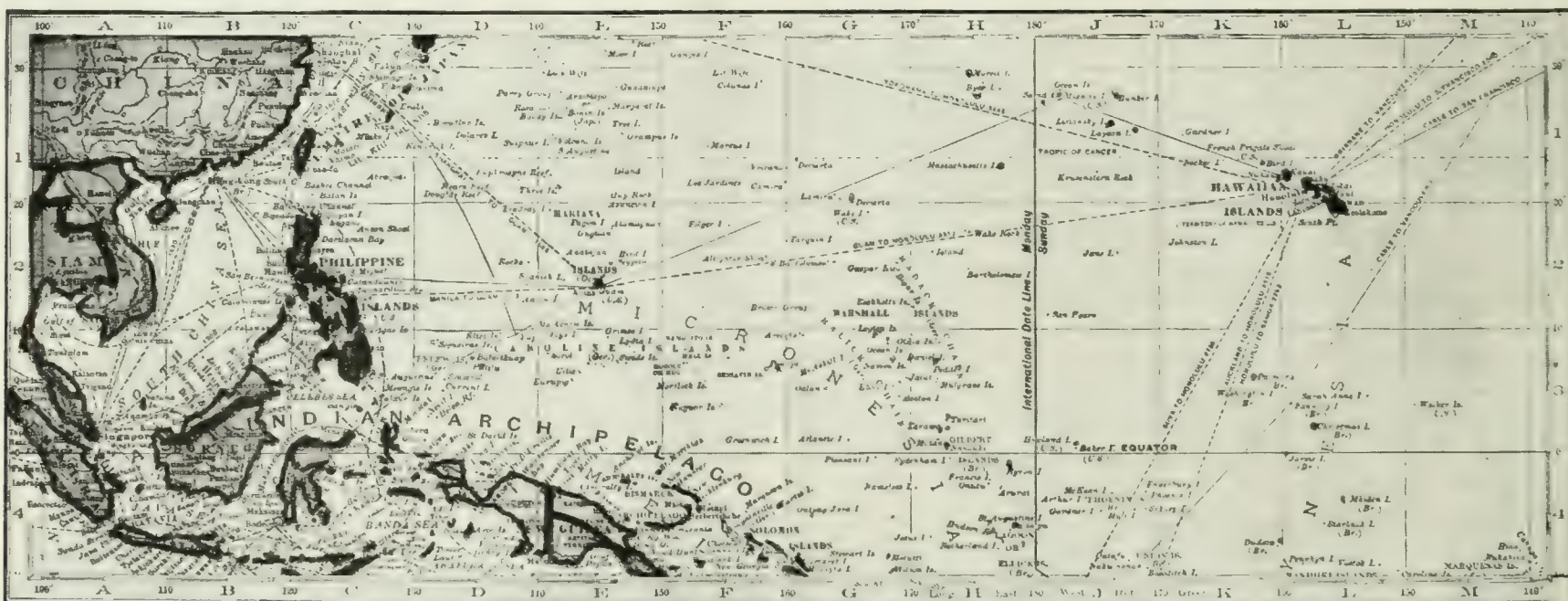
\$10,000,000 at 7 per cent secured by the customs. Great Britain will support Persia's claims to compensation for material damages from other belligerents during the war and to rectifications of her frontier. This means doubtless that when the peace treaty with Turkey comes up for settlement Great Britain will put in a claim in Persia's behalf for indemnities for the raids of the Turks and Kurds into the province of Azerbaijan and, since Turkey is bankrupt, such claims may be settled by the annexation to Persia of Turkish territory to the west. Possibly also the old Persian claims to Turkestan may be supported and so the Trans-Caspian region belonging to the old Russian empire may pass into British control. This region was occupied since the armistice by British troops from India, who drove out the Bolsheviks, and the late Ameer of Afghanistan was negotiating with the Khans of Turkestan for some sort of a coalition. This was said to have been favored by the British, but the Ameer was assassinated, and his son, who succeeded him, declared hostilities against the British. His attempt to invade India thru Khyber Pass was checked and he was forced to make peace, but he is not likely to prove so amenable to British influence as his father was.

Since Persia forms the connecting link—or bars the way, according as one looks at it—between the Occident and Orient by the land route it has been from the earliest times a scene of contention between expanding powers. At the opening of the present century the contestants for the control of Persia were Russia, Germany and England. Russia was trying to break thru from the north to a port on the Persian Gulf. Germany was trying to run a railroad from Constantinople to India by way of Bagdad. England was trying to prevent both because either would interfere with her passage to India. In the face of the German menace the two hereditary enemies joined hands. By the treaty of 1907 Russia and Great Britain agreed to divide Persia into "spheres of influence" and to support each other in maintaining economic and political control in their respective spheres against any third power. The Persian people made one last desperate effort to regain their independence and invited an American financial expert, Morgan Shuster, to take charge of the treasury. He made such good progress toward putting the country on a sound financial basis as to alarm the Russians, who forced his removal, and the British, being bound by their treaty, were obliged to support the Russians.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, altho friendly to the British and receiving a heavy subsidy from them, was offended by the treaty of 1907 because it placed his country completely in the power of the British whenever they chose to foreclose on it. He was still further alienated ten years later when he learned that Russia was bargaining with England for a slice of Afghan territory. The Ameer held, not unnaturally, that the independence and integrity of his kingdom should not be so disposed of by secret negotiations of other powers without at least consulting him.

By the Anglo-Russian agreement Russia was to have exclusive control of the northern part of Persia including the capital, Teheran. Great Britain was to have Persian Baluchistan in the southeastern corner and between these spheres of influence was a "neutral zone." This zone included the head of the Persian Gulf, which was the chief point in dispute, so it appeared on the face of it that the treaty did not settle the old quarrel. But the formal document seems to have been supplemented by an informal understanding according to which the neutral zone was to be regarded as really British. In accordance with this understanding the British Government a few months before the war bought a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian oil company with fields north of the Persian Gulf in order to supply the navy with fuel oil in the impending conflict. As soon as the war removed the reason for secrecy the Russian and British forces occupied their respective spheres; the British with no objection from Russia taking over the neutral strip.

Now the defeat of Germany and the collapse of Russia has left Great Britain without a rival in this field and she has naturally taken advantage of the opportunity to extend her control over the whole country and even beyond. No doubt the British administration will prove as profitable for Persia as it has in Egypt, Malaysia and India. It will at any rate be preferable to the former alternatives, Russian or German rule, and the Persians have shown no capacity for self-government for many centuries. But the French are resenting the action of the British in thus secretly securing control of this large and important region while the conference is in session and before the League of Nations is established. If the Covenant had been ratified France might invoke Article X to protect Persia against "external aggression." Persia has been invited to join the League of Nations, but that is not yet started.



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THE LOCATION OF YAP

In his conference with the Senators, President Wilson alluded to the possible assignment of Yap to the United States as a cable station. This tiny island is ten degrees north of the equator and therefore within Japan's sphere of influence according to the secret treaty. As may be seen from the map it is the junction of the old German cable line, the Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphen-Gesellschaft, connecting American Guam with Menado in the Dutch Celebes and with British Shanghai in China

The Futility of Reservations

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

THE Treaty of Peace with Germany has now been before the Senate long enough to make it perfectly clear that the Republican opposition will crystallize around five points, namely, America's right to withdraw on two years' notice (Article I), the guarantee against external aggression (Article X), the determination of what are domestic questions (Article XV), the definition of the Monroe Doctrine (Article XXI), and the return of Shantung to China (Articles CLVI to CLVIII). It now looks as tho all the rest of the 440 articles of the treaty will be accepted without changing the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." For this the American people should be truly thankful.

Still, the Senate should go very slow before making any amendments or reservations whatsoever. For once the United States begins to make alterations in the treaty, then all the other nations, big and little, will feel free to follow our example. Old complaints will be brought up again for settlement, new issues will be thrown into the arena, and the whole work of the Peace Conference may have to be done all over again.

It is of course the right and duty of the Senate scrupulously to examine any treaty proposed by the executive and to withhold its consent if the interests of the United States are not properly safeguarded. But with the world ferment already at our very doors, aside from motives of general expediency the Senate should ratify the seven articles in question solely on their merits.

Let us take them up in order. The last paragraph of Article I reads:

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League provided all its obligations under the Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

This paragraph was not in the preliminary draft of the Covenant, but was put in solely to meet objections from America. But Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes and others still think the rights of the United States are not sufficiently safeguarded. For, they say, suppose some other member of the League thinks our obligations are not fulfilled, the question must then be taken to the Council and, if the Council decides against us, we would be held indefinitely a member of the League.

I have reason to know that this is not the construction put upon the paragraph by the framers of the Covenant. Mr. David Hunter Miller, for instance, the very able American Technical Delegate, who was present at all the meetings when the Covenant was being considered, has elucidated this point in a bit of close reasoning that is such a fine example of the lawyer's art that I quote it at length:

The matter may be looked at from two points of view—the general spirit and purpose of the Covenant and the precise language of the paragraph itself.

By Article XXVI no member of the League can be compelled to accept any amendment to the Covenant, however slight. Upon its dissent therefrom it ceases to be a member of the League. Still more significant is the last paragraph of Article XVI. This provides for the expulsion of a member of the League by the unanimous vote of all other members represented on the council. The ground for expulsion is the violation of "any covenant of the League."

This provision obviously has intimate connection with the withdrawal clause. Given an absolute right of withdrawal on two years' notice without more it might have

been contended that expulsion would not be possible during the two-year period. But coupled with the explicit promise on the part of the withdrawing member to fulfil its engagements during the two-year period it is quite clear that the thought expressed by the Covenant as a whole is that a hostile member shall not be permitted to remain a member, and an unwilling member shall not be required to remain.

A technical examination of the precise language of the paragraph of Article I leads to the same conclusion. The first words of the paragraph admittedly give complete right of withdrawal. "Any member of the League may after two years' notice . . . withdraw from the League." Any qualification or limitation of this right of withdrawal must be sought in the following words:

"Provided, That all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

These words are not to be construed to qualify the right of withdrawal but rather to introduce an obligation continuing until the withdrawal itself. The final words, "at the time of its withdrawal," show that the obligation is limited to the period of membership and has either been fulfilled or breached at the time of withdrawal. Obviously any limitation of the right of withdrawal would have to be in the nature of a condition precedent, which if not fulfilled, would prevent the withdrawal from occurring. An instance of such a condition precedent is the notice, which must be given two years in advance. This language which has been quoted (while in the form of a proviso) assumes withdrawal to have been completed by speaking of the withdrawal as a fact—in other words, the very language which is supposed to show a limitation of the right of withdrawal, conclusively shows that no limitation is intended.

But even assuming Mr. Miller has not proved his point, it is difficult, if not impossible, to think of a concrete case, wherein the failure of the United States to live up to its international agreements will be a matter of such import as to "affect the peace of the world." But even if it did the Council would have to decide unanimously against us in order to have the matter give us the slightest concern. The question is largely academic.

The next article that the Senate objects to is the famous Article X. It reads as follows:

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Two groups of senators oppose this article. The first would be satisfied with a mild reservation. The second would eliminate the article altogether. The first wants it made perfectly clear that Congress alone has the power of declaring war under the article. Of course, it is perfectly obvious that the Council does not "command" but only "proposes" the action to be taken in case war threatens. This is a difference that any woman can understand, if not a senator. But the objectors say that a contingency might arise when the only way that a League member's integrity or independence could be guaranteed would be by force of arms, and then the Senate would be *morally bound* to declare war. This, senators claim, would limit their constitutional rights. Like the objection to Article I, this is largely academic, for Congress will decide anyway when we go

to war under Article X and the moral obligations will have practically the same weight whether implied or not.

The second group of senators who favor the elimination of the article entirely would not only thus send the treaty back to the Peace Conference but would actually legalize wars of aggression. If, after losing 7,450,000 men in this war, the nations are not yet ready to stop all future wars of aggression, what object lesson will teach them to do so? Without Article X international law will remain as it was before the Great War, no further advanced than private law of the twelfth century when it was perfectly legal for any man by private warfare to redress his wrongs. Article X, in fact, is the soul of the Covenant. It is the chief protection of the small nations against the cupidity and selfishness of the great ones. If our Senate eliminates it, the small nations will doubtless refuse to accept the amendment, and the work of the whole Peace Conference may be deadlocked.

The next article to which the Senate objects is No. XV. The eighth paragraph of that article reads:

If a dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement.

It is objected that this permits the Council instead of the nation concerned to decide what are internal questions. The answer is that every other nation that enters the League is just as anxious as we are to have its domestic questions reserved for its own determination. If we believed that all the other nations represented on the Council would unanimously decide that our tariff or immigration laws were subject to the control of the League, we could only do so on the theory that they would do unto us as they would not like to be done by, and that implies such bad faith on their part. And if we really believed that we ought not enter any league of which they are members. It is quite inconceivable that we have anything to fear from this article. The other nations will never try to manage our domestic affairs by virtue of it.

The final article of the Covenant to which objection is made is No. XXI. It reads as follows:

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

This, like the withdrawal clause and the determination of the domestic questions clause, was put in the revised draft of the treaty to satisfy American criticism.

The objection is now made that the Monroe Doctrine is not a "regional understanding" and that it was not established for the "securing of peace." Whether a better phrase could have been found than "regional understanding" may be open to question, but several of our delegates at Paris tried their hands at drafting a legal definition of the Doctrine and found it impossible to agree upon any formulation. But the Monroe Doctrine surely has to do with a region and is therefore "regional." It certainly is an "understanding" even if the United States is the only power that claims to have the understanding. It has been maintained for nearly one hundred years without the loss of a single soldier or the firing of a single shot. It has therefore "secured peace."

The signal fact to be remembered is that the Doctrine has been recognized by name in the League. It would seem to be much wiser to define it in the most general terms than to try to specify all its implications. For once it is defined, its interpretation by us and by

other nations becomes rigid, whereas, if it is not defined, then when a question under it arises the United States will naturally be its interpreter, and the other nations will be more likely to accept our definition.

Instead of amending this article the Senate should thank President Wilson and Colonel House for their statesmanship in leaving the article vague and at the same time getting it definitely recognized by the very nations against whose suspected aggression it was specifically promulgated ninety-four years ago.

Articles CLVI to CLVIII have, of course, nothing to do with the Covenant. They comprise all of Section VII of the treaty and deal with the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula. I need not take the space here to print them in full. But the objection to them is general rather than specific. They confirm Japan's claims to Shantung.

Now, one thing is absolutely certain. If the Senate eliminates or modifies these articles, Japan will not ratify the treaty. If Japan stays out, then not only will the League of Nations be seriously crippled, but the Shantung question becomes one solely between Japan and China, for I take it that neither the United States nor any European nation is prepared to declare war on Japan in behalf of China's claims to the peninsula.

If, however, we ratify Articles CLVI to CLVIII as they stand, and if Japan has not restored the province in the meantime, as she promises to do in good season, then China can instantly bring the whole question up before the League, and if there be a unanimous decision the whole matter will be peacefully settled. It may be added that it is a very close question whether Germany's rights in Shantung to which Japan succeeds were sovereign or not. There is much to be said on both sides. Should the Council or Assembly decide that Japan's rights are those of a lessee, then China's sovereign rights would be conclusive, and any attempt on the part of Japan to take or hold Shantung by aggression would cause the other members of the League to support China under Article X. It is obvious that China and all her friends should accept Articles CXXVIII to CXXXIV in their entirety, for only in this way can Japan be called before the bar of the League and have the case judicially passed upon by the public opinion of the world.

I have tried to show that if Article X is rejected by the Senate the small nations will not ratify the treaty, and that if the Shantung articles are eliminated Japan will not ratify the treaty and China will then be thrown upon Japan's mercies rather than upon the League's for the restoration of Shantung. The proposed reservations in Articles I, XV and XXI are likewise as unwise as they are unnecessary. Tho they are not fraught with such danger as the elimination of Article X and the Shantung articles, nevertheless they will have to be sent back to the various powers for their approval as well as to Germany, and the danger fraught with these possibilities to the peace of the world is so great that it should not be risked for a moment.

Our young men left their homes and crossed the ocean to fight shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of other lands that the United States might add its might to theirs and the world be made safe for democracy. They counted not the cost and they quibbled not for prestige. They risked their all for the common good, and they won the war.

Let now our old men in the Senate follow their example. The world needs the United States in the coming days. Let us go in the League of Nations unitedly and wholeheartedly, asking not what we can gain, but what we can give. Let the Senate do its share and the peace will be won.

Yap

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

WHEN President Wilson confessed to the senators that he had never heard of Yap until it came up for consideration at the Paris Conference he unwittingly betrayed the fact that he was not so good a Sunday school scholar as his biographers would have us believe. For to others of our readers and of his age Yap and all the rest of the Carolines were very familiar, painfully familiar because they had to convert the benighted inhabitants of those islands where every prospect pleases and only man is vile. The "Morning Star," which cruised about Micronesia carrying Bibles and quinine, seemed to be always getting shipwrecked and having to be built again with our pennies. Tho when the missionary showed magic lantern views and dressed in bark clothing and sang hymns in the native language it was well worth the money. Anyhow, we learned geography by thus investing our philanthropic funds in various remote regions of the earth.

If helping the natives conveyed a claim to a country as much as does killing the natives or buying their land from somebody else, then the United States would have the prior right to many of the Pacific islands. The American Board of Foreign Missions began its work in the Carolines as early as 1852. In those days nobody cared for islands except missionaries and roving traders. But in the eighties the powers woke to the fact that copra was a paying crop and then the grand scramble began. Germany hoisted her flag over Yap and claimed all the Carolines. But Spain protested on the ground that the archipelago was named after Charles II and therefore was Spanish. The question was referred to the Pope, who in 1885 decided in favor of Spain.

Then began a sad time for the Carolinians. The Spaniards had learned nothing and forgotten nothing since the days of Charles II. The first Spanish governor on his arrival announced that the natives would no longer be troubled by false faiths, so the Protestants were hustled out of the islands. Within four months after his arrival seven out of the nine mission schools were shut. The churches were closed, too, and mission property confiscated. For these outrages Spain was compelled to pay in 1890 an indemnity of \$17,000 to American missions.

The natives were encouraged to make alcoholic beverages. Misrule made them unruly and by the time that memorable May day came when Dewey steamed into Manila Bay the Carolines, like Cubans and Filipinos, were in a state of chronic rebellion. They looked to us for liberation, but wept to see the Stars and Stripes raised over Guam to the north and the Philippines to the south while they were left out—and sold to the Germans for \$3,300,000.

Truth to tell the Carolines were more prosperous—or at least more profitable—under German rule than ever before. In the five years from 1906 the exports rose from \$250,000 to \$2,000,000, notwithstanding the destruction of most of the coconut palms by insects in 1900. Steamship lines connected the islands. Yap was made the headquarters for the administration of the western Carolines. The Germans cut a canal across the island, built dams, made roads, drained swamps and erected warehouses. The liquor traffic was suppressed and schools established, in which the Yaps—if that is the proper name for the natives—were required to learn

German. They must by this time be very versatile linguists, having been educated in a single generation by American, Spanish, German and now Japanese teachers.

For as soon as the Great War broke out Great Britain telegraphed to her Asiatic ally to fulfil her part of their contract. Japan responded with disconcerting alacrity. By October 21, 1914, she had occupied Yap and the western and eastern Carolines, Jaluit and the Marshall Islands and all the Ladrone Islands except Guam, which we had got from Spain. That is, Japan took possession of the German colonies north of the equator while Great Britain took possession of those south of the equator. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing say that they never heard of this agreement for the partition of the Pacific between the two powers on the line of the equator until they came to the Paris Conference. By this they must mean that the documents had never been officially exhibited to them, for they could not have been unaware of the hot discussion of the subject that was carried on from the fall of 1914 to the end of the war.

Japan at first expressed her intention to confine her activities to the Chinese mainland and seas and when, by the occupation of these three archipelagoes, she extended her dominion 2000 miles nearer to California and was separated from Australian territory by a mere imaginary line, the Australasians and even some Americans became alarmed. It was rumored at the time that the cause of the sudden visit of Premier Hughes to England was his learning of this agreement and that in response to his remonstrances the British Government agreed not to consummate the contract on condition that Australia adopt conscription. At any rate Hughes returned to Australia and tried to put thru conscription, altho the Labor party of which he was the leader was dead against it. Twice he submitted it to popular vote and both times it was defeated. Australia could then offer no effective opposition to Japanese expansion.

In America apprehension was allayed by the announcement by Secretary of State Bryan on October 20, 1914, that he had positive assurances both from Tokyo and the Japanese Embassy at Washington that Japan had occupied the islands merely to prevent their use as bases for German cruisers and "had no intention of retaining them permanently." This was said to have been officially confirmed by Great Britain.

But whatever may have been Japan's intention she started in with a systematic plan for the administration of the islands and the development of their resources and she has succeeded admirably. The natives are of the Malay race, half brothers of the Japanese, and they take to Japanese customs and costumes, food and manners, laws and language more readily than they do to our occidental forms. Recent visitors to the former German islands north of the equator report that they have been so thoroly Japanned within the five years that they seem like a part of old Nippon. The women have put on the kimono—a great improvement over the Mother Hubbard fashionable in the South Seas. The young men appear in the natty uniform of the Japanese cadet. The Japanese schools and hospitals are quite up to date. Apparently the islanders are better off under Japanese rule than they ever have been before and if it should ever become oppressive, as any

alien administration is apt to be, the supervision of the League of Nations can correct the abuses.

The claim of the United States for Yap is then not due to any dissatisfaction with Japanese rule or apprehension of Japanese proximity but because we need a cable and coaling station on the route from Hawaii to the Philippines. Yap is only seventy-nine square miles in area and contains some 7000 inhabitants. The island is shaped like a scorpion. It is encircled by coral reefs and bounded by a half-mile belt of coconut palms. It is called by the natives Uaap, with a very long a, meaning "the land," for the Yaps, like the rest of us, are under the illusion that where they live is the center of the universe. But it is best known by the name given to it by Furness in his interesting volume on Yap, "the Island of Stone Money." For the monetary system is not based on gold as ours is, or on silver as Mr. Bryan once wanted, but on the free and unlimited coinage of limestone. This goes even beyond the Spartans, who made money out of iron to get rid of the perniciousness of the precious metals. The Yap *fei* or

stone money varies in diameter from one foot to twelve and has a hole in the middle like the Chinese cash or the new French nickels. A *fei* four feet across is considered fair compensation for a kidnapped girl of average comeliness according to Yap standards. Of course these millstone coins are not in active circulation. They are kept piled up in convenient places and change owners without being moved about like the gold in our treasury vaults. They are quite as safe, for it would take an enterprising burglar to carry off a coin weighing five tons.

Yap, if we get it, will not only be of commercial and strategic value but will give our archeologists something to work on and our tourists some place to visit. The very names of the towns on the map of Yap seem fascinating, Iloeth, Onoth, Goror, Tabinif, Elik and Tomil. They sound like a wonder tale by Dunsany. And since the Allies are gaining territory about as large as the United States out of the war we might well be given this little island as a souvenir, just to show that we had been in it.

Editorially Speaking

The President in his conference with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate confirmed the accuracy of the version published in The Independent of his original draft of Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The minutes of the conference read:

Senator Lodge—Then there was a previous draft in addition to the one you have sent to us. You spoke of a re-draft. That was submitted to the committee.

The President—No, that was privately my own.

Senator Lodge—Was it before our commission?

The President—No; it was not before our commission.

Senator Lodge—The one that was sent to us was a re-draft of that?

The President—Yes. I was reading some of the discussion before the committee, and some one, I think Senator Borah, if I remember correctly, quoted an early version of Article X.

Senator Borah—That was Senator Johnson.

Senator Johnson—I took it from The Independent.

The President—I do not know how that was obtained, but that was part of the draft which preceded the draft which I sent to you.

Senator Johnson—It was first published by Mr. Hamilton Holt in The Independent; it was again subsequently in the *New Republic*, and from one of the publications I read it when examining, I think, the Secretary of State.

The President—I read it with the greatest interest, because I had forgotten it, to tell the truth, but I recognized it as soon as I read it.

Senator Johnson—It was the original plan?

The President—It was the original form of Article X, yes.

As Mr. Holt stated in his editorial on "Article X—The Soul of the Covenant," in The Independent of July 5: "This article is purely American in origin and is taken almost word for word from the first part of Article III of the original American draft for a League of Nations brought over by our delegation to Paris." In that draft the article read:

The Contracting Powers unite in guaranteeing to each other political independence and territorial integrity against external aggression; but it is understood between them that such territorial readjustments, if any, as may in the future become necessary by reason of changes in present racial conditions and aspirations or present social and political relationships, pursuant to the principle of self-determination, and also such territorial readjustments as may in the judgment of three-fourths of the delegates be demanded by the welfare and manifest interest of the peoples con-

cerned, may be effected if agreeable to those peoples and to the States from which the territory is separated or to which it is added; and that territorial changes may in equity involve material compensation. The Contracting Powers accept without reservation the principle that the peace of the world is superior in importance to every question of political jurisdiction or boundary.

The Soviet Government of Moscow has issued a decree declaring Admiral Kolchak and his ministers out-laws and ordering their immediate arrest. It will be difficult to serve the writ of arrest since the parties wanted have recently moved 600 miles eastward and are still moving.

The Japanese are much alarmed lest their morals be contaminated by foreign ideas carried over on celluloid. Out of 4,291,000 feet of film passed by the American censorship the Japanese censor found only 785,000 fit to be exhibited to his countrymen. Kissing and killing are tabooed in Japan and after cutting these out of American reels there is not much left.

The success of the Hungarian counter-revolution in bringing the Hapsburg Archduke Joseph into autocratic power has encouraged the hopes of the monarchists everywhere. A faction of Czechs led by Deputy Durios has decided to invite the Duke of Connaught to become King of Czechoslovakia. This is a shrewd move to curry favor with both the British and Germans, for the Duke of Connaught is uncle to King George and the ex-Kaiser. He was a general in the British army up to 1909 and is married to a Prussian princess. He is now sixty-nine years old.

Americans have assumed that the Czechoslovaks would set up a republic somewhat like the United States. The Czechoslovak propagandists in this country presented a united front during the war in marked contrast with the violent dissensions evident among the other nationalities, notably the Greeks, Yugoslavs and Poles. But since gaining their independence the new nation has been torn between extremists of the left and right. A soviet was set up in Slovakia at the time when the Hungarian communists were in power and now that the reaction is in the ascendancy at Budapest the corresponding party in Prague is emboldened to come forward.

The Diplomatic Center of Gravity Moves Westward

When Viscount Grey of Falloden Becomes Ambassador
to the United States from the Court of St. James

By P. W. Wilson

American Correspondent of the London Daily News

EVERY responsible person in Britain has deplored the difficulty which we have had in finding just the right man at this crisis to fill what is now evidently the most important of all our embassies. Our Government has been sharply attacked for the delay in making the choice, but this very caution shows how genuinely desirous we are to avoid any further misunderstanding with the American people. Viscount Grey is a true Liberal, but as an international statesman he is trusted by all parties in Britain, where he is considered to be, second to none, the most illustrious figure in our public life. He owes

this esteem, not to rapidity of judgment, in which Mr. Lloyd George excels him, nor to scholarly attainments, with which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour are more generously endowed, but to a slow, simple, direct sagacity, absolutely disinterested, dignified in expression, and consecrated to peace. No man of our time has ever influenced the House of Commons so powerfully as Grey used to do, by the sheer force of a dominant sincerity.

His appointment is, of course, a bold experiment. Never before has a late Foreign Secretary and especially one with such a record as Grey's, stepped down to the subordinate post of Ambassador. Technically, Grey will receive instructions from Mr. Balfour, his political opponent, and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, an under-secretary. Even at Washington, his prestige will lead to amusing situations. But we may take it as certain that Grey will limit himself strictly to the proper functions of a diplomatic representative, even if, as is possible, he is named, like Earl Reading, "a plenipotentiary."

For reasons of health mainly, Lord Grey was reluctant to take on this work at all, and he now says that he only promises to stay in the United States for two years. With the world moving at double pace, this period, which includes a Presidential election, may be worth any usual decade. Congress itself is only elected



Graphic News Bureau

Viscount Grey was born in Northumberland fifty-seven years ago. He studied at Winchester and entered politics after his graduation from Balliol College, Oxford. The first English sponsor of the League of Nations, as far back as 1911 he endorsed William Howard Taft's plans for arbitration treaties and urged an alliance between the United States and England

for two years and Grey is not to be regarded as a stop-gap. When the suggested period comes to an end, we may be sure that there will be no wanton interruption of his duties.

Reading American comment, I gather that public opinion here recognizes Lord Grey's efforts in the years before the war to avert so dire a calamity. But in the interval between August, 1914, and the entrance of the United States into the struggle, there were undoubtedly certain passages of arms between the American and the British Governments over the freedom of maritime commerce with the Central Powers. The discussions were only diplomatic and were

incidental to the delicate position of the United States as a neutral. Lord Grey had to argue for the blockade, but the British view has been that he made every concession within his power to friendly susceptibilities. He was, in fact, constantly criticized, both by the military authorities of his own country and of France, because it was alleged that he hampered the navy and permitted supplies to reach Germany thru Holland and Scandinavian ports. The reason was solely his desire to meet the American case as then presented. The brutal behavior of Germany toward American shipping and citizenship on the high seas soon ended this chapter of history.


When Lord Grey arrives at Washington, the action of the Senate on the Treaty of Peace will have been greatly advanced. It is, perhaps, a good thing that this momentous matter should be handled at a time when, with the British Embassy untenanted, nobody can fairly allege "propaganda." Lord Grey is, of course, a firm believer in a League of Nations—not on theoretical grounds only, but because he knows by long and bitter experience what is the alternative. If the League is inaugurated at Washington, no spectator will be more interested than he, and his presence may be one of many indications that the diplomatic center of gravity of the world is moving westward, across the Atlantic.

New York City

"In its brief life to date the actors' strike has turned many friends into the bitterest of enemies, and in a few days has caused the springing up of feuds which it will require years to heal—if, indeed, they ever are healed," according to the Dramatic Critic of the *New York Times*. "And the situation, if anything, promises to grow worse instead of better. With the spread of the strike to other cities comes the breaking up of more and more associations, the engendering of more and more bitterness. Impartial observers are settling themselves for a three months' fight—and in the meantime the theatrical season of 1919-20 stands at the door waiting"

Mr. Cohan has resigned from the Lambs and the Friars. Recently 400 friars called to ask him to reconsider his resignation as Abbot and member of that club. Altho many of the delegates were his lifelong friends, Mr. Cohan, tho profoundly affected, held firmly to his decision. In "The Royal Vagabond," where he was then playing the part of Marcel, the barber, he sang these lines:

In a kingdom of our own,
We're going to sit upon a throne,
With a Prince and a Princess upon
our knee—
And they won't be members of the
Eq-ui-ty .



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—THOMAS J. DRENNAN, Fire Commissioner

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1919
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

COHAN & HARRIS Present

THE ROYAL VAGABOND

A Cohanized Opera Comique
In Three Acts
Book and Lyrics by Stephen Ivor Szinnzey and Wm. Cary Duncan
Music by Dr. Anselm Goetzl
Staged by Julian Mitchell and Sam Forrest

Cast of Characters

Chefcheck, the Inn Keeper.....	Chas. Wayne
Marcel, the Barber.....	George M. Cohan
Janku, the Apothecary.....	Sam Forrest
Anitza Chefcheck, the Milliner.....	Virginia O'Brien
Colonel Ivan Petroff.....	Alexander Leftwich
Sixtus, an Officer.....	Eugene Elliott
Prince Stephan.....	Ainsley Lambert
Professor Robert Aubrey Montague Hopkins, his Tutor,	Robinson Newbold

PROGRAM CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE FOLLOWING



Press Illustrating Service

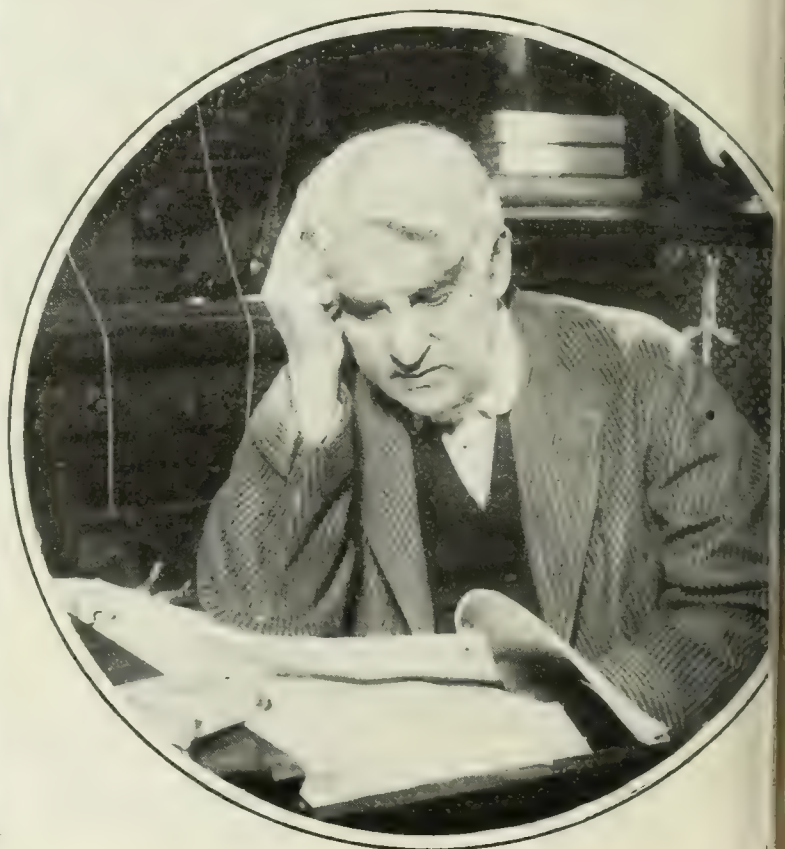
Press Illustrating Service
William A. Brady (at left)
and David Belasco (be-
low) join Mr. Cohan in
announcing that if the
strike is won by the
actors, they will retire
from the producing field

The Ac

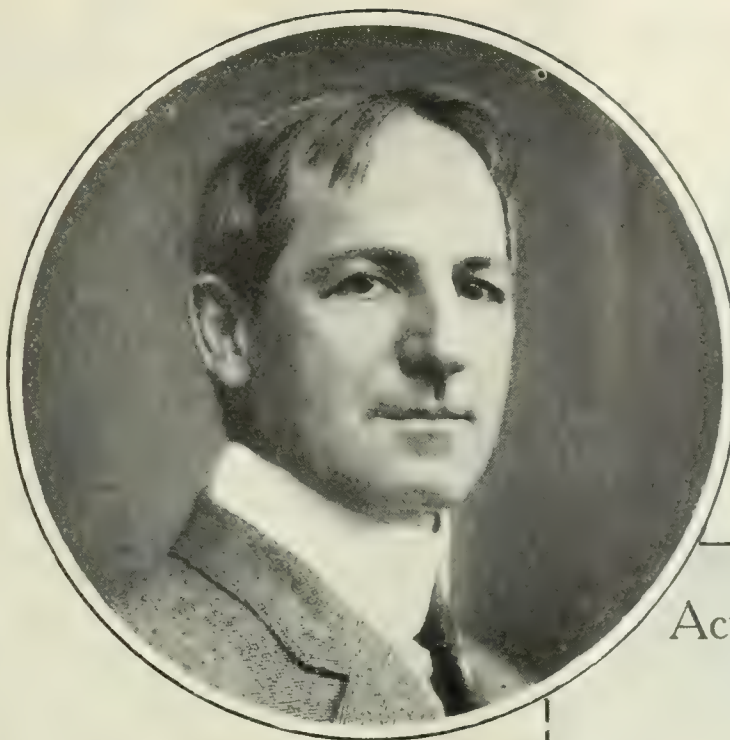
In its first week, the actors' strike, as summarized in the *New York Tribune*, had closed a dozen theaters, threatened more with losses estimated at \$6,000,000, brought a half million suit by one firm against the Actors' Equity Association, the Danbury Hatters' case as precedent—necessitated temporary injunctions . . . established a chorus girls' union, caused a hiatus in the preparation of fall productions, begun a theatrical strike movement in Chicago and inflated the



International Film Service



Brown Brothers



Strongy

Is it possible that Miss Ethel Barrymore and George M. Cohan ever exchanged quips in this friendly fashion? Now Mr. Cohan sides with the Producing Managers' Association, and Miss Barrymore plays to packed houses nightly in the second act of "Camille" or the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" at the benefit performances being produced by the Actors' Equity Association at the Lexington Theater. When making a curtain call Mr. Lionel Barrymore said for Miss Barrymore and himself, "We're both proud to be here. And we'll be here forever if necessary"

rs' Strike

ship roster of the Actors' Equity Association from 4200 up to the day of the strike to an estimated 10,000. . . . When The Independent went to press, only one New York theater operated by members of the Producing Managers' Association was open. the Actors' Equity Association had launched a series of strike benefit performances at the Lexington Avenue Theater, the stage hands and musicians had "gone out" in sympathy and the strike had closed practically every theater in Chicago

"What the actor is fighting for is the right to representation without unjust taxation—a slogan under which our grandsires fought and won," according to Francis Wilson, president of the Actors' Equity Association (shown at left). Samuel Untermyer, who offered his services in defense of the several hundred Equity members whom the managers have sued for breach of contract, said "Collectively you should have some right. In postponing new conditions until 1920 your association is giving a demonstration of big generosity. . . . I will stand by you to the limit"

Actors' Equity Association

presents

Its Members

in a Series of

GALA PERFORMANCES

commencing

Monday Night, August 18th

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays

Lexington Theatre

GEORGE D. GRUNDY, Lessee

ETHEL BARRYMORE and LIONEL BARRYMORE

CONWAY TEARLE

DORIS RANKIN

FLORINE ARNOLD

CHARLES COGHLAN

LOUISE MACKINTOSH

In Act 2 of "THE LADY OF THE CAMELIAS"



Marie Dressler, president of the Chorus Equity Association, surrounded by some of the 1700 members of her organization. Miss Dressler said recently, "I don't need to tell you all why I'm here. I started in the chorus and after playing successfully seven of the leading parts in comic opera, I returned twice to the chorus. Again I am in the chorus. And I'm proud to be here. (Applause.)" First among the chorus girls demands are a minimum wage of \$30 a week in New York and \$35 on tour. They also will agree to rehearse only four weeks without charge

Let the Workmen Run the Railroads

By Glenn E. Plumb

General Counsel for the Organized Railway Employees

LABOR wants to nationalize the railroads. It wants to take them out of financial operation for all time. It demands the democratization of the whole business of transportation. It insists that the spirit of private operation—of running the roads purely for profit—is dead, by its own hand.

It has a constructive policy, a carefully matured, forward-looking strategy with the hard-hitting ability and the means and the men for its accomplishment, or for a manifold struggle toward its accomplishment. It has timed its strategy exactly. It sweeps into a field everywhere divided against itself, for there are a score of plans for running the railroads—the Cummins plan, the Esch plan, the plan of the Railway Executives, the plan of the National League of Railway Investors, the United States Chamber of Commerce plan, many more, each with constituency varying from little to large. But none, save labor's plan, has back of it a disciplined and solid phalanx such as labor's five millions. And none, of course, has back of it that strategic force in reserve that is constituted of the men who run the roads. These men who run the roads have in their brotherhoods an intelligencia surprizing in their knowledge, their fearlessness and their abilities; they constitute a leadership now accustomed to victory. These victors feel that theirs is a righteous cause; that the privileges and responsibilities of economic and political strength are theirs;

that in this so-called railroad problem, which affects every American more vitally than any other, there is converging here that vast economic strife that is manifesting itself in new leavens all over the world. They have a profound and inner knowledge of the history of American roads and of the abuses of private ownership and all the misery and injustices that have traveled in its wake. They have come to grips with powerful propaganda "from myriad sources being drummed into the public mind" to the effect that "a return of the carriers to private control is inevitable and inescapable," and they are confronting that propaganda with a powerful and affluent organization intent on defeating it, for they have no delusions about our wartime "receivership" of the roads and are all unwilling, in the light of their knowledge and experience, to rest the case of the railroads on that receivership.

The Brotherhoods' plan of railroad reorganization that we propose has three main features

"I. Operation of the carriers by a tripartite commission in which the public, the operating officials, and the workers are equally represented.

"II. Purchase of the roads by the Government thru the issuance of bonds, thus guaranteeing a just return on a valuation to be determined by the courts.

"III. Dividends to be apportioned equally between the Government and the workers. These in two groups, the operating officials and the classified employees."

This plan has been indorsed in principle by the American Federation of Labor and has been adopted in detail by the Brotherhoods. It therefore has the support of five million skilled workers in the United States.

Brushing aside mere confused prejudice as unimportant, the real questions to be answered in the consideration of this theory of railroad reorganization are: Is the plan sound? Does it "hold water" in economic analysis? Is it confiscatory or revolutionary?

If the railroads are to become public servants in the true sense of the word, it is evident that the old regime of banker control must never be allowed to return. Private ownership has meant nothing more or less than higher and higher rates, watered stock sustained by more watering, new flotations of stocks and bonds, upon which now the Government is being asked to guarantee returns.

The credit of the railroads, according to their own spokesmen, is all but destroyed. The carriers, cut off from a pipe-line into the Federal Treasury, will hardly be able to borrow money at any rate. Their equipment is depreciated. The morale of their working force, with a return to the old conditions, admittedly will be low.

The financial interests, sponsoring the Chamber of Commerce plan, are not reticent about admitting that the railroads will not be able to carry on their business without a Federal subsidy in the form of a government guarantee of a "reasonable return" upon their capitalization. Labor argues that this is at least one-third inflated value. As a matter of fact, the valuations completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of five carriers total just fifty per cent of what the railroad experts say is their real value.

The railroads themselves wish to take over the rate-making power and "pull the teeth" of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Caught in the vicious circle of increased operating and material costs, a new wage



Luzarnick

Running the railroad administration is just another piece of machinery for labor to manage, according to the "Plumb Plan." These men are making wheels by a complicated process; can they master the process of keeping them turning efficiently?

scale in accordance with present cost of living levels, a demoralized investment market, which is entirely of their own making, the spokesmen of the carriers propose that they cut thru to safety by a free privilege to fix rates without public supervision.

Against this prospect, what does our plan offer?

First of all, it proposes a major operation upon railroad finance by placing the situation squarely before the courts. It does not deal with palliatives or stimulants aimed merely at assuaging the suffering incident to the disease. It plans to deal with the disease itself. Valuation is a question upon which many excellent men have differing opinion; it should be purely a matter for judicial determination.

The roads are to be taken over by the Government, which issues bonds in payment of them. These bonds are to liquidate a valuation which the courts are to fix. Pending this determination, the railroads are to receive half their present rental from the Government, with proper debit and credit adjustment when final compensation is determined.

An amortization fund is to be provided out of the gross operating revenue for the retirement of the government securities with which the roads have been purchased. The purchase of the roads will be supervised by a board composed of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and one representative each of the operating officials, the classified workers, and the public.

The vitality of this plan is to be found not so much in government operation as in democracy of operation. We would make the railroads the background for the first great experiment in industrial democracy on this side of the Atlantic. To a mind steeped in Victorian economics such a project doubtless seems chimerical, and, as the cant phrase goes, bolshevistic. But the day is past when production efficiency or service efficiency can be developed to its highest point save on any other basis than that which guarantees to every worker all the inalienable rights of citizenship and manhood in industry and a real share in the product of his labor.

Under our plan a unified national railroad system would be operated by a board of fifteen directors, five to be elected by the operating officials, five by the other employees, and five to be appointed by the President to represent the public.

This system would create a republic of railroad workers, who would be in effect trustees of the nation in administering the greatest property within its control. It is based on the logic that the human factor is the most significant symbol in the industrial equation that



International Film

The author of the "Plumb Plan" to nationalize the railroads and the general counsel for the Railroad Brotherhoods

makes for efficiency. Labor cannot be forced or driven into giving its best service; it must have, like capital, like everything else in the world, the mainspring of will and motive before it can be energized to its highest point. It is this fact which appalls various employers who are beginning to realize that the world has made dizzying progress since 1914, so far as industry is concerned. Labor today is too sophisticated to yield its real efficiency, its highest power of service, merely for the enrichment of some one else.

It is, therefore, an integral part of this plan of ours for letting the employees manage the railroads, that after all operating costs and fixed charges have been met, the surplus net operating revenue will be divided into two equal parts: one part to be paid to the Government, the other to the operating officials and other employees as a dividend on labor.

There are two interesting supplemental features to the plan: First, the operating officials are to receive twice the rate of dividend the workers receive, to prevent any possibility of collusion between these two groups to absorb the surplus by wage increases; second, in the event that the workers in any given year shall receive as their share more than five per cent of the gross operating revenue, the Interstate Commerce Commission automatically shall reduce freight and passenger rates to absorb the excess.

Here we have a real partnership between labor and the public. Labor is to reap the reward of its own efficiency in the surplus it creates, while the public gets not only better service from a force of railroad employees with morale and discipline at the highest point but decreased rates also as increased human efficiency begins to show its inevitable results in dollars and cents.

The skeptic has called all this the creation of a labor paradise financed by the Government. But the four Railroad Brotherhoods and the forces of labor know that they can make good on a straight business basis. They are not proposing to turn the railroads over to a political bureaucracy. The worst features of government operation they are determined to avoid; for if they do not, their failure is predestined. They want to act as managerial and operating trustees for the carriers. Congress can revoke the [Continued on page 304]

The Independent's Railroad Series

Let the Workmen Run the Railroads—by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb Plan"

Our Most Important Problem as I See It—by Senator Albert Baird Cummins

Why the Railroads Have Failed—by Tariff Commissioner David J. Lewis

The Railroad Owners' Rights—by Thomas de Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives

But Why Unscramble the Railroads?—by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Woolley

One Million Dollars an Hour

America's Cost in a War Where Five of Her Sons Out of Every 100 Shouldered Arms

ALMOST twenty-two billion dollars, or more than \$1,000,000 an hour, was what two-years' participation in the European war cost the United States, according to an official report recently issued from Washington.

This report was compiled by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, U. S. A., at the suggestion of Secretary of War Baker, and embodies data secured from the American Peace Commission in Paris, the Interallied Bureau of Statistics and the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

The total armed force of the country when the armistice was signed November 11 last was 4,800,000 men, of whom 4,000,000 were in the army, and the rest in the navy, Marine Corps, and other branches, Colonel Ayres points out. The number of men sent overseas was 2,086,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw battle service. In the Meuse-Argonne battle, the greatest operation in which Pershing's men participated, the number of men engaged was 1,200,000. The casualties in the engagement were 120,000 officers and men. The battle deaths in the war were about 50,000, the wounded totalled approximately 236,000, and the deaths from disease 56,991 up to April 30.

It would be interesting and instructive to make comparisons between the numbers in the American armies during the present war and those of France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany, Colonel Ayres continues, but, unfortunately, this is most difficult to do fairly and truly. The reason for the difficulty lies in the diverse military policies of the nations. There is, however, one comparison which may fairly be made and that is between the British and American expeditionary forces. The British sent to France in their first year many more men than did the United States in the first twelve months. On the other hand, it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, while the United States was able to place that number overseas in one-half of that time. Of the forty-two divisions that reached France, thirty-six were organized in the summer and early fall of 1917, the other six being organized by January, 1918.

In June, with the German drives in full swing, the Allies called on us to continue the extraordinary transportation of troops begun in April. The early movement had been met by filling up the divisions that sailed with the best trained men wherever they could be found. Divisions embarked after July 1 had to meet shortages with men called to the colors in the spring. By November the average period of training in the

United States had been shortened to close to four months, and the average for the period July 1 to November 11 was probably five months.

In the last months of the war, the induction of men was carried forward at top speed and every device was used for hastening training. The result fully justified the effort. Into the great Meuse-Argonne offensive we were able to throw a force of 1,200,000 men, while we had many thousands of troops engaged in other parts of the line. Our training camp officers stood up to the test; our men with their intensive drilling in open-order fighting, which has characterized American training, routed the best of the German divisions from the Argonne Forest and the Valley of the Meuse.

Most of the troops sent overseas sailed from New York. . . . American cargo ships averaged one round trip every seventy days, and the troopships one round trip every thirty-five days. The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American, and reached the size of 2,600,000 deadweight tons. The greatest of the troop carriers was the "Leviathan," formerly the Hamburg-American liner "Vaterland." . . . The fastest of the troopships were the Pacific liners "Great Northern" and "Northern Pacific," which have made complete turn-arounds, taken on new troops, and started back to Europe again in nineteen days.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven were organized from the National Guard, and eleven were made up of National Army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

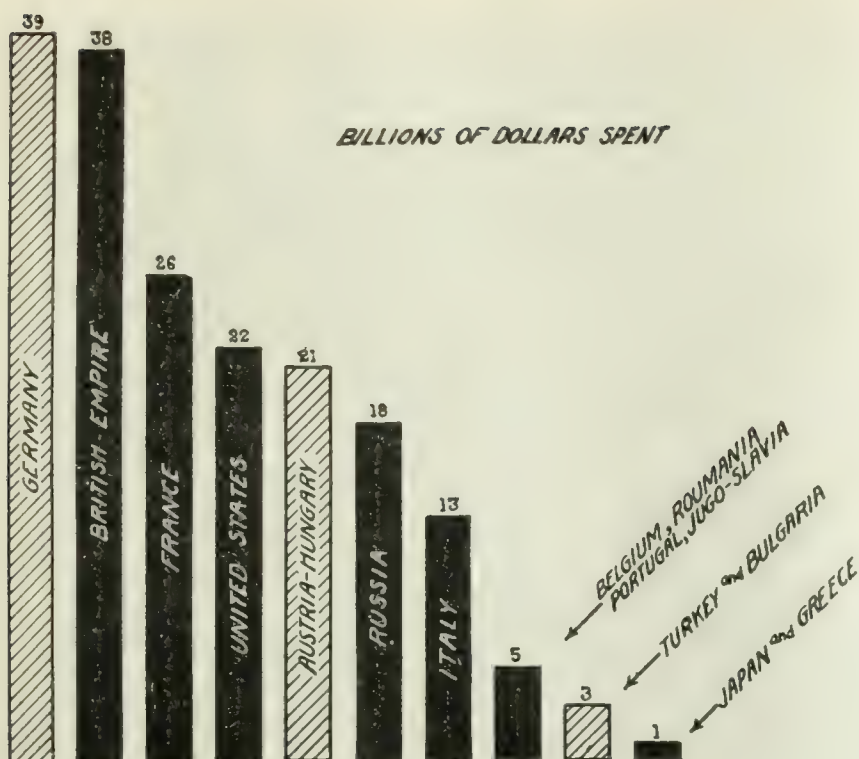
From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.



Of the American war dollar, the Quartermaster's Corps, which furnished the soldiers with food, clothing, equipment and miscellaneous supplies, spent the most; the Ordnance Department spent \$4,000,000,000 for munitions alone; and the army pay—13 cents out of the army dollar—was larger than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916



The United States, which carried about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, or something less than one-fifth of the Allied expenditures, spent less than France or England. Germany came first and Great Britain second, but the enemy countries taken together spent only half as much as the Allies.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

It is stated in reference to the part played by the American divisions in the Meuse-Argonne that it was the 77th Division of New York selective draft men that achieved the greatest advance against the enemy—71½ kilometers, or nearly 45 miles. In that battle the American army captured 16,059 prisoners, liberated 150 French towns and villages, and as an army penetrated 34 miles into territory previously held by the Germans.

So far as the United States was concerned, the cost is summarized as follows:

1. The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

2. The direct cost was about \$22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.

3. Our expenditures in this war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

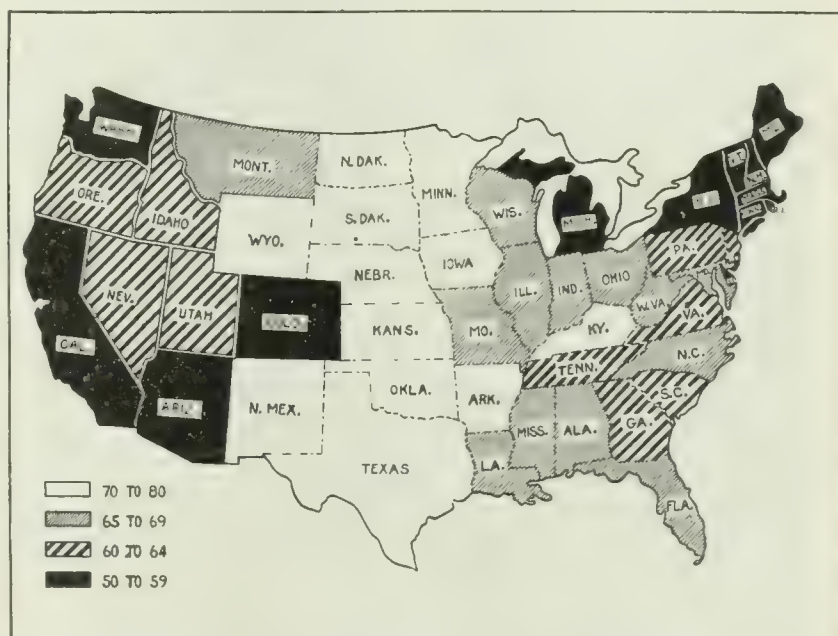
4. In addition to this huge expenditure nearly \$10,000,000,000 have been loaned by the United States to the Allies.

5. The army expenditures have been over \$14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.

6. During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months of the period, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over \$44,000,000.

7. Altho the army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

8. The pay of the army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.



Under the selective draft, out of every 100,000, 4790 more country than city boys—or once and a half the equivalent of an infantry regiment at full war strength—were accepted



The United States placed 2,000,000 men in France in a year and a half. Most of them sailed from New York, half landing in France and the other half in England. Of every 100 Americans sent overseas, 49 went in British, 45 in American, 3 in Italian, 2 in French, and 1 in Russian ships, the Russian ships being under British control. The "Leviathan" landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month while the troop movements were approaching their maximum



Photo by J. H. Smith

Curing the Wounds of War

Could you remember the noise of battle or the smell of mud in cool pine woods such as these on the shore of Lake George? The War Camp Community Service offers in them a supplement to hospital treatment for badly wounded officers

Back to the Bee

By Henry Seidel Canby

Most people know Dr. Canby as professor of English at Yale University, as a lecturer, or as the author of essays and stories. But here Dr. Canby throws aside scholarly dignity, and lets The Independent readers enjoy his vacation with him.

THE hill country of Connecticut has gone back to the eighteenth century, and earlier. From my window I see the scrubby edge of a forest that runs three miles this way and seven that, creeping over ancient pastures, crowding the narrow roads that cross it, encroaching steadily upon the plowlands. Yesterday, as I gathered blueberries at its edge, a doe and a fawn galloped past me, and foxes barked on the hill.

This little valley was more populous in 1740 than today. More land was farmed, more houses dwelt in, the roads were better, more children went to school. Men lived from their farms then, not merely on them. A hundred acres was an asset, not a liability. The money was dearer, the land was far more valuable. Now I can purchase an acre for the price of a good pair of shoes.

We remember our past. In the valleys decorous houses still recall that our ancestors had a sense of proportion in architecture if not in religion. On the rough pastured slopes crumbling chimneys over briar grown cellars mark the high tide of rustic life. In the deepest woods stone walls reveal what once were fields. Roads turn into woody lanes, lanes into trails, trails into driveways, and driveways into roads again, and one wanders melancholy for those dead folk that kept the ways open and now are gone, leaving their lands to go back to forest, their houses to weather into dust, even their grave-stones to slant and crumble. As the last of the Indian tribes saw the hills of Connecticut, so they are now, except that the fields are old.

All suffer but beauty and the bee. Only the bee does well on worn-out lands. Only the bees (and I) prefer old pastures to rich cornlands, flowers to wheat and oats. The land, tho of such little value, is still owned, but the bee goes free as the Indian did. Once he lived in hives set in neat Yankee dooryards. But now the Jews and the Poles have taken the dooryards and filled them with summer boarders from the East Side, or with tools, dirt, and tow-head children. The bees have gone to the wild woods and the pastures.

We, who, like the Indian, come up from the shore in the summer only to seek food, and forest air, and pleasure, follow the bee.

Time, some honey, and a box are the implements of our recreation, especially time. In a clump of red clover six yellow fellows are clawing and humming. I sweep them in, close the lid, light my pipe, and let them gorge. Ten minutes is usually enough for a bee meal. You can see when they are replete by the restlessness that accompanies the pie course in a quick-lunch restaurant. Then open the lid and watch.

It is lucent August. Only the slightest air moves the golden rod tops. Above the cedars of our pasture the forest begins. Below and on either side we can see, a mile clear, the flight of a traveling bee.

There goes the first. With a bur-r-r like a starting automobile he clears the lid, gathers speed, then swings like a bullet on a string up and around in high long loops that grow swifter and swifter. The eye strains to follow him. Then, off like a shot arrow straight against the valley sky, a black speck lessening, lessening. We shake our heads. A farm lies that way, and perhaps a hive of bee-keeper Ely, the last of his race.

But the next is booming. His swings are drunken. We throw ourselves flat on our backs to get all his hemisphere clear before us. First one, then another, spots him. There he goes. Off; this time to the woods. We race to a hummock to follow him. For an instant his flight



In the hilly country of Connecticut once the bee lived in neat Yankee dooryards, but now he has gone to the wild woods

is clear against a field of buckwheat. We see him, full power on, curving over the air bumps like a scout-plane: then he is lost. But the next, and the next, follow him. Somewhere between the rocky pasture and the cliff is their line. But does it end on the slope above, or on in deeper woodland? We must wait for an answer.

"They always come back," so says Ely, the bee-man of Hadlyme. But you have to be patient. It is not hard, there, in the shimmering afternoon, high above the valley, with a pipe, and talk, the honey box open between us. And just as we despair, a hum, and down with a quick nose dive comes the first to return, and plunges his nose in the honey. But we are cautious. He may be a farm bee, the profits of his voyage already contracted for. Minutes pass. Our faces lengthen. Then a whirr and down comes another, and another, and another. Three within three minutes; all from the same hive clearly. But the hive is far away, to judge from the time of their absence.

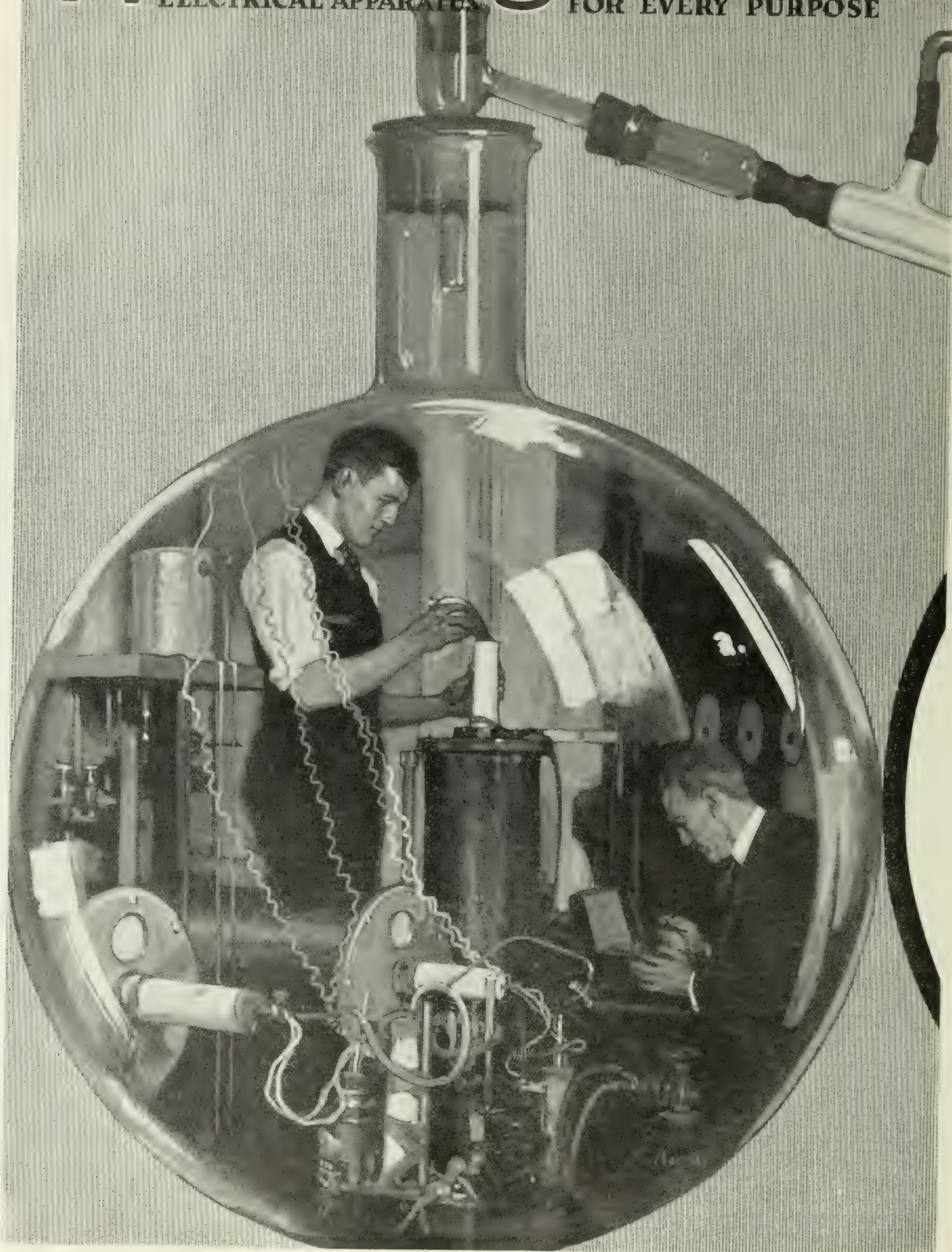
Hopefully we close the box, push thru the sumach and bay, and up toward the rocky pasture with its scattered trees. If the wild hive should be there!

It is not. The first bee to come out of our box soars high above the cedars and on and on over our ridge and beyond. The next goes back to his farm. The third shoots again high to the westward. Is there a farm beyond, or wild woodland, where honey is everyman's? In our impatience we wait for only two rovers to come back, then close the box and push higher.

Beyond us is a plateau of scrubwood and swamp and beyond an open forest of oaks. Against its dark background our bee, when we loose him, swings in his first swirl and is lost to our sight before he straightens. The second shoots with fatal clearness back to the valley.

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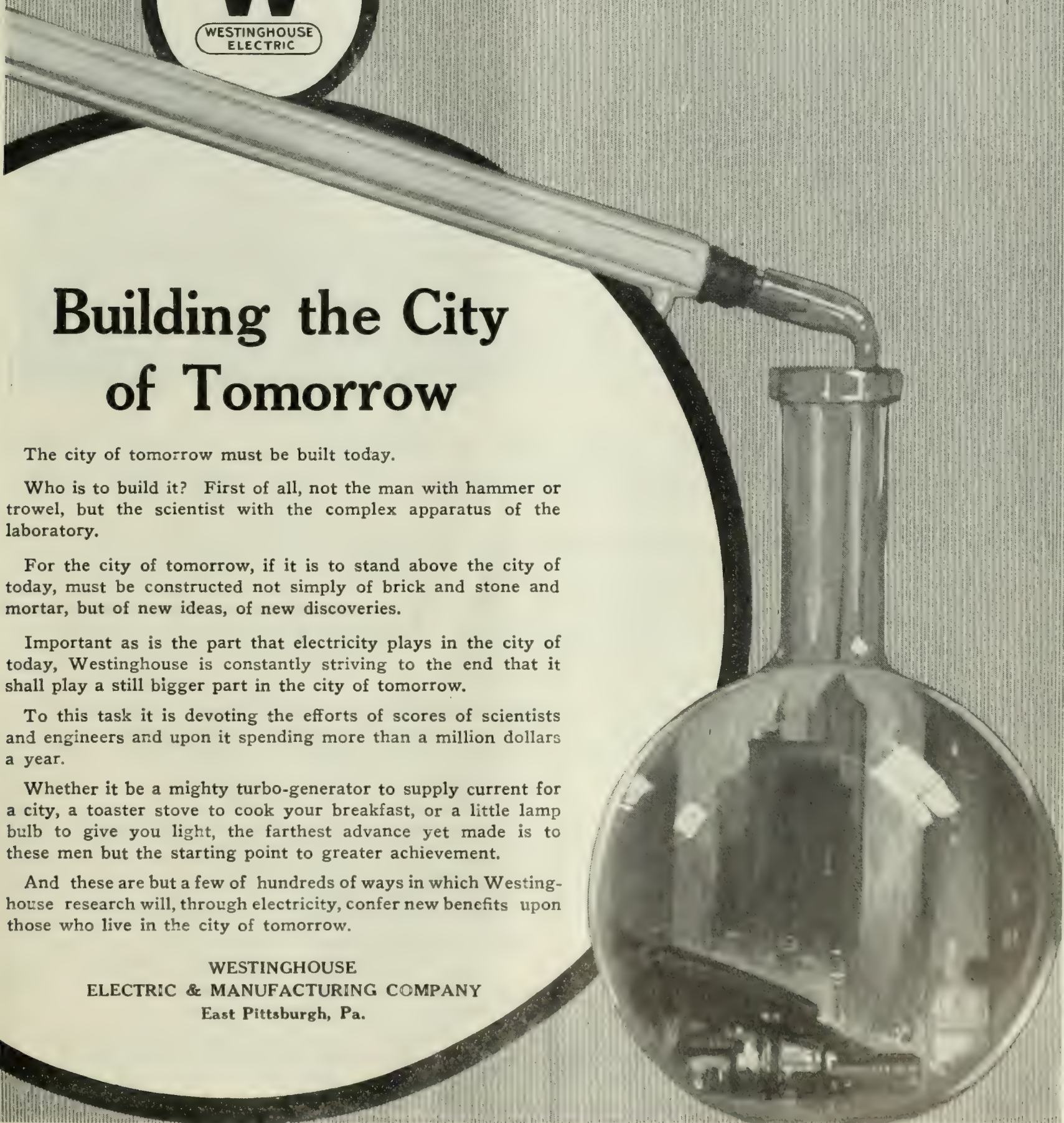
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The game is not won, it must be gone over again.

This time they are feeding in milkweed. We capture a half dozen, of which four go toward the forest. I place the line over a patch of clearing; my companion holds for a certain white boulder. We bet on it. The bees come back. But the sun is low now. Tho we let one go by the boulder and one by the clearing, each is lost in the dazzle. Two are left.

Below us are the unkempt brush heaps of a last winter's cutting, and in the midst of the rubbish a dead chestnut, with clear air all about. There the lid is opened and the angry bees come out, both together, bumbling furiously at the delay of traffic. One shoots right, one left, in violent angles; then up. We fling ourselves backs down in the brush; we race up the slope to keep clear sky above us, we see them here, there, going, returning, a line, a dot, nothing. They are gone into light.

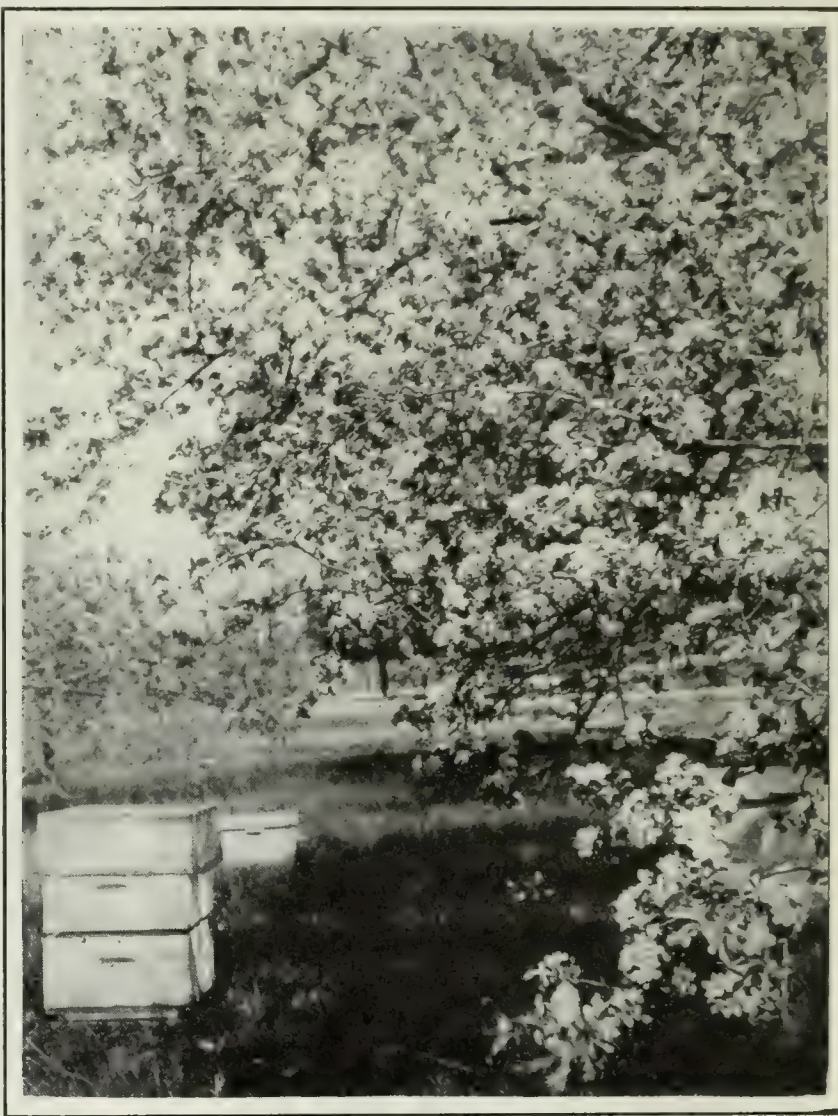
Well, this is the end of most bee-hunting. Men's eyes were keener before sugar came granulated by the pound. It grows darker. Tomorrow we will begin again by the chestnut, and find that hive. I turn to mark the tree well and hear—a low murmur like a crowd heard thru the door of some vast convention, lower, louder, lower, far within somewhere: we run to the tree and squeeze our ears against the trunk; let our eyes range its limbs and knotholes. And at that moment, at the end of a broken stub, a bee lights, brushes his garments, and enters. Another jostles him in passing, hesitates, then burrs away, to use the last hours of twilight. We have found the bee tree.

And at night, back again, with a fire of light wood, lanterns, axes, torches to smoke them. Ruthlessly we chop into the side of the old chestnut, and up into the angry roar of the hive send our smoke clouds. The roaring dies to a murmur. They sleep. Then with swift ax strokes from a ladder, we lay open the hollow heart of the tree. Bare arms scrape out the dark honey combs, buckets are filled with brown sweet, and crumpled wax, and dead bees. Stings are anointed. And so home with fifty pounds for our buccaneer's profit.

It is all the profit left in hilly New England. Strength

went out of the land, built cities, opened the West. Weariness comes back to find the bees harvesting sweetness. They get the best of hilly New England; and we of them. We rob them, we glean from the lands our fathers lived by. And our profit is more than honey.

Colchester, Connecticut



Ely, the bee man of Hadlyme, garners honey, all the profit left in hilly New England, from under the trees of his rocky pasture

A Chantey of Growing Green Things

By Harry Kemp

"And it was said unto them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth, neither any green thing, neither any tree."—Revelations 9:4.

"The little green leaves were kind to Him."—Lanier, Ballad of The Master.

"Ye shall not hurt the grass of earth
That grows so gently on down and hill—
When I had nowhere to lay my head
The lush green couch of it held me still
And I blessed the softness of the grass
And the grateful shade of the wayside tree
On the highway to Jerusalem
And down the roads of Galilee.
The Live Oak shadowed me from the sun,
The Sycamore and the lonely Pine
Tented me off from the chill of dew
In the long night vigils that were mine.
There was never a green thing did me hurt
Though I suffered much from the ills of men,

And I loved the Lily of the Vale
And the little flowers of field and fen;
And even that Barren Fig I cursed,
I afterward bade it bloom again
Till it bore like a tree in Paradise...
Yea, even the thorns they pressed on me
Grew rich with roses budded thick
To make their mute apology,
And sent a tender green about!"
The angels bowed in a shining row...
And all earth's things of growing green
They heard the Master and they bent low:
And, when Death came to tether Life
Leading it to its great, dark end,
The trees and flowers sang in the dawn,
For the Lord of All, was he not their Friend!

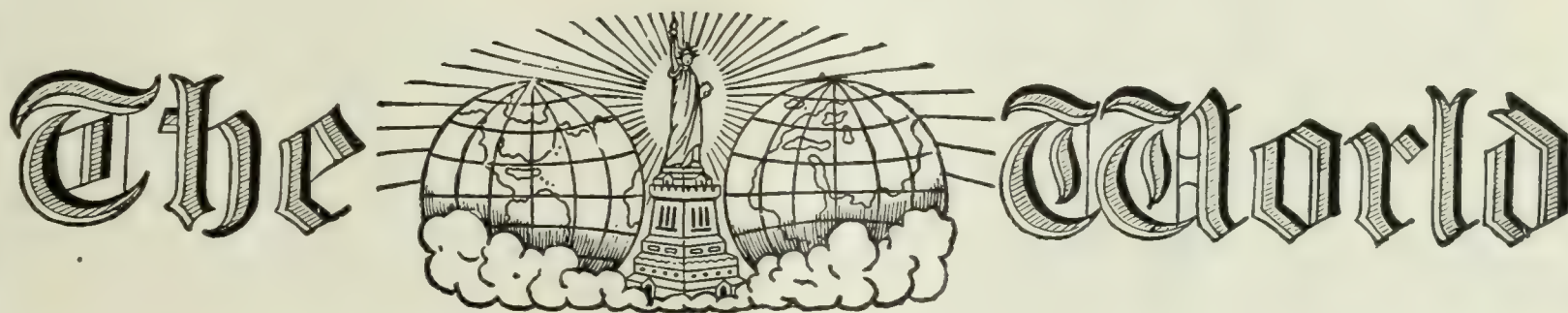
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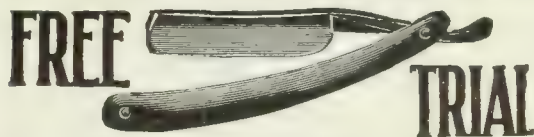


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What's Happened

Until the words "fair price" have been defined, the Senate refuses to make profiteering a crime.

King George signed the peace treaty and covenant and Franco-British defensive alliance on August 15.

In a riot of strikers from the Cudahy packing plant near Milwaukee, one man was killed, eight others shot and scores cut and bruised. The state militia were ordered to the scene.

Cholera broke out in an encampment at Lang-fang near Peking, causing a thousand deaths. The epidemic has extended even to the treaty ports of Shanghai, Dairen and Tientsin.

Breakfast foods, raisins, Vienna sausage and canned tomatoes are among the army foodstuffs released to the public, as are also cream cheese, yellow corn meal and cucumber pickles.

A survey of the causes of the high cost of living in New York City is being made by the Health Department in coöperation with the Bureaus of Preventable Diseases, Child Hygiene and Foods and Drugs.

The Catholic clergy of Czechoslovakia have petitioned the Pope to allow them to marry and to use the Slav language instead of Latin. The Catholic clergy of the Ruthenians already have these privileges.

An alleged triple disposal of two carloads of sugar, which raised the price from 12 cents a pound (itself the Government price) to 14¼ cents, has been investigated by Assistant United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews.

The delay in the settlement of the Irish question is occasioning increasing disorder. In one day fights between Nationalists and Orangemen were reported from counties Clare, Tyrone, Down, Cork and Londonderry.

The Interboro's subway and elevated lines are again in operation following the settlement of Manhattan's traction strike, in which the strikers returned to work with an immediate increase in pay of \$5,000,000 a year.

China refused to sign the peace treaty, so the Chinese Parliament has passed a bill declaring the state of war at an end and authorizing the restoration of friendly relations with Germany without waiting for other nations.

The advisability of wholesale resignations from the Fire Department is being discussed by individual groups of firemen in New York City. Their causes for dissatisfaction are poor pay and the suppression by the Mayor of their publication, *The Fireman*.

The war cost Great Britain \$200,000,000,000 and increased the national debt from \$3,205,000,000 to \$39,000,000,000. Pensions are already costing \$500,000,000 yearly. There is an adverse trade balance against Great Britain of \$4,000,000,000 a year and the

pound is only worth 17½ shillings in America.

The University of London is offering a course in journalism.

Nearly a quarter of a million blankets owned by the army have already been sold to the public.

Union window cleaners in New York City are on strike, demanding a flat rate of \$36 and a 44-hour week.

A strike of cigarmakers is rapidly becoming national, workers in Allentown, Pennsylvania, being the latest to walk out.

A bill repealing the Daylight Saving law has been passed over the President's veto by the House of Representatives.

Bakers have been using a petroleum product, which takes all the nutritive value out of pastry, as a substitute for lard and butter.

Job printers are demanding an increase of \$14 a week over the present scale of wages and a decrease of four hours' work a week.

A special provision in the prohibition enforcement measure states that no owner need report his private stock, nor is he subject to search of his house under warrant.

Concrete workers are the latest additions to the ranks of the striking building trades employees. Approximately 5000 bricklayers are out for a \$1.25 hourly wage.

Two Australian swimming stars, Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie, were defeated by American swimmers in handicap races at the water carnival in Brooklyn.

Parcel post service with Spain is expected to begin September 1. The weight limit of packages will be eleven pounds and the rate twelve cents a pound or a fraction of a pound.

The Gasworkers' Protective Association, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been organized by 800 employees of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company who are on strike.

A letter from President Wilson to the Prince of Wales, according to an announcement, will be carried from Mineola to Toronto by one of the pilots in the Hotel Commodore International Airplane race and handicap contest.

For three hours and a half senators questioned the President on the treaty and received frank answers except where the secrets of other nations were involved. The President objects to reservations in the formal ratification, but not to interpretations of policy.

The British fleet in the Gulf of Finland sank the Bolshevik battle cruiser "Petropavlovsk," the battleship "Andrea-Persovan" and a destroyer. The British lost three motor boats and eleven men. The fortress of Kronstadt was afterward bombarded by the British warships.

The Sorrows of Caruso

Pity the sorrows of Caruso, he of the golden, soothing, tenor note! Like the lotus eaters he was supposed to be reclining upon the hills where it is always afternoon, gathering new inspiration for next season's opera harvest on the boards of the Metropolitan. And perhaps that was what he was doing, but if so the recent riots in Florence rudely disturbed his dreams and reveries. After looting as many shops and stores of that city as suited its purpose and convenience, the mob found that it was thirsty work and some one of their number seems to have recalled the fact that a charming villa on the outskirts of the City of Flowers was the home of their famous fellow townsman, Enrico Caruso, and that in its cellars were stored rare vintages. The mob probably bore no special ill-will to the golden-throated one, but their own throats were dry and parched and, as with one accord, they streamed out of the city to the villa, opened its cellars and were duly rewarded for their unwelcome and unlawful enterprize. For in that cellar were stored many barrels of wine of what ages and varieties the muse that presides over such events fails to inform us. Caruso himself is authority for the statement that some of this wine had mellowed for nine summers, and that some of it was not older was probably due to the fact that the great tenor had not given it an opportunity in which to increase its longevity. He also relates that the mob took thirty barrels, leaving him barely enough to last him till the coming vintage and, *corpo di bacco*, it commandeered his own automobile in which to convey the wine away to make a Soviet holiday. The automobile has probably been returned or recovered, but the wine has vanished and Caruso, as well as Florence, has received a lesson as to mobs and Sovietism neither of them will soon forget.

Four Million an Acre for Astor's Land

When Colonel John Jacob Astor lost his life on the "Titanic," he left to his son Vincent, along with other large wealth, a piece of New York real estate, 200 feet on Broadway by 207 feet on Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, improved with buildings and bringing an annual income of \$320,000. Vincent Astor recently sold 41,575 square feet of this plot, on Broadway between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets, to a moving picture syndicate for a price of between three and four million dollars.

A study of realty values in the vicinity of the Astor property shows a tremendous climbing, in ground alone from 100 to 150 per cent, since 1905, according to facts gathered by *Reconstruction*. The New York Times site (building not included) is estimated as being worth \$250,000 more than it was fourteen years ago. The Knickerbocker Hotel site is worth \$1,450,000 more than it was in 1905.

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Perverting a Beneficent Power

By W. E. Underwood

PROPER and efficient government regulation of corporations rendering public or quasi public services could be made of substantial benefit to the commonwealth and the corporations. The principle is correct and it is unfortunate that in so many instances the manner in which it is carried into practice results in discrediting it. I sincerely believe that if an intelligent and impartial man were asked to state the prime object of government regulation he would answer that it was to secure to the public the best service that can be rendered in any particular line at the lowest cost consistent with its maintenance.

That answer fixes the qualifications of the government regulators. Unless they possess practical knowledge of and personal experience in the particular business they are appointed by government to supervise, then they lack the principal qualifications properly to discharge their duties.

Politics is the science of government; but the vast army of politicians are not scientists. To get and to retain public office is their one overmastering passion.

There is not a line of business subject to government supervision or regulation that in some degree has not been injured by this political system. Insurance is a conspicuous victim. And of all the various lines of insurance, that devoted to indemnity against fire is the heaviest sufferer. In making this statement, I am fully conscious of the derision it will meet in some quarters and the skepticism with which it will be regarded in others; but I am confident that the leaders of industrial and commercial America who understand the situation will accept it as well within the fact. I shall presently prove the oppressive attitude of the state in this connection by citing as an illustration a measure now pending.

Before doing so I desire to impress the reader with the fact that the relation of the state toward insurance has gradually undergone a transformation during the past quarter of a century—plainly passing from the regulatory to the operative. If this continues in the fire insurance business, an enterprise constantly beset with perils, the approach of which are unattended by previous signs or warnings; if its own estimates of the risks it undertakes are to be judicially weighed and approved or disapproved by state officials totally ignorant of them; if its internal laws are to be constantly tampered with; there will finally come a time when, obeying the dictates of self-preservation, the great strong companies will restrict their operations to small, selected territories properly governed and, to them, known profitable risks, depending for stockholders' dividends on their invested capital—as, in truth, they do now—on their interest earnings. The small companies will

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disappear. What this tremendous shrinkage in protective facilities would mean to the prosperity of the country need not be demonstrated.

Now for the illustration of the oppressive tendencies previously mentioned. Last year when living costs began their upward course, thus increasing expenses in every department of their business, the companies endeavored to secure additional income by making a horizontal raise of 10 per cent in premium rates. I don't believe it necessary to more than state this fact to any man who has paid his way up to date thru the period of inflation which has cursed this country for longer than a year to secure the admission that the action was fully justified. It must also be conceded that, as compared with the rise in other things, the rate of advance in fire insurance was low.

The companies candidly but unwisely described the thing as a "war surcharge." It was resisted in some states but accepted cheerfully in the greater number. Of course, the additional amount of income yielded was not sufficient to meet the actual liability incurred on account of increased expense of operation.

But the companies themselves called it a surcharge—a war surcharge—and the war is over. The surcharge should be removed, according to a large number of insurance commissioners, altho its cause still persists. A committee of commissioners has held an inquest on the matter and brought in a report recommending its abolition. This report will be submitted to the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, which meets at Hartford early in September, with substantial prospects of adoption.

If this happens, it will be a distinct disservice to the business of fire insurance and, as I belong with those who regard the best interests of insurer and insured as closely related, if not strictly identical, the effect will not be advantageous to the latter. Such an order issued by the insurance commissioners of the United States will be nothing less than the exercise of arbitrary power. The actual underwriting profit of the companies composing the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the year 1918 was but 1.89 per cent of the premiums received; and it is plain that if they have the same loss and expense experience this as last year, the abolition of the surcharge will result in an underwriting deficit.

Here is an example of operation by the state. When the so-called supervisory power, thru persons totally untrained in ratemaking, may fix the price—may at will increase or decrease the income of a business technical in character and hazardous by nature—depend upon it, the state has launched itself, unknowingly doubtless, in an enterprise which sooner or later will wreck that business; and the principal sufferers will be the millions who depend on its service. This is not proper and efficient regulation.

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(236)

Democratization of the Railroads

From the Viewpoint of the Investor

By Luigi Criscuolo

AT a time when the various plans for the solution of the railroad problem were apparently becoming crystallized, a group of organized railroad workers advanced the Plumb plan for the railroad systems of the country. This plan was considered by the labor element to be a solution but by the financial interests as an ultimatum to capital. In reality, it was a confession on the part of labor that continual advances in wages do not ameliorate the condition of workingmen in general. The statement issued by the brotherhoods contained an opinion and summary in the first few lines: "Labor faces a persistently serious situation due to the cost of living and the impossibility of wages keeping pace with the depreciation of money." Not only does this condition affect the railroad men whose wages have been increased out of proportion to those of men in other industries, but increased wages mean increased rates, and both have the result of increasing the cost of living all along the line.

The railroad men said that no fundamental change was advanced to save workers from continual defeat in the economic struggle of life, and they were in no mood to assent to the return of the railroad systems to those who were formerly in control, since all plans advanced left labor essentially unsatisfied. Labor recognizes that which is very apparent to students and economists but not to many business men: that increased wages are often overcapitalized by profiteering food and commodity corporations, with the result that increased wages do not really keep pace with the cost of living. In this manner, a few grow very wealthy while the multitude remain in no better economic condition and without adequate provision for old age. The railroad workers claim that the interests of labor and the public are identical, but here they make an omission. The public wants efficient and adequate service with as low rates as are consistent with the payment of fair wages to the railroad men. The public recognizes that the cost of living advances. The public as a rule is in sympathy with labor rather than with capital, altho every advance in wages affects the consumer who is not usually in the category of union laborites.

The interests of labor, the public and capital are, or should be, identical. Labor must obtain a fair wage, the public efficient and economical service and capital an attractive return on the money actually invested. In order to obtain a fair rate on the money actually invested, rates must be adjusted to a fair basis. In other words, there should be established a proper proportion between wages, rates and return on the investment. An employee must earn enough to provide maintenance for himself and family, rates must be adjusted so that the cost of commo-

ties does not become prohibitive, and capital must obtain the current rate of interest in order to be attracted. Railroads should be permitted to earn sufficient to pay interest on obligations and dividends upon stock which represents *real* and not imaginary property. Otherwise railroads could not extend their lines and make improvements, all of which require new capital. New capital cannot always be obtained by borrowing at 5 per cent, as stationary freight rates in the face of increasing interest rates will not attract capital to the railroads. The industrials are too attractive these days.

But what does capital represent? According to the best information, the railroads of the United States employ 2,200,000 workers; adding to this amount the number of other organized workers who are said to support the Plumb plan, we have a total of perhaps ten million. Against this we have fifty million people who are directly or indirectly interested in nearly twenty billion dollars of railroad securities including stocks and bonds. The stocks are owned by investors and speculators, but the bonds are owned by savings banks, insurance companies, fraternal organizations and private investors. A very large percentage of the ten million workers aforementioned are thus directly or indirectly interested in railroad securities and, therefore, in the welfare of the railroad system of the country. Anything that affects railroad bonds unfavorably affects the soundness of savings banks, insurance companies and fraternal organizations in which the workers' savings are invested. So it is to the interest of the worker to keep the railroads in sound financial condition.

In the past twenty years, many railroads have financed their improvements by issuing bonds bearing but 4 per cent interest. In these days the best railroads must pay 6 per cent, or better, for money, exclusive of commissions to bankers who must market the securities. Bankers are reproached for having become immensely wealthy by reason of their indirect control of the railroads; but somebody had to handle the financing, some one had to be the middleman, just as you buy your food from the grocer, who buys from the jobber, who buys from the wholesaler or manufacturer, who in turn buys from the actual producer. You could buy from the farmer, but you do not. It is not convenient and in the end would be costly under any unorganized system of distribution. Some day conditions may change. Bankers have become rich thru underwriting and selling railroad securities; they have also made enormous profits in reorganizing bankrupt roads when that sort of work should have been conducted by a governmental body at a minimum cost and no profits mounting to the millions for a few persons.

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Labor proposes government ownership. Those who have recognized that separate ownership of the roads by many distinct corporations is wasteful have proposed consolidations as a remedy. That is to say, consolidations consisting of from twelve to twenty distinct groups of railroads, to be effected by exchange of securities. For instance, twelve regional lines or twelve great trunk systems could be organized with a simple corporate structure—one issue of bonds and one of stock. These securities could be offered in proper proportion in exchange for existing securities of corporations taken into the consolidation. Robert S. Lovett, President of the Union Pacific System and late Director of Capital Expenditures in the United States Railroad Administration, opposed this plan on the ground that it would impair the credit of the strong roads and thus reduce the average credit of the whole system. He said that Congress had no right to compel stockholders of a company to consolidate with another. However, if the alternative is an era of wholesale railroad receiverships every twenty years with losses of hundreds of millions of dollars to individual security holders, consolidations are preferable. It should be remembered that in many cases enormous assessments upon security holders have not borne fruit. In a receivership, practically no choice is given to the security holder; his securities become so depreciated that he hates to take a loss and so is often tempted to put more of his savings into the property in order to protect his original investment. The fortunate investor is usually the one who sells as soon as a receivership is announced.

Judge Lovett felt that no consolidation should be permitted which would eliminate competition. In a trunk line plan, surely there would be competition between the various trunk lines. In consolidating there may be no need of uniting the weak with the strong roads to the detriment of the stronger. In some sections of the country there are many small roads which compete and starve together year after year. If such roads were consolidated, many economies might be effected which perhaps could turn a group of bankrupt lines into a profitable system.

In an interview published recently, Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord said that the general prosperity of the country would prevent financial difficulties for the railroad companies. He was opposed to government guarantees on existing securities, favored the restoration of competitive conditions and opposed government ownership or control of any sort. Of course, this was before the railroad employees made their demand for increases in wages aggregating about eight hundred million dollars. While it is figured that there should be a steady improvement in railroad earnings during the last half of this year, it is hardly expected that they will be sufficient to offset the large deficit which accrued during the first half.

When Mr. Plumb was given a hearing before the Interstate Commerce

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Committee of the House of Representatives he made a broad assertion to the effect that railroad stocks were "watered" and that under his plan he would give holders of stocks and bonds but 66 per cent of their supposed value. He said that of the total of twenty billion dollars capitalization of the railroads, only twelve billions represented real money, the rest being fictitious. Speaking of one of the plans under which there was proposed a guarantee of 6 per cent upon about twenty billions of securities, Mr. Plumb stated that as one-half of this was fictitious the acceptance of such a valuation would cause a depreciation in all 4 per cent bonds of the United States Government. It must be admitted that Mr. Plumb did not evidence much knowledge of financial conditions when he proposed 4 per cent as a rate at which the railroads' requirements can be financed, particularly in view of their present credit position. Without claiming to hold a brief for the brotherhoods, whose plan as a whole I cannot approve, I must say that unwise financing, by some claimed to be deliberate wrecking of properties, has caused as much destruction to credit as strikes and wage increases.

In many cases rates have been so inadequate that receiverships have been caused, but only indirectly. In cases such as the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco low rates were not the direct cause of their bankruptcy. Inability to meet maturing obligations precipitated the catastrophe, but the companies' poor financial condition was largely due to the discredit which had fallen upon railroad financing in general by reason of increasing costs of operation and cost of new capital without any offset by systematic rate increases. In recent receiverships new securities were created and issued to stockholders upon payment of cash assessments. While a great part of the funds so realized went to pay for capital expenditures or floating debt, a careful investigation would perhaps disclose how much was capitalized which in reality represented expense of past operation, maintenance, interest of bonds in default, which expenses should have been met from current earnings and not from sale of securities or assessments for which securities had to be issued. That this has been done in the past, there seems to be no doubt about. It is one of the evils that any plan for the return of the railroads to private control should certainly provide for. The regrettable fact is that in many cases the new securities issued for assessments later sold for less than the amount assessed.

William G. Wilcox, of New York, recently published a statement on the relations between capital and labor in which one very pertinent sentence appeared: "Capital has lost the confidence of labor." Not merely that; certain financial interests have failed in their management of railroad properties with the result that the investing public has lost confidence in railroad securities.

The real remedy for railroad ills is

not a complicated mess but the very simplest financial structure possible. All interests should be satisfied in some manner. At the root of the whole evil is something more human than wages, interest on capital and legislation: *bad faith and misunderstandings*. If capital, labor and the public could be brought together to plan out a scheme for the railroads, all might be well. The whole proposition should be considered from the same point of view as the idea for the League of Nations, not that it will absolutely be a remedy, for no one can say that positively, but that it may aid in solving a problem which affects the whole nation and can easily become the seed for strife in a country where there is no excuse for revolutions.

Let us have a conference, not in Congress among politicians, not among bankers, not among labor men, not among disgruntled investors; let us have a conference of able men representing each class and let them formulate a plan that will satisfy every faction. It may be a question of give and take, but fifty million people who are indirectly interested in finding a solution for the problem will not only feel that their securities are safe but that they were not the cause of national strife. These are times for men to think wisely.

Let the Workmen Run the Railroads

(Continued from page 289)

charter of the operating corporation if it creates deficits instead of dividends, and if the promise of efficient management is not kept.

Furthermore, the plan does not curtail the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate-fixing powers in any way. It is easy to say that the operating and employee group of the managing board could raise rates so as to increase wages and create fat surpluses; only, it is not true. It is part of the philosophy of the plan, of course, that earnings shall be increased as increased business and economy justify them. Even then the tendency will be to reduce transportation costs, as the surplus comes again and again to the peak where reduction is provided.

The development of the railroads is provided by having extensions paid for by the communities which benefit from them. This does away with the menace of graft and politics when new trackage is under discussion. However, the Government can finance extensions thru regions which would receive no local benefit, or make part payments for communities not benefited by the plan.

This in brief is what labor proposes for railroads. It believes it can bring the carriers back to a dividend-paying basis thru the prime factor of human skill and efficiency. It believes, also, that the unification of the roads, with centralized purchases, interchange of equipment, and so on, will mean a saving to the country beyond computation.

Washington.

Remarkable Remarks

GEORGE M. COHAN—I am on the level.

W. H. TAFT—I am not built for airplanes.

ETHEL BARRYMORE—The actor is becoming social.

MARIE DRESSLER—Heaven will protect the working girl.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—New York does things in a big way.

IRVIN S. COBB—Men don't get drunk on rum alone, but on power.

SENATOR POMERENE—Cheap and quick transportation is the need of the hour.

BISHOP M. S. HUGHES—The outlook for ministers in adequate numbers is good.

JAMES HUNEKER—The less I understand the libretto the more I enjoy the music.

PRINCE AAGE—There is nothing in Europe like the jazz you have in America.

ROY GRIFFITHS—In buying shoes it is good policy to buy the best regardless of cost.

VON HINDENBURG—I respect Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig and General Pershing.

ED. HOWE—Colonel House does not seem to have decided whether he will run for reelection.

BILLY SUNDAY—The day is past when preachers can deliver deodorized sermons in tabloid form.

PROF. EDWARD A. ROSS—Under velvet endearments women stretch their claws and scratch like cats.

SENATOR JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS—I would have an international barber shave the Kaiser every other day.

WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE—Opening the Great Lakes to the ocean will shift the center of gravity of civilization.

REV. JOHN R. STRATTON—Almost everybody in the world is striking now except the preachers and the undertakers.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I never could understand how a man could make notes and write music without playing the instrument.

BISHOP JOHN HURST—Negro slavery was abolished over fifty years ago and yet today there is worse than negro slavery in the South.

PATRICK F. MURPHY—We poor denizens of the United States of Amendments can at least cross the Atlantic for an annual alcohololiday.

GENERAL DENIKIN—If I have tanks to go first and corn following behind, and behind that boots and shoes, I can conquer the whole of Russia.

GUTZON BORGLUM—Paderewski is the one man of the present time who has not been governed by the military class, the capitalists, or anything sordid.

EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT—The objectors to immediate ratification by the American Senate do not seem to have as much faith in the wisdom and morality

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of the American people in the future as the Allied and Associated Powers have.

EX-PREMIER ASQUITH—The future government of Russia is a matter for the Russian people and for no one else but the Russian people to decide.

HAVELOCK ELLIS—The Devil is simply the symbolization of our Unconscious, the struggling emergence of hidden primitive desires, the eruption of forbidden thoughts.

The New Plays

The Gala Performances of the Actors' Equity Association were made memorable during the second week by the first performance of Miss Ethel Barrymore as Juliet, in which, voicing the differences between managers and players, she said:

"I have no joy of this contract tonight; It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say 'It lightens.'"

Otherwise these Actors' Equity performances, as were also the first week's, are riotous and jubilant, evoking almost continuous applause from the audience. Members of the Actors' Equity who participate include Chic Sale, Blanche Ring, Bernard Granville, Marie Nordstrom, the Twenty Equity Dancers, Frank Fay and a great many others, not neglecting to mention the great Equity finale. (At the Lexington Theater.)

Pebbles

Paid investigators are usually slow to destroy their sources of livelihood.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Bad manners in Tubes is a subject of much discussion just now.

It's quite astonishing what a lot one has to stand in trains nowadays!—*Lady's Pictorial*.

"Ever had any trouble with your automobile?"

"Yes. Ever since I got it, all my wife's relatives expect me to be their chauffeur."—*Detroit Free Press*.

General Pershing declares that "to say the British people are cold is a great libel." But, in view of the coal situation, it may soon, unhappily, be a great truth.—*The Passing Show*.

Young Doctor—Have you never been mistaken in your diagnosis, doctor?

Celebrated Physician—Only once. A shabbily dressed man came to consult me one day. I told him he had only got indigestion, and afterward I found that he was rich enough to have had appendicitis.—*Blighly*.

Wife—I wish I knew what to do with this skirt. It's good, but somewhat out of style.

Husband—Why don't you give it to the laundress?

Wife—Don't be funny, George. She's a good laundress, and I wouldn't offend her for the world.—*Kansas City Star*.

"Private Blank," said the Colonel severely, reprimanding a doughboy for a minor breach of military regulations, "what would you do if I should tell you that you were to be shot at sunrise?"

"Gosh, Colonel," replied the Yank, watching the shadow of a grin steal over his officer's face, "I'd sure pray for a cloudy day."—*The Passing Show*.

A minister living in a "country district" of the Hawaiian Islands had great difficulty in making his parishioners feel they were properly married until he devised the following service:

To the man: "You savvy this woman?" "Yes." "You likee?" "Yes." "By and by you no kick out?" "No."

To the woman: "You savvy this man?" "Yes." "You likee?" "Yes." "By and by you no kick out?" "No." "Pau (done). Let us pray."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

A schoolboy friend has shown me a note which he has received from G. K. Chesterton in reply to one asking him for his autograph and, at the same time, tactfully complimenting him on his effective use of the English language.

Mr. Chesterton replied: "Thank you so much for your letter. I only write this one in order to show you, finally and upon documentary evidence, that I can not write English any more than you. I also am trying to learn to do so. A most usual and fruitful way of learning is to write books. They sometimes pay you for doing it, and the reviewers look after the mistakes."—*Westminster Gazette*.

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Keep the Railroads Running

IN the struggle of the transportation workers with the Government that may result from the new strike ballot being taken by the railway shopmen, Congress can be expected to "stand by the President." When he served notice on the Railroad Brotherhoods that there would be no permanent advances in wages to meet temporary conditions, the President took a stand that Congress approved almost to a man.

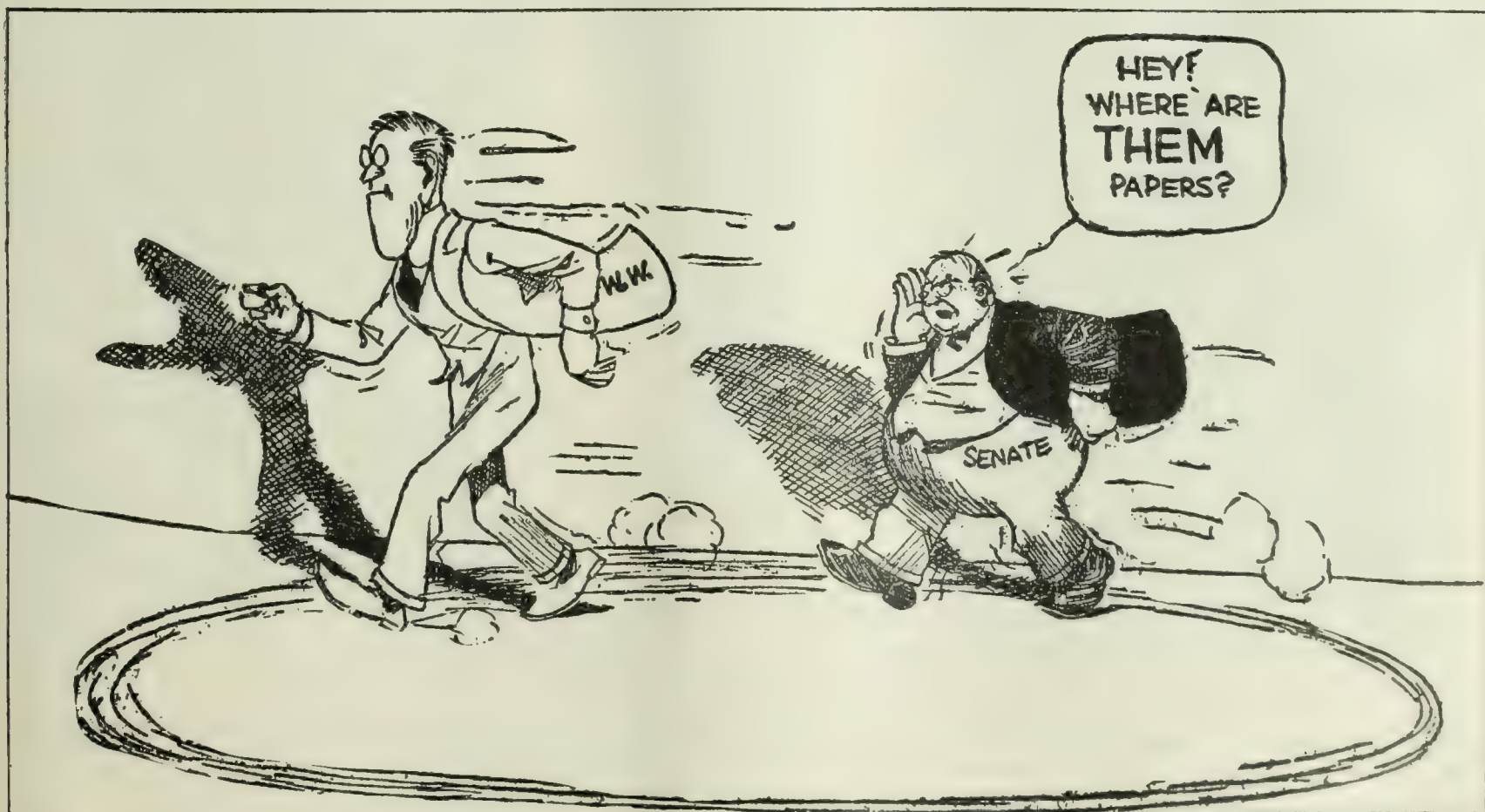
After three years, Congress still smarts under the coercion employed to force thru the Adamson eight-hour law. It is now pleased to observe that the Brotherhoods have "licked the President's hand until they have drawn blood." Altho the President's message to the shopmen was couched in the most conciliatory language, Congressional leaders have been informed that the President meant every word and will not retreat one step from the position he has taken.

On a previous ballot 98 per cent of the shopmen voted to strike, and on the present ballot a similar vote is expected. This would not mean that a strike was inevitable. The leaders of the shopmen are known to be opposed to striking at this time, but they fear that their followers may overturn them unless they take the most vigorous possible action. With this situation the leaders

may still be able to find a way out, even if a strike is authorized.

A strike by the shopmen undoubtedly would involve all the organized railroad workers and would seriously cripple, if not completely tie up, the transportation systems of the country. Senator Thomas and other members have urged that the Government make preparations to insure continued service—in other words, to break any strike that may materialize. The responsibility for keeping the railroads running rests with the Executive, and Congress, while shouting sympathetic advice from the side-lines, may be depended upon to make every effort to keep it there.

In the President's appeal to the people to enforce a wage truce during the transition period, which accompanied his rejection of the shopmen's demands, he again emphasized that no material reduction in the cost of living can be effected until the peace treaty is ratified. The President practically promised reductions when ratification takes place. Many senators doubt that the promise can be carried out. Demands from Germany and Austria for American goods, they say, will deplete the domestic market and will be calculated to increase rather than lower prices.



The Washington Melodrama.—From the Chicago Daily News.



Memphis Commercial Appeal

Roller skates

The statement was designed to create additional public pressure for quick action on the peace treaty. The Administration is now convinced it has nothing to gain by delay and it wishes to come to grips in the Senate immediately. In was in response to Administration demands that Senator Lodge forced action in the Foreign Relations Committee on the Shantung settlement. The committee voted for a direct textual amendment to the treaty, which would, if accepted by the Allies, have the effect of turning back all rights in the Shantung peninsula to China. Later it adopted other textual amendments by Senator Fall, which would have the effect of eliminating the United States from all commissions created under the peace settlement except the Reparations Commission.

The action of the Foreign Relations Committee on Shantung, "packed" as it was with opponents of the treaty, was never in doubt. There is doubt, however, that it will be approved by the necessary majority in the Senate. Senator Swanson said, after a conference with the President, that the changes in the Shantung settlement would not be accepted by England and France, and the result would be that the United States would be compelled to make a separate peace with Germany, if the action of the Foreign Relations Committee were ratified by the Senate. The United States would thus be placed in a position similar to that of Germany and would be forced to seek admission to the League of Nations after it had been established by the Allies.

In response to written questions by Senator Fall, President Wilson said he could never consent to a separate peace with Germany, and the Administration is now bending every effort to secure the defeat of the Shantung amendment on the floor of the Senate. It is interesting in this connection to recall that the Shantung settlement was picked by Senators Johnson and Borah, irreconcilable opponents of the League of Nations, early in the fight as a minor point of attack against the treaty. Even they never expected that Shantung would assume the proportions of a major issue.

Another device decided upon by the irreconcilables in their first conferences was a play upon anti-British sentiment in connection with the League of Nations. This device they have now called into play with some effect. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, for instance, is being swayed from his support of the treaty because of his sympathy for Ireland, and Senator Hoke Smith, remembering the British blockade of the North Sea coast and the consequent losses to southern cotton growers, also is tempted to join the ranks of the treaty's opponents.

There are some signs that the critics of the treaty, feeling that they are approaching the peak of their strength, will eliminate further delay and seek an early test in the Senate. Senator Hitchcock predicts that the treaty will be acted on in the Senate by the end of September, but Senator McCumber is not so optimistic. He believes Christmas will see the treaty still under discussion.

The treaty is not the only matter being delayed by the Senate at present. Senator Gronna fears that his committee cannot report legislation for the regulation of the packers much before the end of the year, and much of the high cost of living legislation asked by the President is still awaiting action.

Senators who have worked for several years winning adherents in other sections for their plans for regulating the packers, have been dismayed to discover that an enormous pork industry was built up in the South during the war, and that southern senators, upon whose votes they had counted, are now opposed to any legislation that would hamper the packers and limit the market for hogs.

While holding up legislation that has been asked for coping with the high cost of living, Republican members of Congress are criticizing Attorney General Palmer for his failure to ask legislation revising the anti-trust laws. They say the Administration wishes to get after the "little profiteers" but for political reasons will interfere with the "big profiteers" as little as possible.

If Attorney General Palmer is successful in his fight against high prices, it has been hinted, he will be regarded in some quarters as the logical Democratic candidate for President in 1920. This accounts for much of the criticism being launched at present against Mr. Palmer's administration of the office of Alien Property Custodian.

All issues are complicated by the approach of the presidential campaign and the scarcity of desirable presidential candidates. There has been a quiet boom

Women Are for the League

By Mrs. George Bass

Chairman, Women's Division,
Democratic National Committee

I have just returned from a journey into forty different states in every one of which I have been in conference with women and men political leaders. I think the Republicans are finding women are for the League.

Women went into the war by the same inevitable steps that the President went into the war. Why? To the end that there should be no more war. And that's why they're with the President now. They don't want to stop when the job is half done. They want to be with the President to the finish.

I found women literally flaming with enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson and the League and his leadership in attaining the League. And you can lay it down that they will be with him to the journey's end.

Generals Who Came Up from the Ranks



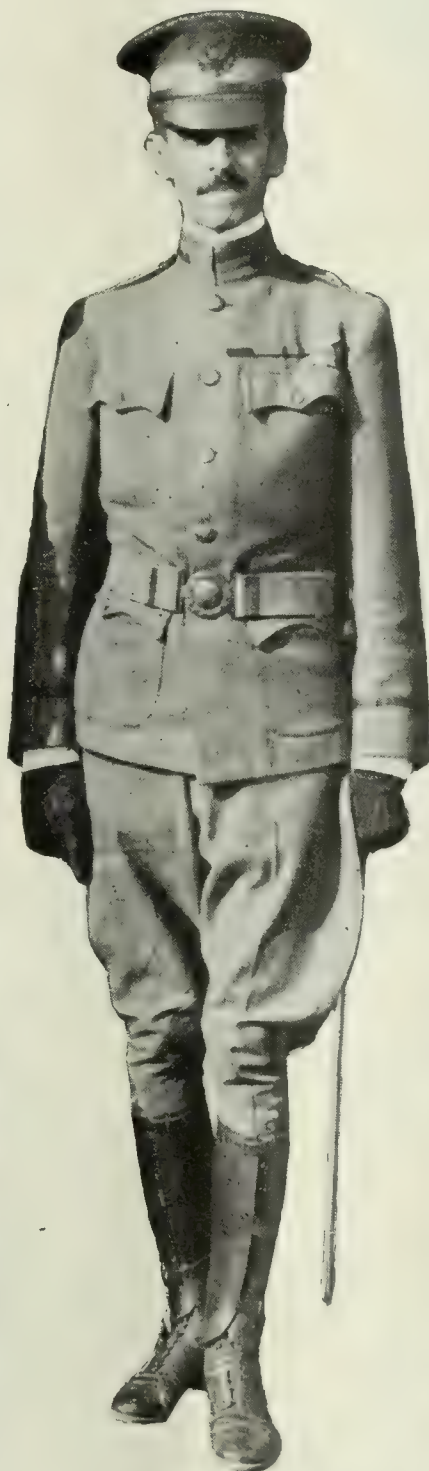
Press Illustrating

General James G. Harbord, who commanded the Marines at Belleau Wood and later was in charge of the important Service of Supply, enlisted as a Private in Company A of the Fourth Infantry in January, 1889. In 1898 he became a "volunteer" Major in the Rough Riders. After he was mustered out he was made a Captain of the regular Cavalry, and after another long wait became a Major in December, 1914, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1917. He went to France with General Pershing and was the first Chief of Staff of the A. E. F. He was promoted to Brigadier-General in August, 1917



Press Illustrating

General Preston Brown is a Yale graduate of '92 who rose from Private in Battery A of the Fifth Artillery to Commander of the Third Division of the A. E. F. He had four years' service in the ranks before he got his commission of Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. He attended the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth and graduated from the Army Staff College in 1914. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1917, to Colonel in February, 1918, and to Brigadier-General five months later. He led the Third Division into Germany after the signing of the armistice



Press Illustrating

General Evan M. Johnson enlisted as a Private in Company F of the Tenth Infantry in 1882, but when the National Army was organized he was made Brigadier-General and served in the A. E. F., as commander of the Seventy-seventh Division for several short periods



Press Illustrating

It took General Campbell King only twenty-one years to climb the army ladder. He enlisted as a Private in Troop K of the Fifth Cavalry in 1897; he was made a Brigadier-General in the A. E. F. in 1918. In 1916 he was an instructor at the Fort Leavenworth Army School



Press Illustrating

During the war General Frank E. Bamford commanded the First Division, the Twenty-sixth Division, and after the armistice the School Area of the A. E. F., altho in 1891, after graduation from the university, he was a Private in Company E of the Second Infantry



© Ledger Photo Service

King Swope, the twenty-six year old Congressman from Kentucky during the last few weeks for Senator Lodge as the Republican nominee.

"The trouble with the Foreign Relations Committee," Senator Thomas observed, "is the presence on it of so many water-logged presidential candidates, afraid to get away from shore."

Men on the Foreign Relations Committee who regard themselves as "presidential possibilities" are Senators Hitchcock and Pomerene, Democrats, and Senators Borah, Johnson, Harding and Knox, Republicans. The reaction of the country to present activities in Washington will in a large measure dictate the selection of the Republican candidate at least. If no one Republican in Washington stands out above the rest, the nomination will probably go to one of the state governors.

R. M. B., Washington

The Royal Prince Regent Deposed

THE report of Herbert Hoover, head of the International Relief Organization, as to the situation in Hungary and his insistence upon the repudiation of Archduke Joseph's usurpation of power, aroused the Supreme Council at Paris to prompt and decisive action. A message was sent to Budapest notifying the Royal Prince Regent that they would have no dealings with the Government he had set up:

That Government came into existence not by the will of the people but by a *coup d'état* carried out by a small body of police under the protection of a foreign army.

It has at its head a member of the house of Hapsburg, whose policies and actions were largely responsible for the calamities under which the world is suffering and will long suffer. A peace negotiated by such a Government is not likely to be lasting; nor can the Allied and Associated Governments give the economic support which Hungary needs.

The difficulties in the way of obtaining by election of a faithful reflection of the popular will are, in the present unhappy state of Hungary, most serious. They would be overwhelming if an election were carried out under Hapsburg influences. Even if an assembly elected under such circumstances were really representative, no one would think so.

The interallied mission at Budapest delivered this ultimatum on Saturday afternoon, August 23, with the warning that he must resign within two hours. At

eight o'clock the mission was notified of the resignation of the Archduke and his cabinet. A new ministry was formed containing representatives of various parties including the Socialists and Bolsheviki. Herr Peidl, who was one of the Soviet Commissioners under Bela Kun and who was selected by the Allies as Premier of the provisional Government following that, is to be Minister of Food in the new cabinet.

The Supreme Council, tho unable to prevent the Rumanians from carrying away food and machinery from Hungary, has requested them to take an inventory of all the property they confiscate in order that its value may be deducted from any indemnity due Rumania.

In the Banat of southern Hungary 50,000 Rumanian troops, contrary to the will of the Allies, have been sent to occupy territory claimed by the Serbs as populated chiefly by their race. Serbian troops have also moved into the Banat as far as the line drawn by the Paris Conference and there is imminent danger of a clash between the opposing forces.

The Question of Thrace

AMERICAN principles seem likely to prevail in the solution of the problem of the partition of Thrace, which has been the subject of agitation and intrigue for many months. It was a question of the utmost difficulty and delicacy, for racial feuds of centuries were involved and no clear-cut line could be drawn between right and wrong. Statistics as to the ethnological composition of the region are unreliable and conflicting. Greek maps show it nearly all Greek, and Bulgarian maps make it mostly Bulgarian. Language is not a safe guide, for many of the inhabitants speak two or more. Religion is no better, for there have been apostates from all faiths. Historic relations have no bearing on present affiliations. The complexion of the population has been forcibly changed by deportations and massacres by all parties when they had a chance.

In this uttermost angle of Europe had been crowded remnants of all the various European and Asiatic races who had for the last three thousand years struggled



Press Illustrating

Henry Ford, watched by his friends, Thomas Edison, H. S. Firestone and John Burroughs, chisels his name on what is to be the cornerstone of the Ford tractor plant at Green Island

for the possession of the point of land linking the two continents, all too intermingled to be separated by any kind of geographical division. According to the figures of the Greek propagandists on the population of the territory in dispute, the vilayet or province of Adrianople was in 1912 composed of 508,000 Turks, 366,000 Greeks, 108,000 Bulgars, 24,000 Armenians and 19,000 Jews in round numbers, making altogether a little more than a million. The Greeks, being a seafaring and trading people, have spread all along the littoral of the Black Sea and Aegean in Europe and Asia Minor. The Turks and Bulgars are largely peasantry and farther inland.

When the American delegates at the Paris Conference came to consider the question they found, as in other cases, that an attempt had been made to determine it in advance by secret agreements without consulting the people most concerned. In the midst of the war, when Greece was wavering between a pro-German King and a pro-Ally Premier, Great Britain and France tried to win her over by offering her the whole of Thrace. This was a violation of the President's principles in two points; first, it placed under Greek rule a population of which, according to the Greek figures, only about a third were Greek, and second, it shut off Bulgaria entirely from the Aegean. It was Bulgaria's effort to reach a seaport to the south that led to the Balkan war of 1912 and, if she were again cut off from the coast, it would likely lead to another war in the future.

Here was clearly a case for the application of the President's dictum, that if we are to have permanent peace there must be "no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just." It was natural to want to inflict punishment upon Bulgaria for taking the wrong side in the war, as well as for her brutal treatment of subject populations during the war. But to curtail the territory of Bulgaria to any great extent would make the Balkan situation worse than before. In fact, if the new

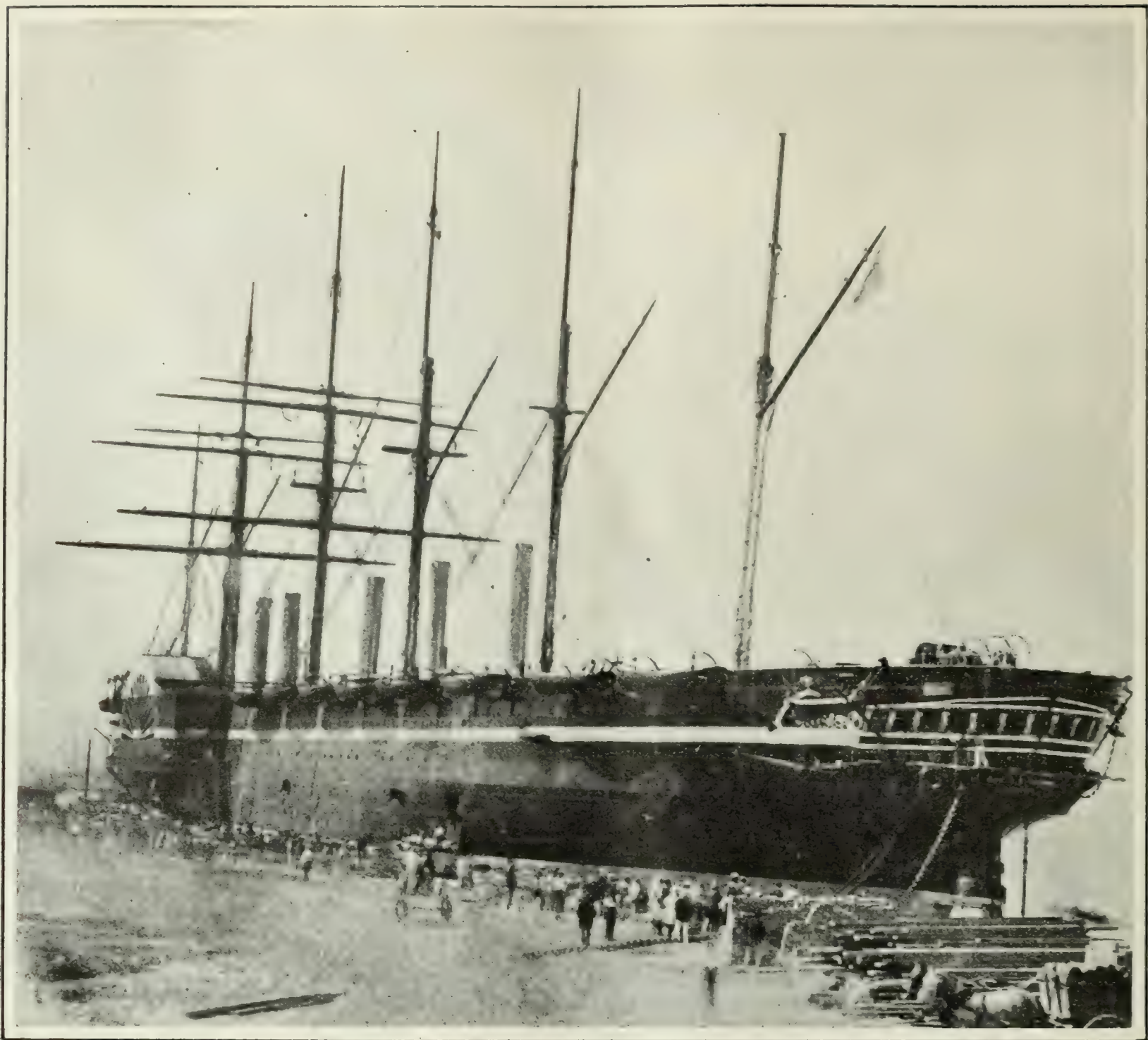
boundaries were to be drawn with regard to racial affiliations alone Bulgaria would gain rather than lose, for the peace imposed upon her at Bucharest in 1913, after she had been defeated by the combined attack from all sides of Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Rumania and Turkey, was generally acknowledged to be without ethnical or ethical warrant. King Ferdinand in accepting the peace of Bucharest frankly declared that it was but a truce and that he should seize the first opportunity to reverse it by an appeal to arms. His chance for revenge came the next year and he concluded a secret treaty with Austria that enabled the Bulgars to overrun southern Serbia and northern Macedonia.

But the Austrian King Ferdinand of Bulgaria represented his people no better than King Constantine did the Greeks. The Bulgars hated the Austrians and persisted in treating their Russian prisoners as brethren. Toward America Bulgaria has always been friendly and more hospitable toward our teachers and missionaries than any of the other Balkan peoples. During the whole war the American schools in Bulgaria ran without interference, teaching in English and French. After America entered the war the Bulgars became increasingly dissatisfied with their position, altho the German star was still in the ascendant. Since the United States did not declare war against Bulgaria, American influence could be exerted thru various channels and this contributed to the collapse of Bulgaria and the expulsion of King Ferdinand. The defection of Bulgaria broke the connection between the Teutonic Powers and Turkey, thus enabling the British to defeat the Turks and the Italians to drive back the Austrians.

At the Paris Conference the American delegates pointed out the undesirability of taking away from Bulgaria the part of northern Thrace where the Bulgars predominate and urged that Bulgaria be allowed to retain a strip of territory leading to the Aegean seaport. France and England were committed by the secret treaty to the Greek claims for the whole of Thrace, but Italy



Proposed plan for the partition of Thrace favored by Assistant Secretary of State Polk at the Paris Conference. By the Balkan wars of 1912-13 the Turks were expelled from the Balkans, but thru the interposition of the powers retained the region between Adrianople and Constantinople. Greece gained the ports of Salonica and Kavala, and Bulgaria gained the port of Dedeagatch. Greece now claims all of Thrace, but it is proposed to retain under international control a strip of territory about Constantinople and the Straits and also a corridor connecting Bulgaria with the Aegean. In this way both Greece and Bulgaria will have access to both the Black and Aegean Seas. The United States may be made mandatory for one or both the international areas



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THEN AND NOW

The "Great Eastern" was the largest ship in the world in 1860 when this photograph shows her moored in the North River at the foot of Hammond Street (now West Twelfth Street) following her maiden voyage from Southampton. "We may repeat here, briefly, that the 'Great Eastern' is the largest ship in the world, being 25,000 tons burden, and 680 feet long," said *Harper's Weekly* of July 7, 1860. "She is a side-wheel steamer, with two oscillating engines of 1000 nominal horse-power, and four 74-inch cylinders; a screw steamer, with two engines of 1600 nominal horse-power and four 84-inch cylinders; and a ship with six masts, spreading 6500 square yards of canvas." The photograph below is of the design for two huge liners to be built by the United States Shipping Board, each to be 1000 feet in length, to have ten decks, to be oil burning, and to have a speed of 30 knots an hour. These vessels are expected to cut the ocean passage to four days



Times' Wide World Photo Service



Keystone View Co.

With a wing clearance of only 15 feet, Charles Godefroy, French pilot, succeeded recently in flying thru the Arc de Triomphe at first took the American side, for Greece stood in the way of her ambitions. In Albania and Smyrna the Italians and Greeks were quarreling, in fact fighting, over their claims in these regions and Italy insisted upon retaining the twelve Greek islands that she took from Turkey just before the Great War. These islands had been conceded to Italy by France and Great Britain in the secret treaty of London without regard to the desires of the inhabitants. The same treaty had promised the port of Fiume to the Croats, and since this is their natural outlet to the Adriatic President Wilson objected to the demand of Italy for possession of this port. Failure to get Fiume led to the overthrow of the Orlando Government and with the advent of Premier Nitti Italian policy took a new tack. Foreign Minister Tittoni, who succeeded Baron Sonnino at the Paris Conference, started private negotiations with Premier Venizelos of Greece and after a few weeks came to an agreement with him. From what has been published or surmized it seems that Italy has consented to surrender to Greece the Twelve Islands (Dodecanese), altho these were granted to Italy by the pact of London. Italy also relinquishes in favor of Greece her claim on Smyrna which was based on the pact of St. Jean de Maurienne. Italy will allow Greece the possession of southern Albania (northern Epirus) and in return Greece will favor the Italian retention of the Albanian port of Valona and an Italian protectorate over the rest of Albania. This runs counter to the American contention that Albania was entitled to independence and that Italy had no right of sovereignty over Albania since there is no Italian population.

According to this agreement as announced early in August Italy was prepared to support the full claims of Greece to Thrace. This left the United States in a minority of one; nevertheless Mr. Polk, who replaced Mr. Lansing on the American peace delegation, seems to have succeeded in carrying his point and arranging a compromise that will allow Bulgaria access to the sea without placing the Greek population of the coast under Bulgarian rule. The accompanying map will show the proposed division of the disputed territory. A line is to be drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to the Gulf of Saros. The land lying northwest of this line and as far as the Maritza River and the old Bulgarian boundary will be ceded to Greece outright. The strip

to the southeast including Constantinople and Gallipoli will be under international control, possibly under an American mandate. The part of Thrace lying west of Maronia is to be cut in two by an east and west line. The northern section will be left to Bulgaria and the southern transferred to Greece. The territory between the mouth of the Maritza River and the port of Maronia and extending from the Aegean coast to the boundary of old Bulgaria will be internationalized. This will secure to the Bulgars permanent access to the port of Dedeagatch and to the Greeks an avenue of communication between their territory in eastern Thrace and in western Thrace. It will be seen that the proposed solution of the Aegean puzzle is very similar to that adopted in the case of the Baltic. There the continuity of Prussian territory was broken to allow the inland state of Poland access to the sea thru the Vistula River and port of Danzig. In the case of Thrace Greek territory is severed in order to permit Bulgaria to reach the Aegean thru the Maritza River and the port of Dedeagatch. But Greece secures a strip of the Black Sea coast including the port of Midia, which will open a new outlet for her commerce. The Greeks insist that they must have all Thrace, including Constantinople. But the Kolchak Government claims Constantinople for Russia, and the Mohammedan world demands that it be left to the Turks. Internationalization seems the best solution.

The Amusement Famine

FOR the first time in the history of the American theater the actors are on strike. They are striking for a new contract with the managers, and their demands are just. But the way they have gone about it seems to give strength to the contention of the



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The river pageant on the Thames, showing the Royal Barge with London Bridge and the Tower Bridge in the background



Central News Photo Service

Pat Moran, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, is called by many the best manager in the baseball game today, with good reason

managers that the organization which represents the actors—the Actors' Equity Association—does not validate its own contract, since the strike ordered actors out of the theater who are working under old Equity contracts. It is unfortunate that the first time the actors give test to their strength of organization, they should be accused of turning the contract they formerly agreed to into a "mere scrap of paper."

The managers are organized into the Producing Managers' Association. They have heretofore worked peaceably with labor. But now labor is striking sympathetically with the actors, since the Actors' Equity Association has recently become an affiliated body with the American Federation of Labor. And it looks as tho, if some basis of arbitration is not reached soon, the doors of all the theaters in the country will be closed, even the vaudeville and moving picture houses joining in the fight. Then, for a while, at least, America will face an amusement famine.

The deadlock between the managers and the actors is not caused by the managers' refusal to grant the actor within reason what he demands; it is a point blank refusal on the part of the managers to recognize officially the Actors' Equity Association or to deal collectively with actors under its arbitrary sway. The managers claim that their investment—one hundred millions of dollars—must be protected from ever again being jeopardized by a body repudiating its signed agreement. They are willing to listen to the demands of individual players, and to give individual players a contract embodying their demands, even if that contract is worded by the Equity. But with the Equity they will not deal.

There is no doubt that the actor in the past has had much with which to contend. The most progressive members of the Producing Managers' Association recognize this. Heretofore the actor has had to agree to an unlimited number of weeks devoted to free rehearsals; he has had to bow to the dictates of the manager as to half-salary weeks; he has been laid off, without any warning, and his pay stopped; and there are many minor questions, such as railroad fares, etc., that have weighed heavily on his shoulders.

If the managers now give in to the Equity, they feel that their business will always be threatened by the

strike menace; that no contract with an actor will be binding. The theatrical business is not like a factory; to the theater the actor bears a more sensitive relation than the mechanic to the machine. Furthermore, the investment of the manager is sunk in an enterprise that brooks no delay, no letup in order to train "scabs" to take the place of "closed shop" members. Looking ahead, the Producing Managers' Association sees the threat of a closed shop, if the Equity grows larger, or if it grows more powerful thru the possible success of this strike.

On the other hand, the Equity claims that its members are not aiming for a closed shop; the Equity is willing to give a bond of \$500,000 as guarantee of their word. The managers claim, however, "What is \$500,000 to the \$100,000,000 which we have invested?" With this seemingly deadlocked situation, for the first time in theatrical history, the new season is not beginning on time. And the managers threaten to close every theater in the United States rather than give in. The actors would be stronger if their ranks included all the well-known players, but E. H. Sothorn, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Fiske and David Warfield, to mention a few, are not for the strike; they are for arbitration, and to their standard have come many others. But the bulk of the actors is on the side of the Equity. Ethel and Lionel Barrymore, Marie Dressler and Blanche Ring—these are among the strikers.

In New York there is a theatrical club, The Lambs, a sort of clearing-house, where the actor and the manager have been wont to meet. Since the strike the managers have resigned from The Lambs in great number. George Cohan, as much an actor as a manager, has resigned because he thinks the actors are unjust; not because he is with the managers. David Belasco has resigned, declaring, as William Brady has declared, that if the actors win in this struggle he will never again produce a play. And others in like spirit have resigned. Francis Wilson, president of the Actors' Equity—the Francis Wilson of beloved "Erminie" fame—is being sued right and left on the charge of "restraint of trade." And up and down Broadway, in New York, the actors are marching, picketing outside theaters, street haranguing, and issuing official statements.

The strike is spreading. Government intervention has been offered; the Governor of the state of New York has been appealed to; and there have been many suggestions that ex-President Taft and ex-Justice Hughes be called in to settle the matter. Even the playwrights have tried to bring peace.

Certain it is that, however good the intention of the manager in the present instance, the actor "has him on the hip"; for the manager's conduct in the past has been anything but irreproachable, and the amusement of the country has suffered at his hands. We know what organization among the managers did in the days when the Theatrical Trust was at its highest flowering; the manager now does not know what the Equity might do if it flowered as abundantly.

In the meantime, the public is threatened with amusement famine. It might not care if you took away its theater for several months—such is the parlous lack of interest in this country as to what the theater really means. But take away its movies, and the public might enter the fight. It would be well if the public did. For it has been too quiescent as to its tastes; it has taken too patiently what the managers have had to offer. If there is an amusement famine, sated appetites may have a chance to rest; the public may recover from its amusement indigestion, and go back to simple tastes and eternal verities in the theater.

American Goods the World Over

These Japanese employees of the telephone company in Tokyo punch in their time on an American-made time clock



Photographs from Underwood & Underwood

The Maori chief still wears the savage costume and clings to the battle ax of ancient warfare. But his left hand grasps the weapon of modern business—and the American telephone is becoming more and more one of his everyday necessities

In the narrow Chinese street at the left the people are watching with interest—just as they do on Broadway—the installation of underground telephone cables manufactured in America. China is conservative about accepting new-fangled notions, but the telephone is being more and more generally used there

The Night Before the Parade

April 25, 1919

By Amy Lowell

Birds are calling through the rain,
Glass bells dropping across the patter of falling rain.
The garden soaks, and breathes, and lifts up the spear-
green leaves of tulips
And the long, golden mouths of daffodils
To the downpour,
And the high blossoms of forsythia
Tremble vaguely, and bend to let the rain run off them
And spill over the little red peony fronds
Uncurling at their feet.
It is wet, and cool, and pleasant.
Why should words rattle upon this quietness?
"Adders writhe from the sunken eyes
Of statues, in Persepolis."

Clashes of bells bursting in a grey sky,
And a clock striking jubilees of brass hours, one after
another.
Gas-jets flicker, and spin sudden lights across the battle-
flags draped to the pillars.
The church sighs in the evening rain,
Kneeling beneath the dim clouds in a stillness of adora-
tion.
Beauty of stone, of glass, of memories,
Worshipful beauty spotted by the snarl of words—
"Adders writhe from the sunken eyes
Of statues, in Persepolis."

They have put up stands,
Flimsy wooden stands to crush out the little green life
of the grass.
Tomorrow the crowds will cheer,
And the streets will shine with flags and gilding.

The people will shout themselves hoarse
When the green helmets and the white bayonets
Sweep along the streets.
Only the little grass-blades will cry and languish,
Weeping: "We are cousins of the grasses of France,
The kind grasses who cover the graves of those you have
forgotten."
Then they will hiss under the cruel stands,
And the words will run, and glare, and brighten:
"Adders writhe from the sunken eyes
Of statues, in Persepolis."

Rain on a roofless city,
Rain over broken walls and towers scattered to a ring
of ruins,
Pale splendors of hard stone melted to the purple bloom
of orchises,
And poppies thrust between the basalt paving-blocks of
roads leading to a waste of blue-tongued thistles.
Where did I see this?
Not in the leafless branches of the ash-tree,
Not in the glitter of my wet window-sill,
Not in the smooth garden filling itself with good rain.
There are fireworks tonight,
The first for two years.
And listen to the rain!
Listen—listen—
Prayers, and flowers, and a booming of guns.
It blurs—
Do I hear anything?
What are you reading?
"Adders writhe from the sunken eyes
Of statues, in Persepolis."



Paul Thompson

Belgium honors her civilian heroes who, like Nurse Cavell, gave up their lives for their country. At the funeral of twenty-one martyrs held in front of the Cathedral at Brussels, Cardinal Mercier is seen saying the last benediction over the exhumed bodies of the victims. The coffins were covered with national flags, medals having been pinned on the flags by King Albert

Shantung, China and Justice

An Editorial

By Talcott Williams

IN the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and in the Senate itself, party lines are no longer held. No one proposal commands a majority. Out of forty-seven Democrats, four are liable to break away, leaving forty-three, or twenty-one less than a two-thirds majority. Out of forty-nine Republicans, only a third or less are planning to defeat the treaty. The remainder of the Republican vote is divided and a majority can be secured only by maneuvers intended to create issues on which the treaty can be attacked. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, in a fearless speech has pointed out that the attempt to use the Shantung sections of the treaty to secure a majority puts in peril China's only hope, the League.

The American policy of publicity, urged by President Wilson at Paris, has borne fruit in making the Covenant and Treaty of Versailles the means and method by which the world's wrongs are being forced on the world's attention, the world over. A great public education is in progress in all lands. Every people which rules or wrongs another is at the bar of humanity, forced to defend its conduct and unable longer to adopt the old diplomatic attitude of refusing to permit foreign nations to enter on the discussion of "domestic questions." Justice knows no mercy for the wrongs of men or nations.

The three sections in the treaty on the possessions seized by Germany in Shantung are in fact and in purpose the first step toward returning to China the territory taken by that imperial robber, the Kaiser, on the leasehold of the territory of Kiao-Chao for ninety years provided by the treaty of March 6, 1898. Japan in its ultimatum to Germany, opening war, August 18, 1914, demanded the surrender by Germany to Japan of this territory in order to transfer it by Japan to China. This purpose Japan repeated in its treaty with China and specified that the surrender was to be made when the treaty of peace was ratified. This pledge was repeated by Japan at Paris publicly as well as to President Wilson, and no one can have any doubt that the surrender will be made. Until the treaty is ratified Japan has no international title to its conquest, but holds it subject to the decision of the Allies under a mutual agreement which makes the treaty of peace the final decision as to the ultimate ownership of the spoils of a victorious war.

But it is no longer possible and it no longer should be possible for territory and human beings to be disposed of in this way. The public conscience resents the method by which the just due and right of China reaches the republic as the free gift of Japan, however certain and generous this gift may be. Alone, China could not have reconquered this territory. Even after the Peking Government had first broken off diplomatic relations and then declared war, China was repeatedly called to account by the United States and the Allies for lax treatment of German banks, German plots and German armed attempts to arouse hostile operations in Mongolia.

The amendment voted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for report to the Senate, striking out "Japan" and inserting "China" in the three sections of

the treaty on the Shantung Peninsula, has stronger public support than any other amendment that will be offered. It will command a larger vote in the Senate.

The American public and the public of the world at last see the iniquity of the treatment of China in the past eighty years. Germany seized this territory exactly as have other nations. Hong Kong was once an island under Chinese sovereignty and was seized as an incident of war. Russia seized Port Arthur and England seized Wei-hei-wei. If the latter was finally abandoned, the seizure was none the less indefensible. France in the south has encroached on Chinese territory. Shanghai is to all intents and purposes a foreign city on Chinese soil, with its own police, its own artillery and its own military force. Not a demand made by Japan in the treaty of 1915, universally condemned, but had been demanded before by European powers. The very tariff of China was fixed by treaty and the treaty negotiated by the United States when Caleb Cushing was our minister was so favorable to foreign imports that it was used by other nations under the most favored nation clauses in their trade.

Foreigners collected the duties, patrolled the coasts, managed the lighthouses and ran the post office system of China. The railroad concessions wrung from China have been attended by the same "economic interests" Japan is now claiming in Shantung for the Tsingtao-Tsinan-Fu railway. Exterritoriality was a light burden on China twenty years ago with under 5000 foreigners in China and nearly all merchants. Today there are 150,000 in China, 100,000 Japanese, practising retail trades, druggists in particular liable to substitute morphine for the old opium trade so long forced on China by the needs of revenue by the Anglo-Indian Government.

This last abuse is gone. Great Britain yielded after two wars and a half century of protest, the first of European lands to deal justly with China, following our example. All these evils must go. China must be free. The only chance of freedom and justice for China is in the League of Nations provided by the Covenant of Peace on the Treaty of Versailles. The "compromise" in this treaty, so far as China is concerned, lies not in concessions to Japan, simply to bring her in the League, but to create the only chance China has ever had to secure redress for these many wrongs of fourscore years. The militarist party in Japan already protests against any steps in the new Consortium for building railroads in China to extend these rights to Manchuria and Mongolia, because under the League the economic interests of Japan in these provinces will be exposed and attacked.

The Shantung amendment proposed in the Senate committee puts all these remedies in peril. It drives Japan out of the League. It gives a pretext for breaking the Japanese pledge to surrender the territory involved. It leaves all the injustice China now suffers without redress or remedy. War with Japan no one proposes. Public opinion in this country will never support war with Japan to deprive her of "economic interests" in Shantung. Break up the League and China is defenseless. Maintain the League and the redemption of China is possible.

Hoover to the Rescue

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

WE see now what one true-hearted and plain-speaking American can do toward clearing the miasmatic atmosphere of European diplomacy by speaking right out in meeting, even in the Paris conference. That august but impotent body, the Supreme Council, had obviously fozzled the Hungarian situation. Whatever they may have intended to do did not get done. The French and Italians were backing different horses and both wrong horses. Bela Kun was toppled off his proletarian throne by a slight shove from the outside and a shake from below, but he left his kingdom, like Alexander, "to the strongest." The strongest, or at least the nearest, was the Hohenzollern King Ferdinand of Rumania. His armies swept over Hungary, pillaging as they went, and entered the defenseless capital like ruthless conquerors. Under their protection a Hapsburg archduke, the husband of a Prussian princess, set himself up as Royal Prince Regent over a Magyar people. This was going farther—or at least faster—than any of the Allied Powers desired. They sent a telegram to King Ferdinand requesting him not to go to Budapest. But something seems to be wrong with wires and it cannot be laid to Burleson either. Anyhow it took longer for the message to go from Paris to Bucharest than for the Rumanian army to go from the Theiss to Budapest. Clemenceau kept on sending telegrams, day after day, pointing out politely that the Rumanians were trespassing on other people's land, that stealing was naughty, and so was murder. King Ferdinand replied that his soldiers were all that kept the country from anarchy and that they were only taking back in part what had been taken from them. Further, he said that he would never assent to the Austrian treaty so long as it contained the clauses requiring him to treat decently the Jews, Germans and Magyars who were to be placed willy-nilly under his rule.

The Supreme Councillors thought it over and talked it over, but did not see what they could do about it. They had given the Rumanians the money, arms and officers to prepare this army and there was no other force in the vicinity to cope with it. If the Archduke Joseph were ousted the Bolsheviki might come back. To the diplomatic mind a *coup d'état* is a *fait accompli* and the *status quo ante* is a has-been. Might as well let well enough alone.

Then outspoke Herbert Hoover and said what he thought. Also what some other people had been thinking but had not dared say. It hurt Hoover's feelings as a food controller to see the Rumanians snatch the bottles from the lips of sick babies. It shocked his principles as an American to see the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns coming back when what Americans fought for primarily was to drive them out for keeps. He told the Supreme Council what he thought about it and then, suspecting somehow that his message might not get proper publicity thru this channel, he gave it out to the press! These are some of the things he said:

Rumania is still taking food from Hungary in defiance of the Peace Conference—taking it before the face and eyes of Allied representatives and officers representing the American Relief Commission; taking it despite protests made every hour. Three or four days ago the Rumanians removed all the food, milk and medicine from the Children's Hospital of Budapest. Eighteen children died the next day because there was nothing to give them.

I am not concerned with the question that the Rumanians are now robbing those who previously robbed them. Rumania does not need this food; Hungary is starving without it. We made an agreement last November, changing the rules of the game, and under the new rules we must not rob the robbers, but that is what is being done.

The best start that had been made in Hungary to set up right conditions was that of the Peidl Government. But Rumanian troops surrounded the Parliament Square in Budapest and trained machine guns on the windows of the Ministry while the Peidl Cabinet was arrested. Then came Archduke Joseph. It was setting up a Hapsburg Government by the aid of military violence by the Rumanians.

America will have entered and fought the war in vain if the Hapsburg dynasty is allowed to return to power. It stands for everything we fought against. If it succeeds in Hungary it will next reestablish itself in Vienna, and the world will be back where we started.

If we hoped Bolshevism would die a natural death in Russia we have done more to prevent that death by tolerating a Hapsburg than by any other means we could have desired in a hundred years. Lenin is telling his people that the Allies mean to restore the Czar over Russia. For evidence he points to the fact that a Hapsburg is back in Hungary.

What he says about the Rumanians not needing the food they are taking from Hungary is confirmed in the same issue of the paper by an announcement from the Rumanian Government that Rumania "will export more than 100,000 carloads of cereals from the present harvest." Rumania has been wronged by Hungary and reparation made so far as that is possible. But other peoples have claims on Hungary, too, and besides it is not good policy to strip a country of agricultural machinery and rolling stock in midsummer if you expect to get anything out of it later. That was the old rule, the simple plan that prevailed from B. C. several thousand to A. D. 1918. But now we propose—with the consent of the Senate—to establish new rules of the game by which wrongs may be righted legally and justly, not by private violence.

Hoover did not confine himself to private and public protest. He used "direct action." He shut off the food supply of Hungary. The Supreme Council, activated by Hoover, notified the "Royal Prince" Joseph, as he styles himself, that they would not recognize him or any of his family nor make peace with any government elected under his rule. Within two hours from the receipt of the telegram the Hapsburg Prince stepped down from his surrogate throne.

This shows how much the voice of America is needed in the councils of Europe. Until America entered the war there was no talk among the Allies of dispossessing the monarchs who were largely responsible for bringing on the war or of establishing democratic rule in the enemy countries. This was the new issue brought into the war by us and under this sign we conquered. The message of freedom, fluttering down upon mid-Europe from the clouds, raised up for us allies in the midst of our enemies. The front collapsed as soon as the heart was lost. But the old régime is scotched, not killed. There are many in Europe hoping and scheming for the restoration of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs and the Romanovs. The war, our war, is not yet won, and will not be unless we stand by and give encouragement to European democracy struggling for life.

Let's send Hoover to Russia.

Editorially Speaking

If Lounge Lizards, why not Porch Puppies, Parlor Panthers, Veranda Vultures and Hammock Hounds?

Now that the Daylight Saving act is repealed any one is at liberty to burn his candle at both ends if he can get properly lit up.

Last year we could hardly pick up a paper without reading of fires set and munition plants blown up by German spies. But now it is all over we are assured by Attorney General Gregory that there was during the whole time no instance of a fire proved to have been caused by alien enemies. This does not mean that there were no Germans wicked enough to commit such a crime if they got a chance. It means rather that our Government was vigilant. It also means that we should not get too excited over what we read in the newspapers, especially in war time.

Hatred of the League of Nations is carrying some of its opponents into a position which we feel sure they will regret when they realize what their argument implies. If they are right in their contention that America has no business to intervene in the affairs of Europe it is obvious that America was wrong to enter the war. If, as Senator Johnson says, we ought to "get out of the whole mess and be just Americans again," then we ought to have remained Americans and never got into the mess. That means that our boys who were left over there died in vain and those who returned should be welcomed not as victors but as victims of a mistaken policy. The Democrats won the last election with the slogan, "Wilson kept us out of the war." Do the Republicans hope to win the next election by this issue, "Wilson got us into the war"? We do not believe that the American people will so soon repent of their chivalrous action in rushing to the rescue of Europe when it was in extremity. If Americans had considered solely their own selfish interests they would have stayed out and made money. But they were needed and they went. They are needed now and we believe they will stay till it is over over there.

Those who are looking for some signs of appreciation by the Germans of the position they occupy in the eyes of the outside world will find it in the following quotation from an article by Professor Förster in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. His diagnosis of German psychopathology corresponds closely with that the Allied critics made five years ago:

The moral blockade which for five years has surrounded Germany and which comes to acute expression in the Peace Treaty should surely suffice to shake our national self-complacency. We cannot be impervious to the expressed disapproval and mistrust of the rest of civilization. We cannot but be conscious of the fact that retribution is now being meted out to us for our sabotage of the work of The Hague, for our whole conduct of the war with its systematic plunderings and devastations, for our wholesale deportations of women and girls, as well as for our initiative in adopting every possible new invention for destruction. Any one who has the slightest idea of what millions of people have had to suffer in the territories occupied by our armies, must ask themselves: What right have we to expect considerate treatment?

We were so absolutely sure of victory that thoughts of possible retribution were not even taken into account.

When Wilson made his offer of the Fourteen Points in January and February, 1918, our only reply was scorn,

mockery, and Brest-Litovsk! And now we complain that he disarmed us with cunning and elusive promises of peace, as if we had ever had more than the choice between an immediate armistice and complete disaster.

We Germans are no worse than other nations, but we have systematically exploited the idea of force and worked it out to its logical conclusions with that thoroughgoing completeness with which Nietzsche so remorselessly elaborated his application of a universally prevalent psychosis. We have raised this idea of force to a system of political philosophy and by the glorification of our national egoism have made ourselves more hated by the world than those nations who have actually exercised greater power.

The reconstruction of Europe offers now much the same problem as the reconstruction of the South after the Civil War, and Wilson is meeting much the same obstruction as Lincoln did then. Lincoln was trying to bring the South into the Union as Wilson is now trying to bring the world into a union, and what Lincoln said in his last public address of April 11, 1865, is quite apposite to the present situation:

As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State Government of Louisiana. . . .

Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government as it stands is quite all that is desirable. The question is, will it be wiser to take it as it is and help improve it, or to reject and disperse it. . . . Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. . . . I repeat the question: Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding her new state government? What has been said of Louisiana will apply to the other states.

The search of the German secret archives by the Socialists is bringing forth documents as interesting as those unearthed by the Bolsheviki in Petrograd. Here, for instance, is the opening paragraph of a letter from the Kaiser to his Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, written at 10 a. m. on July 28, 1914:

After reading the Serbian answer, which I received this morning, I am convinced that on the whole the wishes of the Danube Monarchy are complied with. The one or two reservations which Serbia makes on certain points can, in my opinion, be cleared up by negotiations. But capitulation is announced in the answer, *urbi et orbi*, and thus every reason for war disappears.

The Kaiser goes on to say that since "the Serbs are Orientals and as such are untruthful, false and masters of evasion" it would be necessary for Austria-Hungary to require a pledge for the fulfilment of their promises, namely the occupation of Belgrade. The reader may remember that Sir Edward Grey was willing to allow the Austrians to occupy Belgrade. Sir Edward Grey had asked the Kaiser to intervene and this request was forwarded to Vienna with the opinion of the German Kaiser "that the Serbians have in substance conceded all the demands made of them and that consequently Austria-Hungary has no further cause for declaring war." So then, the Kaiser, with his inside knowledge of the situation, came to the same conclusion as those of us who had only external and *ex parte* evidence to judge from at that time. But on the evening of the same day Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Is Mob Violence the Texas Solution of the Race Problem?

By Mary White Ovington

Vice President of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ON August 22, 1919, John R. Shillady, secretary of "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," was assaulted in Austin, Texas. While approaching the Hotel Driskill, in the main part of the town, he was attacked by a group of six or eight men, among them County Judge David J. Pickle and Constable Charles Hamby, who, after using opprobrious epithets, proceeded, one to strike him in the face, others to seize and beat him, only ceasing when his face and chest were a mass of blood and bruises. He was then ordered to leave town.

Two hours later when he proceeded to the railroad station to buy his ticket, the same men were present with others and threats were made, including the remark that he should be lynched. No further violence, however, occurred and he proceeded on his way to St. Louis.

When the national office heard of the assault, a telegram was at once dispatched to the Governor of Texas asking what efforts were being made to punish the offenders. The Governor's reply was as follows:

Austin, Texas, August 23, 1919.

Mary White Ovington,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Shillady was the only offender in connection with the matter referred to in your telegram and he was punished before your inquiry came. Your organization can contribute more to the advancement of both races by keeping your representatives and their propaganda out of this state than in any other way.

W. P. HOBBY,
Governor of Texas.

The spectacle of a County Judge and a constable beating up a visitor to their state, who at the same time is a secretary of one of the largest national associations in the United States, is worthy of serious attention; and the endorsement of the assault by the Governor makes it important to understand the position of the association and what Mr. Shillady was trying to do by proceeding to Austin, Texas.

In the past year and a half, since Mr. Shillady took



Brown Bros.

Gov. W. P. Hobby, of Texas, who endorsed an assault recently made upon John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Austin, Texas

the secretaryship, it has increased its membership (and this means dues-paying membership) from 10,000 to 79,500. Its growth has been especially noticeable in the South. While a year ago Massachusetts and Ohio were neck to neck in the contest for first place, today Texas leads all other states in the number of its members and branches. Until recently the people of Texas, including its Governor, have shown no sign of an unfriendly feeling toward the association. A number of branch officers were received by Governor Hobby in December, 1918, when they respectfully asked him to include in his message a condemnation of lynching. The Austin Branch has cooperated with the Governor in his work upon the riots in Longview, Texas. Nevertheless, the national association received word from the Austin Branch that it had been cited to bring its books, papers, correspondence, etc., to court, while its president and

secretary were haled before the County Court, the Adjutant General and the commander of the State Rangers. The letter asked the national office to inform the Austin Branch how the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was incorporated and whether it would need a charter to operate in Texas. On receipt of this letter the secretary went in person to Austin.

Following the incident mentioned above, a doctor at the hotel stopped the bleeding that had drenched Mr. Shillady's coat. He boarded the train, and the porter made him as comfortable as was humanly possible. At the end of a weary ride the train slowed into St. Louis. On the platform to meet him were the officers of the St. Louis Branch, anxious to clasp him by the hand—a young lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician. Standing a little back were a humbler group of colored folk, to whom Mr. Shillady went over to speak. One of them grasped him by the hand with tears on his cheeks. "I want you to let me know," he said, "if I can be of any help. I'm with you to the death."

New York City

Outbluffing a Bully

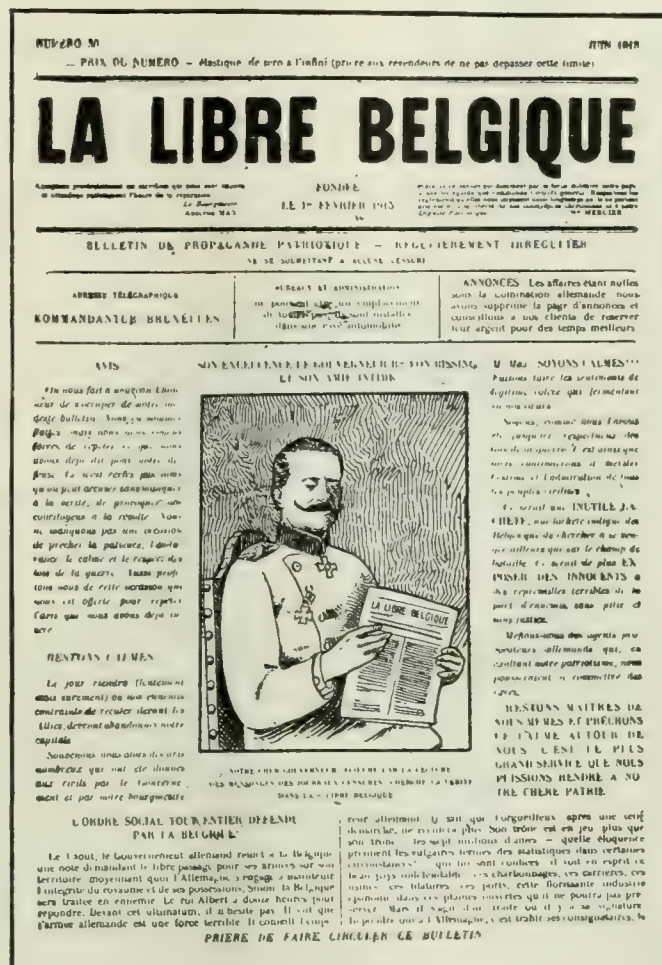
The true story, more thrilling than melodrama, of how "La Libre Belgique" defied and outtricked von Bissing's rule of terrorism

IF it were true that "every man has his price" there would have been a different story to tell of the daring, heroic and ingenious efforts, which, for nearly four years, kept alive *La Libre Belgique* (Free Belgium) during the German occupation of Brussels, and defied the Huns to suppress it. That notorious Governor of Brussels, von Bissing, offered a reward of £4000 for any information leading to the detection of the editor and his staff of writers. He threatened the most drastic punishment to any one found in possession of a copy. But the Belgians refused the tempting bait. They laughed at the threat; and the chagrin of this Hun bully can be imagined when he regularly received a copy of each issue, placed on his desk by an unknown hand.

His successor, von Falkenhausen, was ruthless in his efforts to suppress the little news-sheet, filled with scathing articles and cartoons which made the Germans almost speechless with rage. He called together the cleverest of his spies, and, at a dinner which he gave them, discussed the best means of discovering the nest of daring journalists. Whatever scheme was decided upon utterly failed, and what von Falkenhausen said, when, a few days later, the next issue, containing a photograph of those present at the dinner, was delivered to him, is not recorded.

Large numbers of suspects were arrested. Two agents responsible for distributing the paper were caught; but the printing press was never found. The tempting awards offered for betrayal were abortive, and, in spite of the unceasing vigilance and efforts of scores of spies, *La Libre Belgique* appeared at irregular intervals right up to the day of the armistice, and is now published as a daily paper. Hundreds of Belgians knew the secret, but they never gave it away.

The only information the Huns could get about the secret publication was contained in the following announcement which appeared regularly on the front page: "Price per copy—varying from zero to the infinite (distribu-



Von Bissing was pictured in this June, 1915, issue of *La Libre Belgique* as turning from the lies of censored publications to read the truth in the one paper that no one could censor

The American Ambassador to Belgium—Brand Whitlock

Says

The German police tried every device known to them; they made raids and perquisitions; they offered rewards; but they never discovered the editors and publishers; and *La Libre Belgique* continued to appear with its announced irregular regularity on von Bissing's table. Probably nothing in all that the Belgians did irritated the Germans more, and they were incapable of seeing the humor of it, of course, or of understanding that their desperate and intense resentment only made the sheet more powerful, determined, and influential.

From "Belgium," by Brand Whitlock, copyright, 1919, published by D. Appleton & Co.

tors not to exceed this limit). "Bulletin of Patriotic Propaganda.

"Regularly irregular.

"Submitting to no censorship.

"Telegraphic address: Kommandatur, Brussels. General offices are installed in an automobile cellar, owing to the impossibility of having them in a stationary place.

"Advertisements: Business being at a standstill, we have suppressed our advertisement page and advised our supporters to save their money for better times."

Each issue opened with a letter addressed to the Governor-General breathing defiance and scorn.

And while the spies rigorously searched cellars, imprisoned suspects, arrested their relatives and threw them into cells as hostages, the editor and creator of the paper, Victor Jourdain—who, to the great grief of his fellow patriots, died last October—unperturbed by fear of betrayal or the price put on his head, continued to edit and

supervise the publication of the paper under the noses of the oppressors of the gallant little nation. When one considers his age—seventy-four—Jourdain's pluck and heroism become one of the most amazing features of the story of *La Libre Belgique*. Von Bissing kept a specially sharp eye on him, for Jourdain was chief editor of the *Patriote*, and, altho the German did not suspect it, it was he who engineered the wide publicity given to the celebrated pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, who openly refuted the claims of the Germans to have "conquered" Belgium. "This power [Germany]," he wrote, "has no legitimate authority. Consequently, in the secret of your own hearts you owe it neither esteem, nor affection, nor obedience. Belgium will be restored."

Jourdain decided to bear the whole cost of bringing out a secret newspaper with free distribution himself, and arranged with his friend, Eugene van Doren, whose wife suffered cruelly for the latter's zeal, to print the

paper on a secret press in his cardboard works.

There was no lack of zealous helpers, one of the most enthusiastic being Father Paquet. Reliable friends agreed to circulate the paper when and how they could, each of them promising not to betray the source from which he got the paper. The success of this system was immediate. Van Doren printed one thousand copies of the first number in February, 1915, and such was the demand that the issue was reprinted.

M. Jourdain had the foresight to set up his office in the second story of the *Patriote* building, so as not to be surprised by unwelcome visitors. Inspection raids were already frequent at the time, and warning was given to him in case of such a raid by an electric bell should he be engaged in writing for the little secret paper. This office was called "Kommandatur" (Headquarters). M. van Doren bored two holes in the upper part of the door, and in these M. Jourdain hid his copy, written on very thin paper.

From these holes M. van Doren took the articles and the abstract of the contents of the paper, carrying them home in a hollow cane and in the hollow heels of his boots. After a while it was found that the little secret holes in the door were no longer sufficient, and M. Joseph Jourdain, son of M. Victor Jourdain, decided to use the false bottom of a cupboard in his father's office and the hollow tubes in the center of the heat radiators.

After some numbers had been distributed, entirely edited and written by Jourdain, some strangers intimated, thru the persons charged with the circulation, their wish to collaborate in the work of the little newspaper. Their articles passed from hand to hand and reached van Doren, to be given to Jourdain. The chief of these anonymous collaborators were Dr. Schoofs, who wrote under the nom-de-plume of "Ego"; the lawyer, M. van de Kerchove, who hid his identity under the name of "Fidelis," and M. R. P. Peeters ("Belga").



M. Eugene van Doren risked his life to take charge of the printing of *La Libre Belgique*, carrying the copy from the editor's office to the hidden press in the hollow heels of his shoes. German spies were constantly on his trail; in a raid on his house he barely escaped with his life and his wife was imprisoned as a hostage

Jourdain always signed his numerous articles Helbé, B. A. R. F. or X.

Tho many of the propagandists were arrested, others quickly filled up the vacant ranks. Aid even came from the provinces. The first and most zealous provincial helpers and contributors were Philippe Baucq, afterward shot as an accomplice of Miss Cavell; the Abbé Vincent de Moor, who had to make his escape in April, 1915, when he was accused of recruiting; Father Dubar, who was arrested when van Doren fled, and Father Paquet, who, for three years, carried on the work and was arrested on July 21, 1917.

Owing to the watchfulness of the Germans and the increase in the circulation of the paper, it ultimately became too dangerous for the printer to continue the work. Van Doren therefore set up a secret printing press in his cardboard works. Jourdain supplied him with funds for the purchase of the first printing press, and also for a second one, which he carried in himself with the help of a trustworthy workman. Part of the workshop abutting into the neighboring house, the press was built in the embrasure behind a wall, which hid it completely, van Doren himself acting as mason, to avoid all risk of discovery, padding the secret apartment with mattresses to deaden the sound.

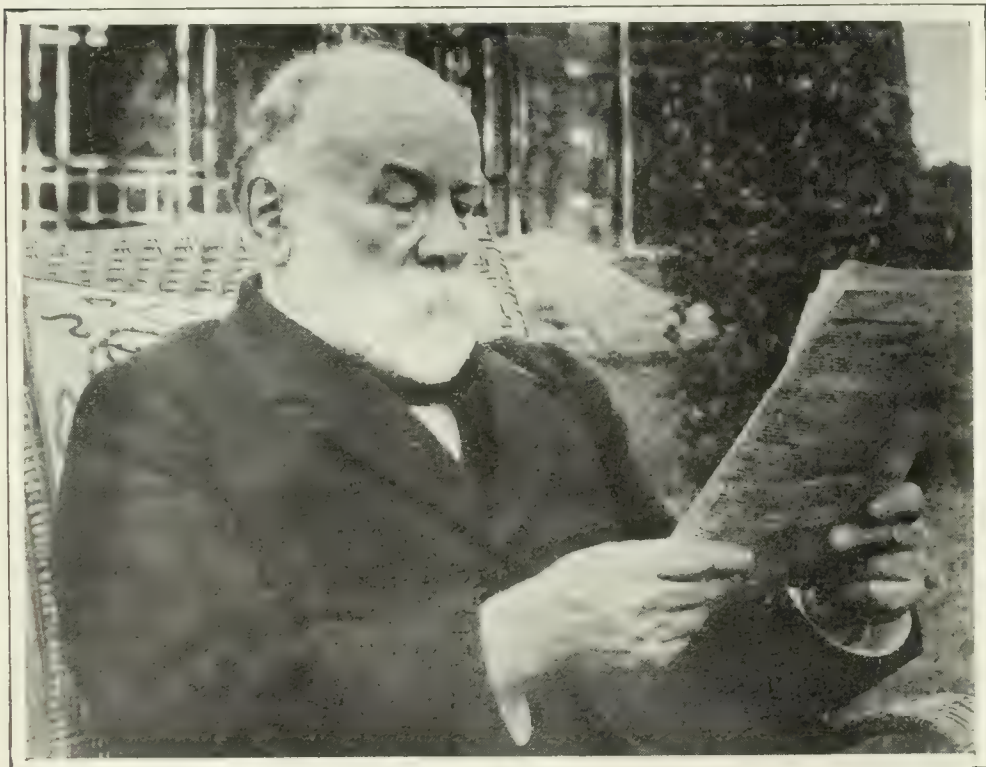
There was no suspicion of the existence of this new workshop, the printers entering thru a trap door in the ceiling. The driving power was supplied by the engine of the cardboard works, the belts being taken away as a precaution after each edition was printed.

Helped sometimes by a printer, van Doren managed to bring out as many as 20,200 copies, which he also helped to distribute. The number of readers may be estimated at two to three hundred thousand, each copy passing from hand to hand. In the country, some copies went round a whole village.

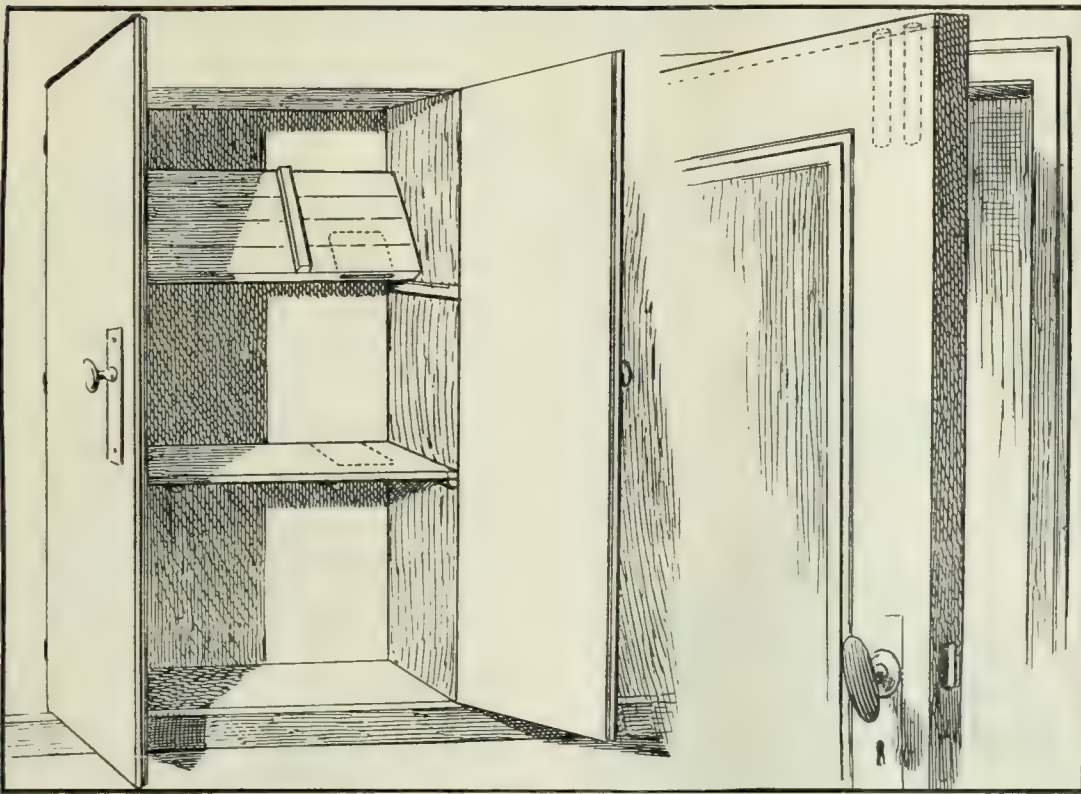
The Germans tried in vain to catch those responsible for the circulation. One day a distributing agent arrived at Ghent. A soldier stopped him and opened his parcel. "I don't like this paper," he said. "It is suppressed." The agent did not lose his presence of mind. "Suppressed—what do you mean?" he said. "Just look at the address—'Kommandatur' (Headquarters)." He was allowed to go on with his parcel.

In some cafés in the town *La Libre Belgique* was sold secretly. A paper seller would pass between the tables showing various censored newspapers. "The price is . . ." he would say to certain customers who were in the secret, handing over one of the papers the Germans allowed. And inside the pages of the *Belgique* or the *Bruxellois* was the small patriot journal—the nightmare of the Germans.

They could not trace the moving spirits of the secret organization until one day one of the spies succeeded in gaining the confidence of one of the propagandists. A clue was thus picked up, and at last the police ended by suspecting Eugene van Doren. One evening they came to arrest him at his house, but he



The man who mocked Germany's terrorist policy in Belgium—M. Victor Jourdain, founder and editor-in-chief of *La Libre Belgique*. M. Jourdain died in October, 1918, but his son and friends kept on publishing the paper

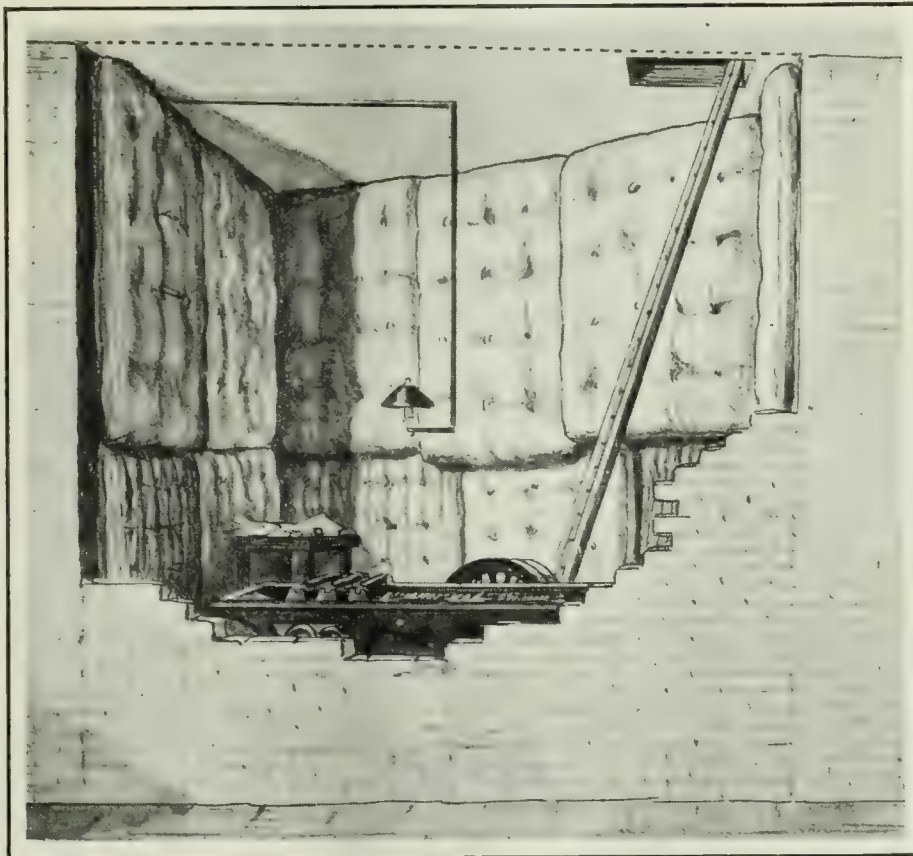


The dotted lines on the shelves of this cupboard, which stood in M. Jourdain's office, show how they were hollowed out to make a hiding place for contributions to *La Libre Belgique*. When the copy was edited M. Jourdain used to place it in the cylindrical spaces shown by dotted lines at the top of his office door. M. van Doren or M. Jourdain's son took it from there to the press, often successfully concealing it in a hollow walking stick

escaped by jumping over the garden wall. First he ran to Jourdain to warn him; then he took refuge with one of his brothers-in-law. By an unfortunate accident, the Germans were able to track him down, but he escaped again, this time by getting on the roof, where he stayed all night in the pouring rain. Next day (April 9, 1916) he was able to leave his uncomfortable position, and the Germans never succeeded in putting their hands on him. His wife, however, was taken as a hostage, and imprisoned for two years, altho she was in a delicate state of health at the time.

Altho M. van Doren got away from his pursuers, the police arrested several of his friends, in particular Father Dubar, who was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude; M. van Verveke, who was banished to Germany; and the porter of the cardboard works, who died in the German prison of Rheinbach in consequence of the treatment he received.

The same evening, Joseph Jourdain, the son of Victor Jourdain, went to see his father in the office of the *Patriote* to take special precautions in case a raid should be made. He burned compromising papers, only keeping the copy necessary for the following edition. Then he went to the house of a confidential friend to hide this, and afterward to M. van Doren's workshop, to



The German rulers of Belgium spent enormous efforts in their attempts to find this press on which the paper that defied them was printed "with regular irregularity." It was built by M. van Doren himself in the wall of a cardboard works near Brussels

And so, in spite of brutal persecution and intimidation, clever and wily spies recruited from Berlin, and the torture of hostages, *La Libre Belgique* emerged from the wrack of the Great War—a triumph of journalistic enterprise and daring.

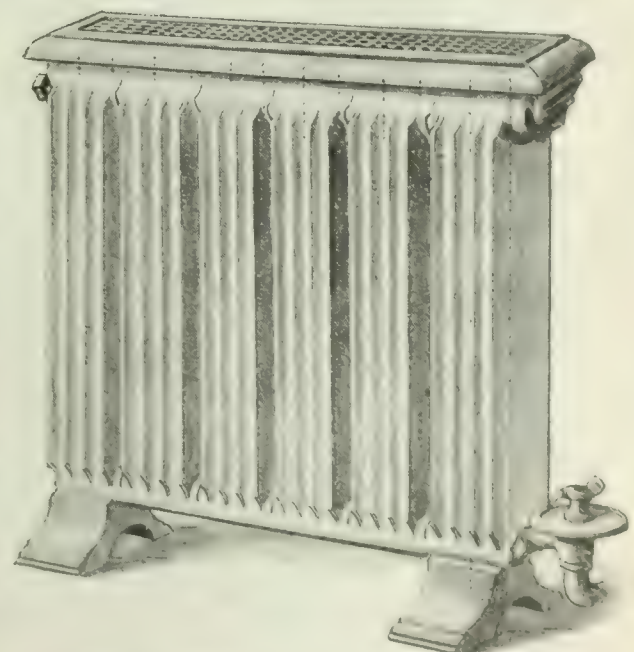
Brussels

see if all was in order there. But he changed his mind when he reached the house, for the Germans were already there. The building was lighted up and guarded by two spies, the police being stationed at both ends of the street. However, he succeeded in leaving the spot quietly without attracting attention or being tracked by any one.

Victor Jourdain did not lose heart in spite of all this. Thru some devoted friends, whose very names he did not know, altho among them were the Abbé van Hemelryck, M. Snoeck, manager of the "Credit Anversois"; Mme. Massarde, and M. L. de Savignac, he succeeded in sending the copy for the succeeding editions to a printer. He was careful to insert a portion of the articles which were in the paper seized on the press of M. van Doren. The Germans knew by this that, if they had caught the printer and scattered the

chief organizers, they had not yet got hold of the editors or discouraged the persons responsible for the circulation or propaganda. The risk only increased the zeal of the latter, and spurred them on to new efforts.

At the end of a few weeks they were able to organize anew. Some brave citizens took the place of the founders, and continued their work, under the direction, as we now know, of the Abbés Hemeleers, van den Haute, professor at the Institut St. Louis, and Father Hebrant, who took the place of Father Delahaye after the latter was arrested.



The hollow tubes of this radiator were the office safe of *La Libre Belgique*, where documents were hidden from the numerous German spies sent out to find them

Our Most Important Problem as I See It

By Senator Albert Baird Cummins

For a quarter of a century Mr. Cummins, now senior Senator from Iowa and the president pro tem. of the Senate, has been a student of our national transportation problems. He is chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and during his years of membership on that committee has heard the testimony of hundreds of experts on railroad affairs. In Washington nowadays Senator Cummins has the reputation of being the man who knows most about the future of the railroads

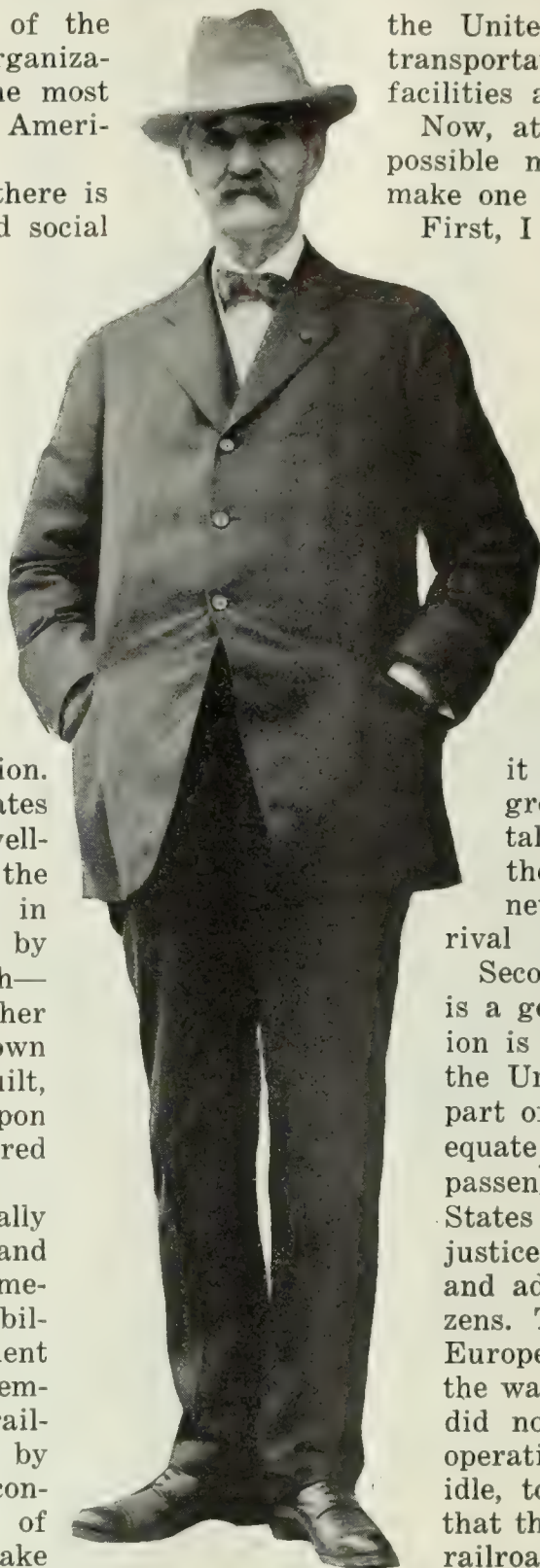
WITH the single exception of the League of Nations, the reorganization of our railroads is the most vital question before the American people today.

Speaking generally, it is clear that there is no instrumentality in the economic and social life of a modern people which so directly affects not only its comforts and conveniences but its vitality, prosperity and growth, as does transportation. It is, in fact, impossible to conceive any civilized, progressive society without continuous, abundant and easy means of communication and transportation, not only for men and women but for commodities as well. Certainly it is impossible so to conceive America, when we know that if in the winter time a complete stoppage of all railroads occurred, in two weeks thousands of our people would freeze or face starvation.

The mileage of our roads aggregates 257,000 miles—more than one-third, well-nigh one-half, of the total mileage of the world. These roads carry traffic which in total volume is not even approached by that moved by any other people on earth—more, in fact, than is carried by any other two nations. Communities have grown along these lines, factories have been built, the very life of America depends upon abundant and equitable service rendered by them.

If we exclude what I may technically call intercorporate holdings in stocks and bonds, our roads are capitalized at something more than sixteen and one-half billions of dollars. The book investment account, maintained by the railroads themselves, shows an investment in our railroad properties, including that made by the Government during the war, of considerably more than nineteen millions of dollars. It is a fact, therefore, if we take the estimate to be between sixteen and twenty billions of dollars, that the railroads represent substantially one-twelfth of the value of all the property of the United States.

These figures give some idea of the enormous proportions and importance of what we call the railroad problem. Some of us have not been accustomed to give it due attention. Some of us still think—indeed some of us have said—that the railroad problem began with the war. I do not think so. I know, in fact, that the defects in our system of regulation were just as well established as defects, among students of transportation problems, before the war as they are now. It was as evident then as it is now that we had founded our system of railway regulation and control upon a false basis, and that it must be corrected if the people of



The man who probably knows more about the railroads than any one else in the United States—Senator Albert Baird Cummins

the United States are to receive adequate transportation and full use of transportation facilities at the lowest reasonable cost.

Now, at the outset—in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding—I desire here to make one or two preliminary observations.

First, I have no sympathy with that school of critics continually engaged in disparaging the railroad system of the United States. Physically, it is a monument to the daring and genius of American railroad builders, and it has rendered more and better service than any other system in the world. Its construction has, unfortunately, been accompanied not only with flagrant violations of those precepts of sound finance now universally acknowledged, but of common, ordinary honesty as well.

It is true that in its operation it has been guilty in times past of great injustice. Yet, as an instrumentality for promoting and carrying on the business of a mighty people, it never has had, nor has it now, a rival thruout the civilized world.

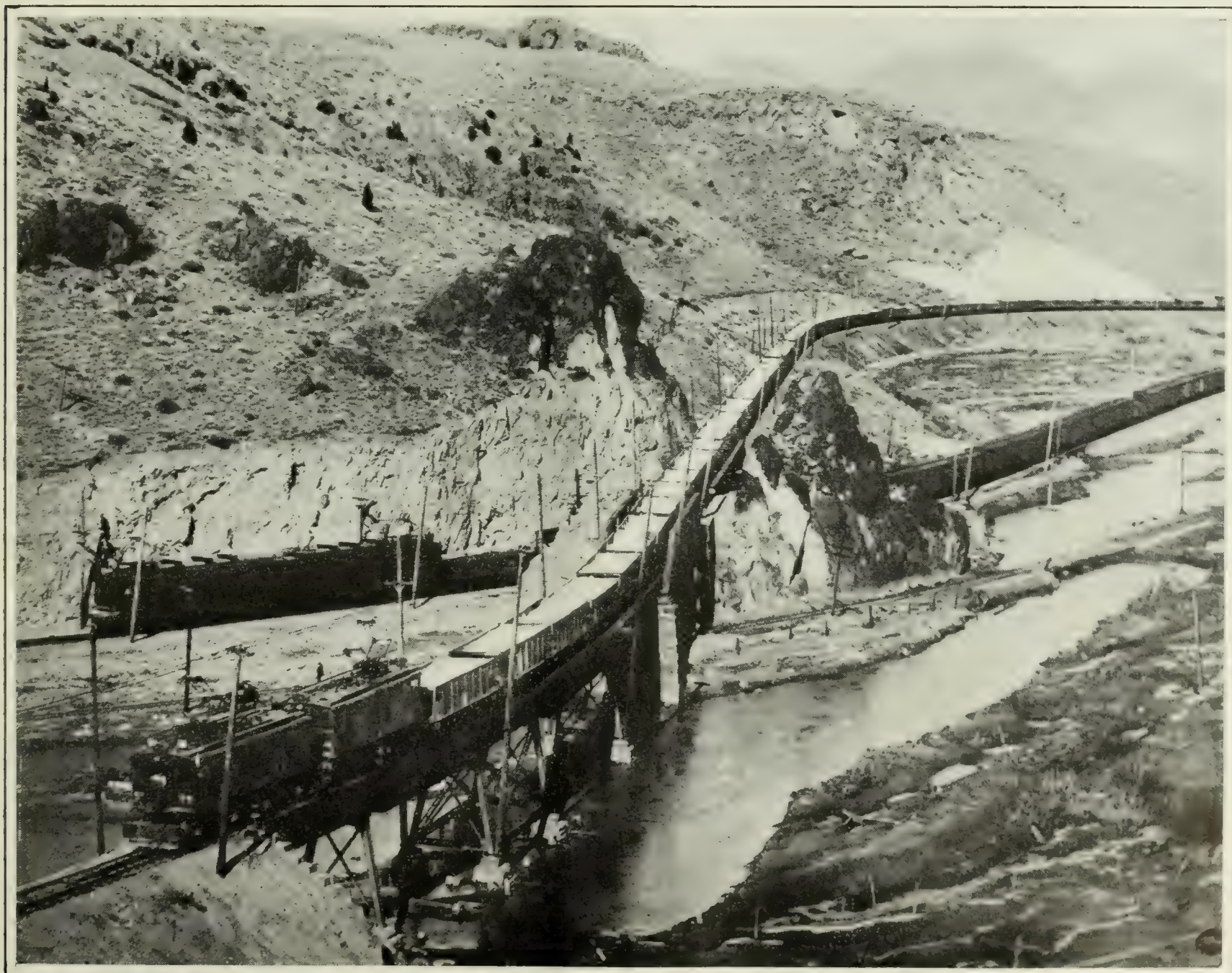
Secondly, I believe that transportation is a governmental function. My own opinion is that it is just as much the duty of the United States to see to it that every part of this country is furnished with adequate transportation for both freight and passengers as it is the duty of the United States to establish and maintain courts of justice, and to provide adequate highways, and adequate police protection to its citizens. That opinion is well established in Europe, where Great Britain was, before the war, the only considerable country that did not have government ownership and operation of its railroads. It is perfectly idle, to my mind, for any one to declare that the ownership or the operation of our railroads is not a proper governmental function. When, therefore, I speak of the policy which I think should be pursued in America, it must clearly be understood that I do not in the least shrink from the performance, by the Government itself, of the

governmental function of operating the railroads, if it can be demonstrated that the Government can furnish transportation as cheaply and as efficiently as it can be furnished thru private instrumentalities under rigid governmental regulation and control. The question, therefore, can transportation be furnished more cheaply and efficiently by the Government, thru its own operation, or thru the instrumentality of some other agency under rigid governmental control, is simply a question of sound and wise judgment to be determined, not only by our experience but also by the experience of the other countries of the world.

Our 257,000 miles of railway were built, in the main, without any governmental supervision, direction or control. Our Government had not the foresight, then, to exercise such regulation and to afford such direction as would develop a uniform system, all of which could, in future, be operated upon substantially even terms. The people make their contribution for the maintenance and operation of railways in the form of rates for freight and passenger service. There has been, and there is still, an insuperable difficulty respecting the establishment or adjustment of those rates; in other words, the commodity that railways sell is transportation, and it is clear that our companies, large and small, cannot now sell transportation at the same rates. They are compelled to compete and to sell their traffic at the same rates, but all cannot furnish transportation at the same rates. Accordingly, when a rate is prescribed, it is quite conceivable that with it in effect the larger roads might survive and perhaps profit excessively while the weaker and poorer roads might have to seek the protection of a court of bankruptcy. This difficulty has been the prevailing difficulty for years. It was born in the very nature of our roads and the methods employed in operating them. Stated differently, a large proportion of railway traffic is competitive. Eighty-five per cent of it is interstate traffic. All roads sharing in interstate traffic must carry it at rates that are competitive and substantially uniform. But the conditions under which the service is performed are so diverse and the earnings of the roads

so widely different that the rates which make one company inordinately rich will lead another into inevitable bankruptcy. Running out of Chicago, to illustrate, there are, along with many other lines, two competing roads touching virtually the same territory. One is the Chicago & Northwestern. The other is the Chicago & Great Western. In the three years before the war the average rate of return, upon the basis of what is known as the book investment account, which is maintained by the roads, was, for the Chicago & Northwestern 6.13 per cent upon its investment account, and for its competing line, the Chicago & Great Western, precisely 1.77 per cent. Clearly, if that reward constituted the total earning power upon the real value of the Chicago & Great Western, that road could not continue to survive; and actually, while it was performing a function substantially as vital to the people it served as the Chicago & Northwestern, it was being driven, day after day, from one reorganization to another until its efficiency was materially impaired.

The average net operating income of the Union Pacific for the three years preceding the war was 6.72 per cent upon its investment account. Upon the Western Pacific it was 2.28 per cent. For the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé it was 6.16 per cent; for the Colorado Midland it was .02 per cent. In the Western District there are sixty-three roads or systems, thirteen of which had a net operating income of more than 6 per cent upon the investment account, twenty-five less than 3 per cent, twenty less than 2 per cent, and the



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remainder varied between the highest and the lowest earning power. In the Southern District, in which there are thirty-two roads or systems, four earned more than 7 per cent upon the investment account, seven less than 3 per cent, and the earnings of the remainder varied between the two extremes. In the Eastern District there are sixty-seven roads, or systems, seventeen of which earned from 6 to 15 per cent, twenty-six from 4 to 6 per cent, sixteen from 2 to 4 per cent, and eight less than 2 per cent. The average for the entire Eastern District was 5.21 per cent—the highest percentage being 14.67 per cent and the lowest .02 of 1 per cent.

Now every intelligent man in the country knows that this state of affairs cannot continue, inasmuch as a road that does not and cannot earn in prosperous times 4 per cent or more upon the actual value of the property which it employs to render the public service is not only incapable of securing the credit which makes enlargement possible but is unable to maintain its efficiency in the operation of existing facilities. In other words, if we do not radically change our policy and build our system of railway regulation upon principles that are fundamentally new for us, many of our roads will either be abandoned or will languish in utter incompetency.

Here I may say that, with the greatest toleration for all differences of opinion, and with entire respect for the judgment of those who may not concur in the conclusion that has forced its way into my mind, I feel bound to state that there is but one remedy for the condition I have outlined. It lies in the further and compulsory consolidation and unification of the railways. It is obvious that a complete consolidation and unification of all the railways and all their instrumentalities—which we have not really had even during the war—would attain the object; for if the earning power of all the roads, under given rates, produced sufficient revenue to pay the cost of maintenance of operation and meet the capital charge there would remain nothing but the distribution of charges between communities and commodities.

But I do not favor such complete consolidation and unification of all the railways and all their instrumentalities into a single organization, altho I am not blind to its advantages. For, from my point of view, such a course would deprive the people who are to be served of the inestimable value of rivalry in service, and I look upon that element in any human activity as indispensable to high efficiency. I am disposed toward fifteen or twenty railway systems under separate, independent management, subject, of course, to rigid public control, each of these systems to be in the hands of a Federal incorporation with a capital representing the actual value of the properties combined in that system. It must be understood that I am speaking of competitive, not regional, systems, for if we should unfortunately banish honorable rivalry the conclusion that we ought to have but one system is irresistible. I have gone far enough into the details of the subject to have no doubt respecting the feasibility of dividing our

The Independent's Railroad Series

Let the Workmen Run the Railroads—by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb Plan"

Our Most Important Problem as I See It—by Senator Albert Baird Cummins

Why the Railroads Have Failed—by Tariff Commissioner David J. Lewis

The Railroad Owners' Rights—by Thomas de Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives

But Why Unscramble the Railroads?—by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Woolley

transportation lines into fifteen or twenty systems, preserving competition in even greater degree than existed when the railways passed to the Government in December, 1917. I have heard it urged against the proposal that so radical a reorganization is a tremendous undertaking, and that it would require years and years to accomplish it. I admit the former idea but I dispute the latter. It is a big job, but the men of America have a natural liking for big jobs. We have fallen into the habit of doing big things in a big way,

and we do not consume much time when we squarely set ourselves to any task. I feel certain that if the people come to believe that this is the only way we can protect the capital invested in these properties and at the same time protect commerce against unreasonable charges for transportation, we shall transform our present system so quickly that the world will again pay tribute to the leadership of the United States in the progress of the world. I feel certain that these systems can be so arranged that in so far as they compete for traffic, the cost of transportation will be substantially the same, and there will be no longer weak roads and strong roads. Then the Interstate Commerce Commission can establish rates that will be fair to the owners of all securities and just to the public, whereas now the Government must either give to corporations carrying 75 per cent of the traffic, revenues to which they are not in conscience entitled or withhold from corporations carrying 25 per cent of the traffic, revenues which they must have or fail. It must, in short, in the present plan, either overfeed some or starve others.

Again, not only do I feel confident that this is the inevitable plan, if we are to attain the greatest success in the reorganization of our railways, but I am equally confident that if we have the coöperation of all the influences of our financial, industrial and commercial life—of railway presidents and managers, the banks, the workingmen, the farmers, the merchants—and the quickened intelligence and energies of the whole country devoted to the problem, we shall soon find, in such a reorganization, deliverance from our perplexities.

It should be said, however, that during the last four months I have received, in addition to many hundreds of suggested remedies for particular defects that I have received or read, at least thirty complete, distinct plans for the readjustment of the relation between the Government and the railway companies and the establishment of our transportation systems. These not only have as a prevailing characteristic the acknowledgment that the public welfare must be the final test for whatever is proposed, but demonstrate that the reorganization of our system of railway control must be fundamental—a change in principle; that it is not enough to add here and there a patch to the Interstate Commerce Act and go stumbling along in a false path with the vain hope that it will lead us to stability, security and justice. With hardly a dissenting voice they provide for greater certainty in the return upon the value of the property employed in the public service, [Continued on page 331]

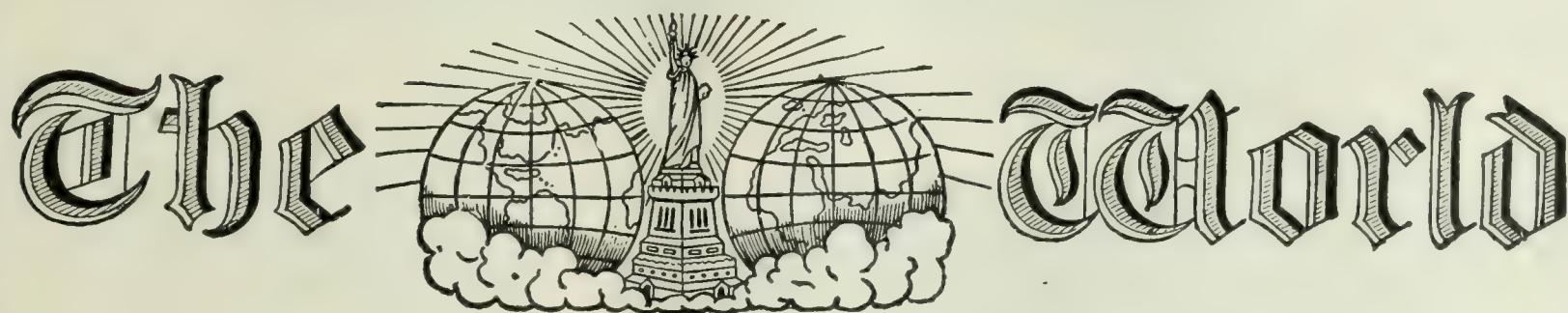
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At the War Brides' Home

By Harriet H. Macdonald

The Hostess House where the War Brides find a temporary New York home is situated at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street. It is a comfortable broad faced five story building. The main entrance opens into the lounge where the brides meet their visitors—including husbands. It has scores of armchairs and settees scattered about. Smoking is allowed in this room, which contains a good piano and where there is often an impromptu dance. The average age among the brides is not more than twenty years. Some are, apparently, not more than seventeen. They are excited and happy, filled with the wonder of the great adventure on which they have embarked—their eyes wide open to the newness of it all. Mrs. Macdonald, who contributes the following article, is the Directress of the New York Debarkation Hostess House,—the War Brides' Home

IT was in March last that the war bride problem first arose. When we received word that fifty war brides were coming across and there was no place for their accommodation, we offered to take them in. Soon this house was devoted to them entirely. We have nearly one hundred of the brides here now. They are of all sorts, but 60 per cent of them are French and 30 per cent British. The others represent sixteen different nationalities. There were Russians, Serbians, Swiss, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Hollanders, Greeks, Belgians, Luxembourgiens, Alsatians, Yugoslavs, but none who will acknowledge that they are German. There was one bright girl from Strasbourg with a German name, but she claimed that she was French because her mother had been French. She was a master photographer, well educated, clever, energetic and good looking, and married to an Alabama soldier. She went South with him weeks ago.

As to occupations and acquirements, the girls are of various kinds. There are smart city shopgirls, typists, bookkeepers, secretaries, even a cinema actress, but the great majority are of the solid peasant type, and they surely did need to come to



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Scotch and English War Brides arriving on the "Louisiana"



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One of 170 War Babies in the Home us for a short stay before going into American homes. Most of the peasant girls have never seen a bathroom and did not know enough to turn the water on or off. How the water could come thru the pipes and where it came from were deep mysteries to them, and so, too, were the gas and electric lights. They are astonished to find that baths are free here.

Our Hostess House is not run as a charity. The brides pay seventy-five cents a day for their rooms and buy their meals in the cafeteria on the second floor. Sometimes their

husbands join them at their meals. But the men are excluded from all other parts of the house.

The brides have been under the chaperonage of the American Y. W. C. A. ever since they left their homes in France. The wing of the Y. W. C. A. will protect them until they are safe in the new homes that their husbands will provide for them. The dangers from which they are saved are not by any means imagi-

nary. It frightens one to think what might happen to many of these young, inexperienced girls if they were not protected. Unable to speak good English and knowing nothing of the city or our laws, it would be easy for a wicked woman who spoke French and professed interest in them to persuade them that she was their true friend. Here they are not only protected but also instructed.

Quite a large percentage of them have babies and do not know how to care for them properly—how to wash, dress and feed them. So we have a class to teach them that, with a trained nurse demonstrating. Then there's a class in English and a geography class paying especial attention to this country. A big map of the United States hangs on the wall. A girl is asked where she is going. If she says Texas, Texas is pointed out to her on the map and



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Father may rock her to sleep in the lounge or eat breakfast with her in the cafeteria

a line traced to it from New York showing the journey she will have to take. Just so with the other States to which girls are going. We do our best to make them realize that we are their friends, that this is their home and that if they go away from here and fall into any misfortune they have only to come back to us in order to receive not only sympathy but also all the aid that the Y. W. C. A., Red Cross and other kindred societies can give them. They do realize it too. Some of them have had bitter need of just such help. One poor girl came over alone following her husband and found that every address he had given her in this country was false. He must be a most unusual rascal. Probably he thought that she would never find him. But he reckoned without the Red Cross. We called in the aid of the Red Cross and the Red Cross found him in a Chicago boarding house. The bride had little to say but she looked such volumes when she set off to join him in Chicago that we were almost tempted to sympathize with him.

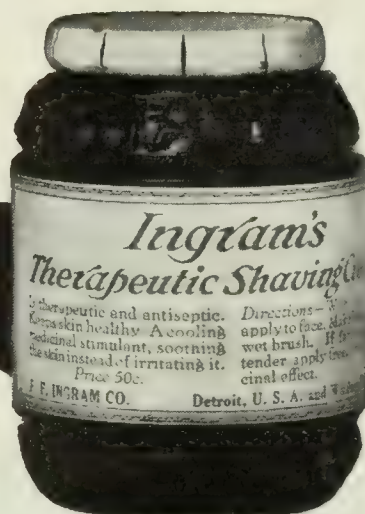
Another girl, a Russian Jewess from Constantinople who married one of our sailors there three years ago, went away to join her husband's people in Massachusetts, recently. She was a whirlwind sort of person, very bright, very temperamental. She had an infinity of parcels tied up in a string and the string broke just as she was getting in a taxicab at the door. The parcels scattered about the street and boys picked them up. It must have cost her considerable to recover them all. Nevertheless she went away in fine spirits saying, "Yes, I know it. This is my home if I need it. If there is anything wrong where I am going I will return here immediately." She has not come back, so we suppose that all is well.

The war brides are not new or surprising to me. You have only to go in any of New York's foreign quarters in order to see girls like our brides—same faces and figures, same dresses and same minds.

And the soldiers who married them were for the most part of their own kind. It must be remembered that we had in our armies that went abroad men who, at least by heritage, were Italians, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Belgians. As a rule it was not the American boy of American parentage who married abroad, but the boy of foreign parentage who took a bride from among his father's people, or at least from kindred people—Latin marrying Latin, and Slav marrying Slav. Some persons have expressed alarm concerning these marriages. But I do not share that feeling. All told, there have only been about 6,000 of them. The total received at this house has been 1,550, of whom 170 were children. At Newport News, where the brides are accommodated in the nurses' quarters, they have had about four hundred and perhaps an equal number have come over privately and gone to their homes [Continued on page 337]

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If Cleanliness Is Next to Godliness

Some Important Practical Suggestions for the Countryside Home

By Abbot McClure and Harold Eberlein

SOME one once divided the human family into two classes—those who take a bath every day, and those who do not; and he made the daily tub habit his criterion of the stage of personal civilization attained. Whether one approves of this scheme of classification—and there is a good deal to be said in its favor—or whether one secretly sympathizes with the proverbial small boy, who hugely resents having to wash back of his ears, will determine one's general attitude toward the bathroom and its appointment.

A neat, orderly and efficiently appointed bathroom is a faithful evidence of capable house-keeping. A disorderly, ill equipped bathroom just as surely betrays incompetence and shows inability to understand one of the prime essentials of a comfortable home. No other room in the house "ministers more directly, more continually, or more universally to personal comfort than does the bathroom. It is indispensable to the decency of living, and its importance warrants appropriate equipment."

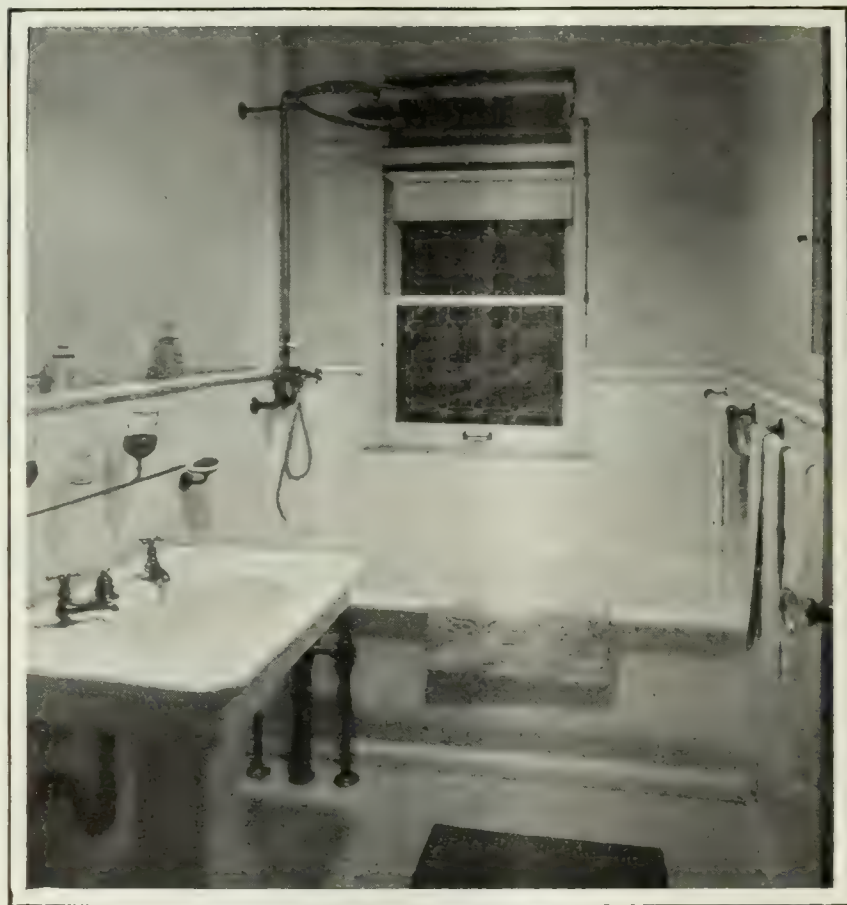
In saying that no other room in the house is more indispensable to comfort than the bathroom, it is necessary to analyze the elements that go to make up the comfort we desire to secure. First, there is the actual physical comfort arising from completeness of appointment and convenience of arrangement. Second, there is the satisfaction produced by the good taste shown in appropriate equipment, making its appeal thru the eye. Both aspects of comfort are important, and both of them can, and ought to be, realized at the same time.

In examining the first named aspect of the problem, we may divide the several features of equipment into *fixed* and *movable*. Of the former, the chief items, such as the bath tub and the washstand, are practically standardized and universally present, so that only two things need be said of them. They ought to be so compactly placed as to economize space and leave the greatest possible amount of free floor area in the center of the room. A little ingenuity displayed in placing the major items will oftentimes almost double the available floor space. If the room is small, to begin with, avoid selecting bulky equipment, which destroys the scale of the room, cumpers the space, and does not at all add to the comfort. And this brings us to the second point. There is considerable range of choice in bathroom fittings, notwithstanding tendencies to standardization. Some of the

designs are of bulbous, obtrusive lines and make a great display of curved porcelain or enamel bases, like the free-standing washstands supported on tumid porcelain columns; others are of neat, restrained contour and compact in shape. The former studiously avoid.

After this caution anent the choice of placing the

chief stationary items, our main concern is with the movable items of equipment, which the increased size of modern bathrooms makes it possible to employ conveniently. Of bathroom movables, the first essential is a good mirror, hung preferably above the washstand, but in any event so arranged that daylight and artificial light alike will fall full on the face of the person looking into it. Far too many bathroom mirrors are stupidly hung, so that the light comes from above, from behind, or from one side, leaving a part or sometimes the whole of the face in shadow. It is most important that the light fall on the *face*, not on the *mirror*. One of the most sensible and satisfactory mirrors for shaving that the



A countryside bathroom of generous size, well equipped, including good minor accessories, and sensibly decorated

writers have ever seen had a number of small electric lights set in the frame so that the face was adequately illuminated. Close by the mirror or washstand there should be a stout hook to hang a razor strop from—a small item, it is true, but grievously missed when it is not there.

Of the smaller accessories, one should be careful to have enough rods for towels and wash cloths. There should be a long rod on the wall above the bath tub for bath towels, and, nearby, another shorter rod for the bath mat. Close by the washstand provide several shorter rods for face towels and wash cloths, and, if possible, a separate rod for guests' towels. Glass, porcelain or celluloid towel rods are preferable to metal, as nickel plating is somewhat affected by moisture, and, in time, wears off with polishing. It is likewise better to have glass or porcelain fittings, as far as possible, rather than nickel, which, despite careful housekeeping, becomes spotted and tarnished.

Above the washstand and below the mirror, or somewhere very near by, there should be a shelf, preferably of plate glass, for small toilet articles, and it is well to have another glass shelf somewhere, if space permits, for labeled bottles with glass stoppers for bathing salts, bathing alcohol, witch hazel and the like. Handy to the washstand there should be a [Continued on page 339]

Our Most Important Problem As I See It

(Continued from page 326)

and, in compensation to the people for absolute and increased certainty, a limitation upon the profit of operation. Sensing, moreover, with commendable accuracy, the impossible task imposed upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by the existing law in establishing rates that will be reasonable for all railroads, they agree that further consolidations of railway properties are imperative, and they differ only upon the question, Shall the consolidations be voluntary, subject to public approval, or shall they be compulsory and initiated by public authority? And all, save one, contemplate the operation of railway properties by either a single or by several private corporations, not so much because the operation of a public utility is beyond the fair scope of Government activity but because direct public operation is believed to be uneconomical and inefficient.

To me it is almost unthinkable that the President should seriously contemplate the immediate surrender of the railroads to their former owners. I can imagine no greater disaster to every interest in the country than would inevitably result from such a course, which would not only destroy the efficiency of the railways in transportation but would bring into imminent danger our whole financial structure. I intend to assume, therefore, for the present at least, two things: First, that we will retain the possession and continue in the operation of our systems of transportation until Congress has had a fair, reasonable opportunity to enact a permanent policy for their regulation and control. Second, that Congress will heed the demands of the people and will proceed with wholehearted diligence to bring it to a conclusion within the next twelve months.

Now, the cost of transportation is made up of two items: First, the recurring charge for the capital invested in the business. Second, the constant charge for maintenance and operation.

Assuming, therefore, that at any given time the facilities are sufficient, the people of this country are interested in just two things:

First. In reducing the capital charge to the lowest rate consistent with fairness to those whose money is employed in the enterprise.

Second. In paying no more for operation than will fully compensate the men and women who perform the service, and no more for maintenance than fair compensation for work done and supplies furnished.

Plainly, inasmuch as transportation is a Government function, the people should get it at cost. Plainly, it is our duty to reduce the capital charge to the lowest point consistent with justice to the owners of capital securities, and adopt that plan of maintenance and method of operation most likely to secure all the efficiency and economy compatible with a full meas-



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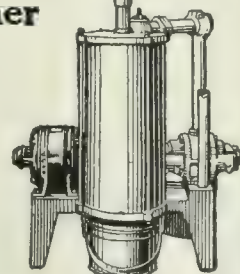
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ure of compensation to the men who operate and maintain the roads. And, plainly, the rate of return upon capital is and should be graduated by the certainty or uncertainty which attends the enterprise, and I can conceive of no way in which the capital charge upon the investment in railways can be materially diminished with fairness to every interest unless we increase its certainty. Accordingly I have been drawn, slowly and reluctantly, but surely, to the belief that a Government guaranty, in some form, is a wise and prudent policy.

My reason for believing that capital invested in the railways should be guaranteed as to its return is not that this capital should be favored, but because we are now practically guaranteeing the return on that capital and are not securing the low rate of return which a direct Government undertaking should and would command. Taking the railway properties together, the people have, for years and years, been paying a capital charge far in excess of a reasonable rate of interest upon a government obligation. There has been no time in the last twenty-five years in which the people of this country have *not* been required to pay too much. For the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, to illustrate, the average net income of the Class I roads, of which, I believe, there are about 167 so classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission because they have operating revenues of more than a million dollars annually, was more than nine hundred millions of dollars. And this huge sum, moreover, does not include corporate income from sources other than railway operation. This vast amount, which is often said to constitute a tax on the people of this country, was available, if the companies chose so to use it, for the payment of interest upon current and funded indebtedness and dividends upon the common stock.

In 1917 railway bonds aggregated at par a little more than eleven billions of dollars, and railway stocks at par, eliminating duplications, a little more than six billions of dollars. The average rate of interest upon the bonds was a trifle in excess of 4¼ per cent, so that, after paying interest, the roads had in 1917 something like four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars with which to make return in some form or other upon the six billions of stock, which means 7 per cent upon the entire volume of railway stocks, reckoned at their par value.

If, on the other hand, a Government guaranty in normal times can command capital at 4 per cent, and if it were granted that the railway properties of the country equal in value their entire capitalization, the people would save two hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually by making the return certain and taking the benefits to which the guaranty justly would entitle them. And this, moreover, is not the complete story, so far as the future is concerned. For the railways claim, and the decisions of the Supreme Court furnish a fair basis for the con-

tention, that under the present law they may demand rates which will enable them to earn a net income of 7, 8 or 9 per cent upon the entire value of the properties which render the service. If they are able to sustain this view, the people will be paying upon the properties just as they are, without additions or extensions or increase in capital amount, a capital charge of more than one billion, two hundred millions of dollars a year.

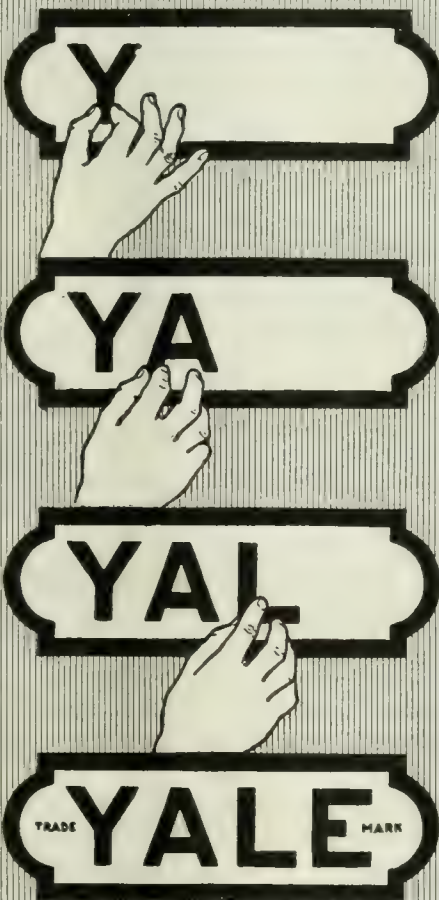
It is my deliberate judgment that it will be far better for capital to accept a low and guaranteed return. And certainly it is clear that it will be infinitely better for the people to give the guaranty. For it cannot by any possibility increase their burdens, and it opens to them the only possible path toward a reduction in the charge for capital and a decrease in the enormous rates they are now paying for transportation. Furthermore it is the only method which assures the growth in facilities necessary to meet our rapidly developing commerce. Moreover, the establishment of the guaranty would forever do away with the conflict between railway promoters, railway managers, railway security holders, which make up what is commonly known as railway corporations, and the public, which has been in progress for nearly half a century, and which has been carried on in conventions, elections, courts, congresses and legislatures, and has been the most corrupting, degrading and demoralizing element in our national domestic affairs. It has been passionate, relentless, cruel, and it is high time that it should be disposed of in a way that will at once secure to the capital invested in a public business its just reward, on one hand, and, on the other hand, protect the people against the unreasonable demand for speculative profit in the vital performance of a public service.

No one should imagine, however, that I am advocating a guaranty of return upon railway securities without regard to the value of the property upon which the securities are based. Clearly, neither the railway corporation nor the owners of its securities should receive more than a fair return upon the value of the property itself. Clearly, to use a former illustration again, it would not be only unjust but absurd for the Government to guarantee upon the same basis a return upon the securities of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, capitalized at \$46,000 per mile, and the securities of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, which is capitalized at \$77,000 per mile. Any plan of reorganization or readjustment of the railways involves a valuation of the railway properties, either by an impartial tribunal or by agreement. To accomplish a valuation by a tribunal would be a long, tedious and somewhat uncertain process, but if necessary it can and must be achieved. Personally, I believe that a body of fair-minded men, representing the Government and the railways, can, in the great majority of cases, agree upon values, and thus avoid the vexation and delay incident

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I understand clearly that when the Government undertakes that the return upon the capital invested in the railways shall be certain—that is, guarantees the return, whether by legislative assurance or by explicit obligation—it may well be that we shall have what may be termed the equivalent of government ownership. But I want to emphasize here the distinction between government ownership and government operation. The truth is that under the existing laws there is only nominal private ownership, for it is obvious that when public authority determines the revenues which railroads shall earn, how they shall expend the money that they earn, and most minutely prescribes the manner in which the business of transportation shall be conducted, the technical ownership of the corporation has none of the essential characteristics of private property. Personally, I am not in favor, however, of government operation of the railways.

I realize that it is recognized by every country in the world that not only government ownership but government operation of the railways is a proper governmental activity, and that if a particular government selects the agency of a private corporation thru which to accomplish transportation, it is solely because the commerce of that country can be better served thru such agency. Therefore the suggestion that the guaranty which I have proposed is in many respects the equivalent of government ownership need not alarm any one, tho again I desire to challenge attention to the clear difference between government ownership and government operation.

I advocate the operation of our railways thru private corporations under the strictest control for one reason and for only one reason. That reason is that the Government cannot operate the railways either economically or efficiently.

I realize that there is variance of opinion on this score. I know, and cheerfully admit, that the results of Government operation during the year 1918—a year of war and disaster—are not a fair criterion by which to test the capacity of the Government to conduct the business of transportation, and it is far from my purpose to criticize or discredit the officials who have been responsible for what has been done. On the other hand, these officials ought to concede with equal frankness that they have encountered obstacles

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Columbia University

Write to The Independent, 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.

in public operation which they have been powerless to surmount. When it is remembered, too, that during the year, with no greater volume of traffic, the gross revenues have increased, thru additions in rates, nearly eight hundred millions of dollars, and that notwithstanding this addition to revenues the deficit was more than two hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. It must be manifest that the very proper increase in wages does not fully account for this disastrous outcome. Without the least doubt or hesitation I record my opinion in favor of private operation. I can only add here that the experience of other countries is not reassuring, and to submit that if there be different minds on that score, I feel sure that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country have reached the conclusion that their Government cannot take seventeen billions of dollars' worth of railway property, which renders service to every nook and corner of the land, employing more than two millions of men, and directly affecting the fortunes of many other millions, and operate that huge system without immense waste and tremendous extravagance. It costs the Government more to do anything in a country like ours, where every man is a sovereign, than it costs anybody else to do the same thing. The history of every enterprise of a business character conducted by the Government proves that organized society, in its management of industrial affairs, can neither practise economy nor attain efficiency.

Without the least hesitation I record my opinion in favor of private operation.

But I make no prediction with respect to the precise character of the legislation to be formulated by Congress. I am sure that the Interstate Commerce Committees of the House and the Senate will meet and work in a spirit of mutual forbearance for opposing opinions and with open minds toward all proposals. I know they feel the weight of responsibility upon them. I know, too, that they understand better than most that the man who harbors the delusion that he knows all there is to know about this infinitely intricate and surpassingly difficult question is destined for a rude awakening and an uncomfortable surprise.

Washington, D. C.

An Error on Our Part

Miss Sylvia Boyden, who has been making sensational parachute descents from an airplane in England and in the United States, is not, it seems, the first woman to accomplish this dangerous feat. A subscriber from California asks us to correct our statement to that effect in The Independent of July 5, "for you are not given to mistakes of that nature." At the San Diego Exposition, he reminds us, Miss Tiny Brodwick made a successful drop with a folded parachute from an airplane at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens



"Makes Cooking Easy"

Bakes Bread, Cake, Pies, Biscuits—Broils Steak and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables and Cereals All At One Time.

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It "Makes Cooking Easy"

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

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Write for handsome free booklet 177 that tells all about it.

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Do you dare to ask yourself why your Health and Strength are Failing? Look at yourself in the glass, ask **what's wrong?** Why are you not able to get the most out of life in the joy of living and earning capacity?

Do you realize the danger you are in by neglecting yours? Is it constipation, nervousness, indigestion, insomnia, rheumatism, poor memory, catarrh, short wind, poor circulation, round shoulders, skin disorders? Aren't you flat chested or round shouldered? Too thin or too stout? Do you want to increase your height, or muscular development or just your general health?

ARE YOU AFRAID OF THE TRUTH?

Why not come to me as a friend and confidant and tell me what is preventing your getting the most out of life? I will write you a friendly, personal, helpful talk that will lift you out of despair and suffering. You can't mend the body with pills. PHYSICS and PIFFLE! You must know Nature's way. This is the Strongfort way. I will show you. Send for my wonderful book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy," enclosing three 2c stamps to pay mailing expenses. It will help you to shape your destiny. Be the master, not the slave. Write today.

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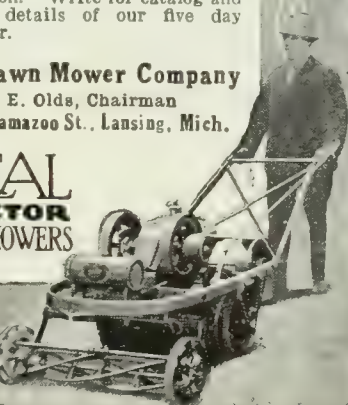
The care of large lawns presents real difficulty today because of the scarcity and high cost of labor. However, if you are encountering any of these difficulties, the *Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower* will solve your problems.

The *Ideal* is a wonderful labor and time saver. It is a simple trouble-proof machine—easy to operate and easy to care for. Cuts just as close to walks, trees, flower beds and other obstacles as a hand mower. Moreover, the *Ideal* is a roller and mower in one, and keeps the sod firm and smooth.

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IDEAL
TRACTOR
LAWN MOWERS



"Does the work of
5 Hand Mowers"

What's Happened

About \$2,500,000 worth of surplus war tools are being sold by the Government.

State troops and deputies patrolled Charlotte, North Carolina, in an effort to quell the carmen's riots.

News delivery boys of Mount Vernon, New York, have struck for a 25 per cent increase in wages.

Members of the Policemen's Union in Boston were tried for violating department rules by joining a union.

The Claflin estate, last of the famous show places of the Bronx, is to be divided into building lots and sold at auction.

More than 12,000 shoe workers will receive an increase of 15 per cent. in wages, with a 44 hour week of five working days.

A consignment of arms disguised as talcum powder is alleged to have been shipped to Mexico on the steamship "Morro Castle."

Judge Gary declined to give a personal interview to a committee of steel workers who came East after the taking of a strike vote at Youngstown.

Jazz music and the shimmy were banished by the National Association of Masters of Dancing at their thirty-fifth annual convention in New York City.

The delay in the attack on Petrograd is ascribed to the refusal of the Estonians to cooperate with the army of Russian refugees under General Yudenitch.

The New York police are asking \$2000 a year from the city, in order that an increase of \$350 may be given 9000 men. They are opposed to the idea of a union.

Thirty thousand pairs of regulation army shoes were placed on sale at cost price by a Brooklyn concern in connection with the campaign to reduce the cost of living.

Gerald Patterson, visiting Australian tennis player, won in the opening round of the thirty-eighth national championship on the turf courts at Forest Hills, Long Island.

Three convicts who were being transferred from Sing Sing to Clinton Prison at Dannemora escaped by jumping from the window of the train in which they were being conveyed.

The carmen of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway voted overwhelmingly to reject the recent wage award by the National War Labor Board and to renew their demands.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived home on board the transport "George Washington," which also brought 2469 officers and enlisted men.

On August 21 Friedrich Ebert, former saddle-maker, took the oath of office as first President of the German

Imperial Republic with impressive ceremonies. The seat of government will now be transferred from Weimar to Berlin.

Organized labor, including both the New York State and the American Federation, are pledged to stand behind the Actors' Equity Association in its strike against the managers.

Painters, paper hangers and decorators in Hoboken, New Jersey, have renounced their intention to ask for an increase of \$1.50 and will make the best of their present wage of \$6.50 a day.

The War Department's large surplus stock of raincoats, blankets, shirts, undergarments, socks, gloves, soap and other commodities will be made directly available to the public on September 25.

Railroad shopmen rejected the basis of settlement of their differences offered by President Wilson and will probably favor a strike for their full demands. Two million men are involved.

The Bavarian Government during the revolution took control of its own army, but on October 1 this was turned over to President Ebert and Minister of Defense Noske of the new German Republic.

An explanation of the increased cost of milk is sought by the Supreme Court in New York. Members of the New York Milk Conference Board, who simultaneously raised their prices, are being questioned.

Major Rudolph Schroeder and Lieutenant M. B. Plumb finished the round trip flight in the Toronto airplane race. Major Schroeder's actual flying time for the 1000 mile trip was nine hours and twenty-nine minutes.

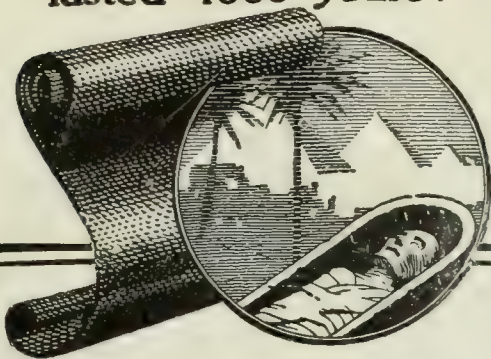
New York drug addicts are to be treated at the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, instead of at Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, owing to objections made by Staten Island civic organizations.

James H. Maurer, a labor agitator, and A. Epstein, both members of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, were removed from the steamship "Lapland" by Federal agents three minutes before the boat sailed.

Upper Silesia, transferred by the peace treaty from Germany to Poland, is in turmoil from a strike in the mines and the fighting between Poles and Germans. The Fifth and Fifteenth United States Infantry have been ordered to Silesia.

Recruiting for men in service in the United States Army overseas has been resumed. Telephone operators and repairmen and expert radio and telegraph linemen are specially desired. Enlistments may be for three years, or one-year enlistments are open to former overseas men.

Why have the Mummies lasted 4000 years?



THE ancient Egyptians prepared and treated mummy cloths so skillfully that they have lasted through centuries. These cloths and the mummies too are still in a wonderful state of preservation due to the manner in which they were treated.

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similarly, is a fabric which is properly treated and has established a record for permanency and endurance. Chemically treated and so prepared that it is rendered waterproof and immune to the ravages of dry rot, it is the ideal and most economical material for covering porch floors, roofs and decks, sleeping balconies, flat roofs and all sloping surfaces having a pitch of less than four inches to the foot. It is easy to lay, neat and attractive, and will not warp.

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for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired. Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
1104 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
On the market 10 years.

At the War Brides' Home (Continued from page 329)



Brown Bros.

The main lounge, where the Brides register and meet their visitors—including husbands

from the dock—these were mostly brides of officers. There are more still to come, but not more than an equal number, and when one considers that 2,500,000 of our soldiers and sailors were away in Europe for so long a period the wonder is not that so many but that so few took wives—less than one in four hundred.

Some of the marriages were hasty, no doubt; nevertheless these brides and bridegrooms are not all going to repent at leisure. I do verily believe that at least eighty per cent of the marriages will be happy. There are some tragedies and many comedies among the couples, but in the great majority of cases there is all the material for happiness.

Take the case of the strong, wholesome-looking English girl going to a farm in Montana. We said, "Montana's a long way and it's quite wild. Won't you be lonesome living on a ranch there?" She replied, "I'll be tickled to death! Oh, the cows and chickens! Oh, the calves, ducks and pigs! I just love a farm. And my husband will be there with me. How could I ever be lonesome?"

The peasant girls are strong, used to hard, outdoor work. The labor of a farmer's wife here will seem easy to them. I believe that the plan to provide the soldiers with farms will be actually carried out and that a large number of the veterans will actually settle down to agriculture. In that case those who have secured peasant wives will probably find themselves fortunate.

There are a few of the wrong sort who care nothing for their husbands and married only to get into this country. If there is any way, these women ought to be deported.

New York City



Brown Bros.

Of the War Brides, 60 per cent are French and 30 per cent British, with sixteen nationalities represented by the other 10 per cent. Their average age is twenty years,—some are not more than seventeen

Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER
RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



FAMILIES who are fond of FISH can be supplied DIRECT from GLOUCESTER, MASS., by the FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY, with newly caught, KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH, choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT, sending by EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME. We PREPAY express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want YOU to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in PARCHMENT-LINED CANS. They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, SHRIMP to cream on toast, CRABMEAT for Newburg or deviled, SALMON ready to serve, SARDINES of all kinds, TUNNY for salad, SANDWICH FILLINGS and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send BOOK OF RECIPES for preparing all our products. Write for it. Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

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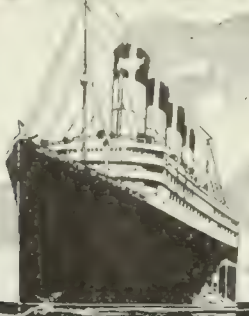
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Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

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A Preventive

Most of the serious ills from which we suffer are the result of trifling ailments or injuries long neglected.

Absorbine, Jr. gives nature the protection which she so constantly needs.

A slight burn, neglected, may soon become an ugly sore. A trifling cut or scratch may easily become infected and lead to serious consequences.

Absorbine, Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

applied to cuts and bruises helps nature to heal herself, taking the soreness out of bruises, preventing infection where the protecting skin is cut or broken.



Absorbine, Jr. is absolutely harmless—a safe and sure remedy that should be in every medicine chest.

\$1.25 a bottle, at druggists or postpaid

Liberal sample on receipt of 10c stamp.

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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, October 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 20, 1919. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, August 19, 1919.

DIVIDEND 95.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on Sept. 30, 1919, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on Sept. 3, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

What to Do in September

The Countryside Gardener Will Now Harvest and Store

By Hugh Findlay

The following suggestions will be useful in harvesting and storing fruit:

Line the harvesting baskets with burlap to prevent injury to the fruit. Do not break off fruit twigs or stems.

Do not allow fruit to stay on limbs. After picking all that is possible, shake off the remaining fruit and use it first. Remove all mummy plums and peaches and burn.

Rake up windfalls and use. Do not allow to decay under the trees. Do not store any bruised fruit. The fruit cellar should be clean, fresh smelling, cool and dry. Ventilate on bright days. Place a layer of straw under the fruit. Heat does not ripen fruit satisfactorily. Keep the fruit in a cool, dark place and it will ripen more evenly and the flavor will be better.

Pick out the fruit once each month. Keep a pan of water in the cellar. On severely cold nights when an oil stove is used, be sure to ventilate a little the following day. Fruit decays quickly in foul air. Apples wrapped in paper will keep plump longer than fruit exposed to the air.

Select some of your best fruit, wrap it and plan to give it away as a Christmas gift.

Vegetables, Trees, Bushes and Flowers

If you live in the Upper South (Virginia, North Carolina, north Georgia, north Alabama, Tennessee), sow onion



September is the month of goldenrod, when hybrid roses send out their last bloom and wild flowers and ferns should be planted in the rock garden

seeds in rows 18 inches apart and ½ inch deep. Test the seeder before planting by running it on a yard or two of paper and watch the dropping of the seed. This is the month to put out onion sets for bunch onions in the spring. The soil should be rich. Plant out kale. Sow winter radish, spinach and turnips in drills. Sow the seed of Canterbury bell, larkspur, pansies and Marguerite daisy in the cold frames. Scatter the seed so that the seedlings may not be crowded. Fill the hotbeds and sow lettuce and beets. Grade all fruit even for home use. Cut back the tomato vines vigorously so as to hasten the ripening of the fruit. This is a good month to plant vines around your home. Dig a large hole close to the wall and fill it with rich garden loam be-

fore planting the vine. Plant a few fruit trees this fall. Cut out all web worms from fruit trees and burn. Do not mix coal ashes with a sandy loam, especially where there are periods of drouth.

In the Middle South (lower South Carolina, southern Georgia, middle and southern Alabama, Mississippi) sow the seed of spinach in drills 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Curly kale seed sown this month will make fine plants by spring. Onion sets planted in rich soil this month will make bunch onions by the latter part of November. Turnip seed sown now will make fine greens by the last of October. Stir the surface soil to a depth of 4 inches



Pumpkins and winter squash should be harvested before there is frost. Store them in a cool, dry place, where the air is pure

and scatter the turnip seed broadcast. Sow winter radish now. Spray roses with a force of clear water to check the red spider. Stake up tomato plants and prune back all side shoots and cut off the lower leaves. Improve your community by starting a "Civic Improvement Society." Plan to plant trees in memory of the soldier boys from your community.

In the Far South (southern Louisiana and Florida) sow the seed of snap beans, peas, beets, corn salad, kale, lettuce, mustard, parsley, radish and onion seed. Plant in beds for transplanting later, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and callards. Get your soil ready for early fall planting by spading it deeply and mixing into it considerable decayed stable manure and coarse bone meal. Plant out celery in ditches and irrigate. Cabbage, cauliflower and callard plants may be set out this month. Make places for neighborhood meetings and talk on the most improved methods of gardening. Do not be afraid to tell of your failures.

In a flower garden in the North, this is the best month to plant out peonies. The soil should be a rich, sandy loam. This plant cannot stand excessive moisture. Be sure the soil is well drained. Never use fresh manure as a fertilizer.

Bulbs. Plant out the fall bulbs this month for early spring bloom. The soil should be rich and if possible a sandy loam. Only plant plump, healthy bulbs. There are no bargains on bulbs this year. Order early and plant before the frost locks the soil.

Rock Garden. Now is the time to make a rock garden and plant in the wild flowers and ferns. Mulch this bed heavily with leaves. Do not use manure. Wood earth or leaf mold is by far the best soil to use. All rock gardens should be in a semi-shady place.

Shrubs. Cut all seed pods from the flowering shrubs. Do not be hasty in mulching the shrubs with manure. Plant out new shrubs this month. Prune back vigorously.

Drain. This is a good time to drain your garden so that the soil may be worked early in the spring. Drained land always warms up earlier and is easier to work.

Roses. Hybrid perpetuals will send out their last bloom. Pick off all rose hips. Do not fertilize or cultivate. Scatter about the base of the plants considerable wood ashes.

In the greenhouse, make cuttings of all the tender outdoor plants and shift them to the propagating bed. Pot a few stock plants and place them under the benches.

Chrysanthemums. The early blooms are coming in this month. Keep the house well ventilated. Feed the late varieties a little liquid manure water. Label all the stock plants of the early varieties before storing them for winter. Keep the soil moist but never wet.

Bulbs. Start a few of the early bulbs for early bloom. The cyclamens should be shifted to the greenhouse this month.

Morrisville, New York

If Cleanliness Is Next to Godliness

(Continued from page 330)

toothbrush rack and a holder for a tumbler. These little appliances should not be elaborate but of good quality, and they will repay in comfort the small sum expended for their purchase. It is of just these minor accessories that one most needs to be reminded in appointing the bathroom. Altho small enough to be overlooked or forgotten at times, they mean much in the material comfort they contribute, and without them a bathroom is not fully equipped.

And now we come to the second part of bathroom comfort, the visual satisfaction to be gained from well considered appointment. Without indulging in prodigal expense, or attempting to make our bathing arrangements comparable in elaboration and elegance with those of the old Romans, we may, by a little thoughtful planning, have bathrooms reasonably reflecting our stage of civilization. Beginning with the floor, whether it be tiled, cork-covered, or of hard wood, a couple of rugs or mats are essential. They should be as plain as possible and of a sort that can be washed easily and often. The curtains had better be of fairly heavy casement cloth, of stout muslin, of barred Swiss or of some other similar material that has sufficient body to withstand steam and damp without getting limp and stringy.

If the walls are plastered, have them and the ceiling painted with a dull gloss-finished surface, or with one of the patent gloss preparations, that can easily be cleaned with a damp cloth. If they are not thus painted, they should be papered with a well glazed paper. If the glaze is not strong enough it can be reinforced with a coat of shellac. The walls and ceiling can then be washed with a damp cloth the same as painted walls. This is necessary to keep the room fresh, as the floating dust particles in the air cannot be kept from settling on the walls when they are moist and forming a coating. The woodwork should be painted with a dull gloss finish for the same reason—frequent freshening up and cleanliness. The colors used will be largely determined by the exposure of the room and personal preference, but, on general principles, light tones are universally recommended because they quickly show soil and therefore compel frequent cleaning. It is perfectly legitimate to use white, if one wishes, but not at all necessary as there is no obligation to make a bathroom look like the operating room in a hospital.

Painted furniture is especially recommended, with a smooth satin finish, easy to cleanse with a damp cloth. The colors should be appropriate and the decoration simple. Compliance with these suggestions leaves ample latitude for divers treatment and play of originality. When it is possible to do so, one might empanel a full length mirror in the door.

West Philadelphia

The New School for Social Research

will open October first for the study of current economic and governmental problems. The work will be conducted by a group of well known writers and teachers among whom are

Graham Wallas of London, Thorstein Veblen, James Harvey Robinson, Wesley Clair Mitchell, John Dewey, Dean Roscoe Pound, Thomas S. Adams, Harold J. Laski, Moissaye Olgin, Charles A. Beard and Members of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Robert Bruere and Members of the Bureau of Industrial Research.

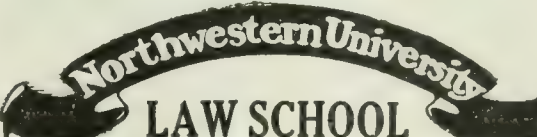
Courses will include lectures on Economic Factors in Civilization, The Development of the United States into a World Power, The Historic Background of the Great War, Modern Industrialism, Social Inheritance, Recent Tendencies in Political Thought, Problems of American Government, etc.

There will be late afternoon and evening lectures and conferences to permit the attendance of those engaged in regular professions: No academic degrees will be required but the standard of postgraduate work will be maintained. There will be general lectures and discussion for larger groups and small conferences for those equipped for special research.

Registration will begin September twenty-second.

Announcement will be sent upon application to the school at

465-9 West Twenty-Third St., New York



Northwestern University LAW SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1859

JOHN H. WIGMORE, Dean

ANNOUNCEMENT

Increase in Requirements for Admission and Graduation:

Admission: After September 1st, 1919, applicants for admission to the first year class will be required to submit proof of the satisfactory completion of three years of college study.

College credit for army and navy service given by the college from which the student comes will be accepted.

Graduation: Students entering the Law School with a bachelor's degree representing a four-year course in an approved college, may complete the course in three years. For all others, four years of resident study is required.

Fall Term Begins September 29th
Descriptive Circular Mailed on Request

Secretary of the Law School
307 Northwestern University Building
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American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1919, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.



Running errands for the nation's butcher shops

Your juicy steak, national in its popularity, is far from being national in its origin.

Ten Mississippi valley states raise and feed much of the beef which you like so well.

The big herds of quality cattle are fattened in an even smaller area, known as the "corn belt." No feed has yet been discovered that is as cheap and fattening as this yellow grain.

This meat must be dressed, chilled and shipped many miles to the other 38 states. Whose job is it? Your local butcher cannot do it. If each butcher built a packing plant, there would be endless duplication

and expense—making meat too high priced.

Time has proved that the dressing and distribution of meats on a large scale through centrally located plants is economical to the consumer and has given him a wider choice as to quality.

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Remarkable Remarks

LIDA W. AMERIGE—Get your 1919 vibration.

ED. HOWE—We shall soon reach Hell unless we mend our ways.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I have never lived within my salary.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The Senate is merely a rubber stamp.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER—Mrs. George Vanderbilt has had a restless summer.

VON HINDENBURG—This peace gives little encouragement to hope that wars may end.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—I would rather have Russia bolshevist than see Britain bankrupt.

GLENN E. PLUMB—The people have to move ahead of Congress before Congress takes action.

ARCHER P. WHALLON—Some tribes of American Indians prepare a palatable soup from young budding cat-tails.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH—It is impossible to say whether the future Government of Hungary is to be monarchical or republican.

EX-CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY—I should like to be a king of finance in America. I believe their crowns stick firmer than ours.

SAMUEL H. CHURCH—This is the supreme moment when every man who can speak, think or write must use his brains to save America.

MAJOR GENERAL J. A. LEGEUNE—The wives, mothers and sweethearts had as much to do with the winning of the war as the soldiers.

MISS MILDRED MURRAY, after dancing with General Pershing—You can't think how thrilling it is to dance with your chin resting on four stars.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE—The one great advantage of the House of Lords is that it is as unlike the House of Commons as it can possibly be.

D. D. FOOTE—In the State of Mississippi the negro has given up suffrage, liberty, in many instances his women, in fact, everything but Jesus.

HARRY V. MORGAN—Let us conceive of a Universal Telephone system to which each individual mind is connected; then let us conceive of God as Central.

CHESTER H. ROWELL—If there is anything more contemptible than not knowing the particular thing I know, it is knowing something else that I do not know.

PROF. EDWARD A. ROSS—Studies of "only" children show that instead of outstripping other children owing to their association with their elders, they fall behind them.

CHARLES FINCH—There is a complaint made that a man has to pay more for a shave and a hair-cut in Emporia than he does in New York. Why not? The barbers have to live, and in New York the men shave oftener than once a month, and have their hair cut more frequently than once a year.

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Number 3692

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A Memorial to the Late Dr. William Hayes Ward

In The Independent of December 18, 1916, the Editor, Mr. Hamilton Holt, kindly gave a foreword to an appeal by the writer for funds for a science building at Wilberforce University, as a memorial to the late Dr. William Hayes Ward—former Editor of The Independent. The building will be known as the William Hayes Ward Science Hall and will cost \$50,000.

The progress of the War and the entrance of our country into the struggle made it advisable to suspend for a time all efforts to bring this project to a realization. It seems now propitious for presenting anew the claims and purposes of the University to this end.

What the writer said at the first presentation applies even more forcibly at the present time. With the War at an end, the inrush of students into school has begun with vigor. Large numbers are registering with the school authorities. The need for a science building is intensified. It is a necessity that we may properly prepare for the future, helping to rehabilitate the soldiers who are being sent to us as students and to give practical work along scientific lines which are now attracting the many who are seeking efficiency in education. This requires enlargement of facilities.

Wilberforce University enrolled last year 1,000 students including the two units A and B of the S. A. T. C. Corps, and later the R. O. T. C. The Univer-

sity occupies a leading place among institutions for the education of the negro. It is no experiment, but has been serving well the race for over a half century, from the time it began as an humble manual labor school. Its worth has been recognized by such philanthropists as Salmon P. Chase and Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is situated adjacent to three states containing a large negro population and is easily accessible from the South and West. It has admirable natural facilities and a most desirable environment for school purposes. It is steadily growing. Its courses are broad. It deserves the support of all interested in the education of the negro race.

Dr. Ward took a keen interest in the needs of the school, noting particularly its totally inadequate quarters for science teaching. He then hoped to serve it so that it would have room for a larger museum and a full laboratory equipment. His interest in the race, his life-long stand for its rights, his sympathy for its wrongs, his advocacy of its education, his encouragement of its ambitions, his hopes for its future, for its freedom from the many things that handicapped it, his personal friendship for the University—all make it especially appropriate that his memory be perpetuated in some concrete way at this institution.

To this end we are again sending an earnest appeal to Dr. Ward's friends and to the friends of Wilberforce University for assistance. We beg them to aid in thus honoring him who has gone from us in helping to carry out his ideas of education as the saving and uplifting power for the negro and the nation.

Contributions may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the University, Wilberforce, Ohio, or if the donor prefers, to the editor of The Independent, who has kindly consented to acknowledge the receipt of all funds and forward them to us.

W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
President.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce,
Ohio

Pebbles

The Profiteer: "I don't see the sense in the wife bein' so anxious to buy a kimono. Why, she couldn't play the bloomin' instrument if she'd got it!"
—*Blighly*.

A man has just died who spent the whole seventy years of his life in Chertsey Workhouse. The foolish fellow—think of all the strike-pay he missed!—*The Passing Show*.

Little Nelly told little Anita what she terms a "little fib."

Anita—A fib is the same as a story, and a story is the same as a lie.

Nelly—No, it's not.

Anita—Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university.

Nelly—I don't care if he is. My father is an editor, and he knows more about lying than your father.—*Blighly*.



When Four People Dine

THE serving of the after-dinner coffee marks the close of the function. What an important part *silverware* plays in making delightful the entire dinner. How subtle has been its influence in giving both hostess and guests a sense of satisfaction in the evening's event.

Home life and entertainment center around the dining table.

It matters not whether the meal be formal or informal—whether two, four or twenty be present—*silverware* lends its charm and gives an atmosphere of refinement that is quite its own.

Old silver is valued in great part for the vision it brings of old time hospitality. Let the silverware you buy to-day worthily reflect you in the years to come.



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A Reconstruction Measure

CONGRESS had laid before it this week in the Cummins railroad bill its first big reconstruction measure. The bill was reported in the Senate after more than six months of almost continuous study by the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It is the first important piece of legislation formulated entirely in Congress without suggestion or recommendation from the President or any other executive officer since the beginning of the war.

In December President Wilson informed Congress that he had no solution for the railroad problem, and in May he added that the railroads would be turned back to private ownership at the end of the calendar year. Congress took up the problem with misgivings. It was regarded as material left by the President to burn Congressional fingers.

The Interstate Commerce Committee passed up all suggestions for government operation of the roads and provided that they should go back to private ownership on the last day of the month in which the bill becomes a law. The Federal guarantee of the standard return continues for four months thereafter, with all earnings in excess of the guarantee going to the Government.

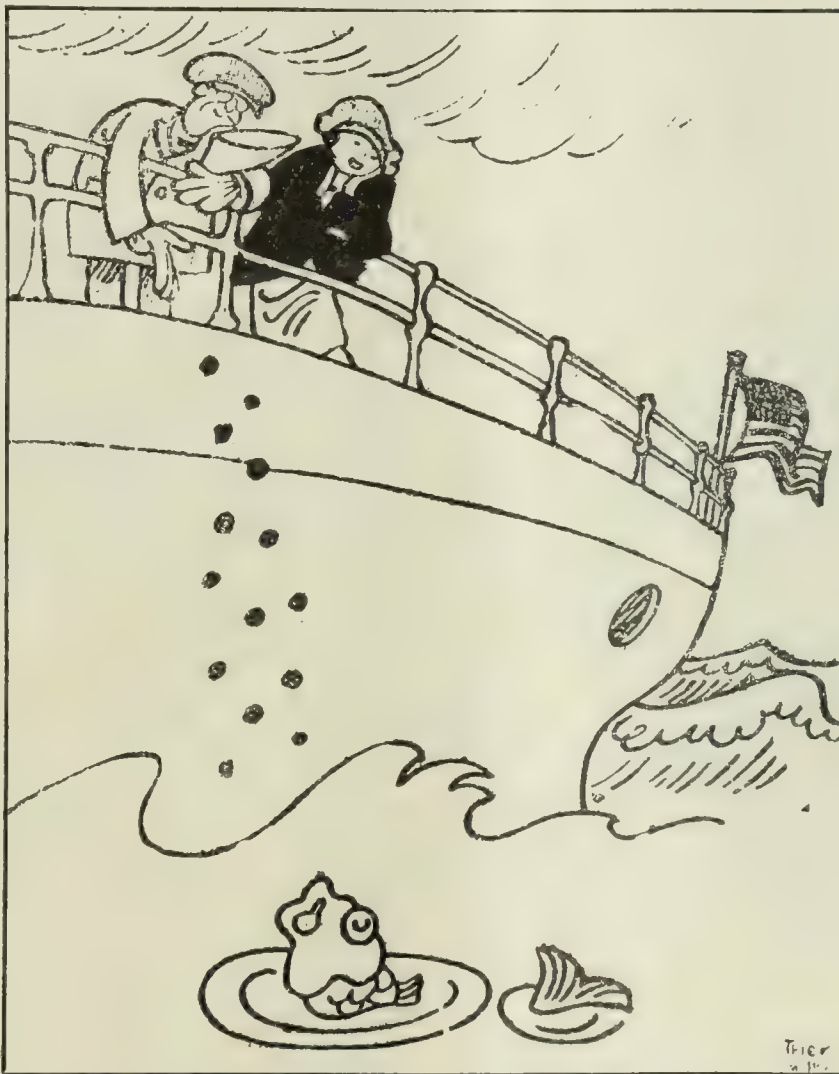
Altho none of the essential elements of the Plumb plan are included in the bill, it shows that the Railroad Brotherhood's scheme influenced the Senate committee in some particulars. For instance, the railroads are to receive only a fair return on the value of their properties, all excess earnings going to the Transportation Board created by the bill, half to be used for the betterment of the condition of the employees and in instituting a system of profit sharing, and half for the purchase of new equipment to be leased to the railroads. No ex-

cess earnings above a fair dividend are to be capitalized or used as a basis for increased rates.

The railroads are to be divided into between twenty and thirty-five distinct systems, the number to be decided by the Transportation Board, and incorporated under Federal laws, with two representatives of the Government and two of the employees on the boards of directors.

The most striking feature of the bill is its provision forbidding railroad employees to strike. Any attempt to tie up the roads by strike is made a conspiracy and each striker may be punished by \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment. The bill sets up a Committee on Wages and Working Conditions, made up of four representatives of the railroads and four of the employees, to settle all disputes. In case of a deadlock in the committee the dispute goes to the Transportation Board for settlement.

The Senate plan will suit neither the owners of the railroads nor the railroad employees. The brotherhoods will not submit without vigorous protest to the withdrawal of their right to strike, and the security holders will contend for an extension of the Government guarantee beyond the period provided. The Senate will incline to granting the extension, but the House will not. There may thus develop a deadlock that will delay the settlement of the railroad problem many months, to the advantage of the advocates of government ownership. William Jennings Bryan argued for government ownership before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee this week. From his testimony the inference was drawn, and not denied, that he would be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination on a radical labor platform in 1920.



President Wilson's Fourteen Points. "Well, we can give them to the fishes."—From *Lustige Blaetter*, Berlin.

A five-year deadlock between the Senate, which wished to be generous, and the House, which did not, over the policy of the United States with regard to the disposition of natural resources on public lands, showed signs during the week of coming to a close. In spite of a single-handed filibuster by Senator La Follette against the oil, coal, sodium and phosphate land leasing bill that consumed the entire week, the Senate is about to pass the bill, and a speedy agreement with the House is expected.

The election of Senator Lenroot to the Senate is largely responsible for the present prospect of complete agreement. Senator Lenroot is a conservationist. As a member of the House he always stood out for a leasing system rather than one that would give outright title to claimants of Government lands. The present bill retains title to all Government lands containing natural resources, but provides for their development under lease. Senator Lenroot thinks it an excellent bill, and his opinion will have great weight with his former colleagues in the lower House. The bill contains many safeguards against monopoly and provides that leases may be revoked or renewed by the Government after they expire. The leasing bill defeated by the filibuster led by Senator La Follette at the end of the last session would have patented parts of the public domain outright to claimants.

Senator La Follette paused in his filibuster this week long enough to allow Senator Knox to deliver an opposition speech that set a milestone in the League of Nations fight in the Senate. The congratulations of President Wilson on "coming out into the open" were communicated to Senator Knox after he advocated throwing the entire treaty in the waste basket on the ground of its inherent immorality and concluding a separate peace with Germany.

As a result of Senator Knox's speech and this week's maneuvers by the Foreign Relations Committee, the President starts on his trip across the country, with the situation in the Senate more satisfactory than it has been in a month. The committee has adopted fifty-four textual amendments to the peace treaty, and, fearing the reaction from the President's speeches, is now on the point of foregoing further delay and reporting the treaty to the Senate.

The action of the committee has convinced the country that Republican leaders desire nothing less than to kill the treaty. This conviction has resulted in a flare-back that makes amendments to the treaty on the final roll call very doubtful and removes what seemed a practical certainty of stiff reservations. The "mild reservationists" have informed Senator Lodge that if he persists in the present attempt to "mince-meat" the treaty in the Senate, they will vote with the Democrats against any tampering with the treaty whatever. The President's speeches are expected to give additional impetus to the present trend.

Shortly before he left Washington, President Wilson appropriated a Congressional thunder clap scheduled for the coming week, and announced the calling of a conference of representatives of capital and labor to discuss "putting the whole question of wages upon another footing." Congress was about to direct the calling of such a conference, and it could do nothing other than approve the President's action. The immediate effect of the announcement was to relieve some of the tension in the labor situation.

The President did not reach his decision hastily, despite appearances to the contrary. Before he left for Paris in March he told Democratic senators that the time had come for the "democratization of industry"



Press Illustrating Service

Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the Asiatic Fleet

in the United States and that he would take steps to bring it about upon his return. He said he would urge before a conference of capital and labor that the workers be given a share in the management and the profits of industry. He laughed at suggestions by these senators that his idea savored of Bolshevism.

The President is expected to recommend the creation of an extra-governmental body to perform functions similar to those of the National War Board during the period of the war. Administration senators who have been given an inkling of the President's ideas say they will appeal to both capital and labor. Putting them into effect will not destroy the capitalistic system of production, but will certainly give labor a new place in American life. The decisions of the conference are expected by all observers in Washington to be among the most important in the industrial history of the United States.

R. M. B., Washington

Armenia in Peril

THE delay in concluding peace has given a chance for the Turks to recover their spirit and a large part of their power, and, unless some decision is reached soon, the remnant of the Armenian race is in danger of being wiped out. Until it is known whether there is to be a League of Nations or not it is impossible to settle the future of the old Ottoman Empire. If there is a League the various nationalities formerly under the Turkish yoke may be given self-government under mandates to various powers under the supervision of the League. If the Covenant fails of ratification there will be a general scramble among the powers to extend their spheres of influence, and there will be conflicts and massacres among the nationalities to suppress objectionable minorities. Already such conflicts have taken place in Anatolia, where the Greek and Italian claims overlap and where the Turk refuses to give way to either.

Since the surrender of Turkey the Armenians have been protected from Moslem massacre by the presence of British troops. There are some 60,000 of these in Armenia, of whom 20,000 have been guarding the railroad and pipe line that connects the oil fields of Baku on the Caspian with the port of Batum on the Black Sea. These soldiers have been in the service for three

or four years, and the British Government has been anxious to bring them home because of the clamor of the British people for reduction of military expenditure and withdrawal of foreign expeditions. As long ago as March the British delegates at Paris notified the conference that the British troops were soon to be withdrawn from Armenia, but at the request of the conference this action was postponed from time to time until finally, on August 15, the withdrawal began. All of the British forces will not, however, be withdrawn at present.

The Armenians ever since April have been begging the Paris Conference to substitute other forces or to aid them to raise their own army, but the conference has neither troops nor funds at its command for such a purpose. The Armenians have done what they can toward organizing a force in self-defense, but it is altogether inadequate to withstand the combined attack of Turks, Tartars, Kurds and Georgians who beset the Armenians on all sides. Their ancient foes, encouraged by the rumors of British retirement, have already begun their depredations. The American Commission for Armenian Relief has spent \$25,000,000 on feeding and caring for the Armenian refugees in the Caucasus, and two or three hundred thousand of these are likely to starve or be killed if the American and British relief agencies are forced to leave because of the withdrawal of military protection. The International Socialist Congress at Berne and the Christian churches of America alike protest against the proposed action of the British. Walter G. Smith, of Philadelphia, who represents the American Commission for Relief at Paris, says:

A wave of indignation will sweep thru the United States when it is known that the Armenians have been left to their fate and that American relief workers, men and women, share the common peril. . . . No explanation or excuse will be accepted. The cordial relations between the two great English-speaking peoples will be shattered.

The British side of the case is most forcibly expressed by Lovat Fraser in the *London Daily Mail*:

And then I see in Friday's *Times* that it is "certain that the United States Senate will refuse to allow the President to undertake responsibilities in Armenia, Constantinople, or elsewhere." Could there be a more contradictory position? We have not the smallest special interest in Armenia or Armenians, political or otherwise. It has nothing to do with the defense of India. The wealthy overseas Armenian community dwells chiefly in the United States. Yet, when we are up to our eyes in debt, we are unofficially told that "no explanation or excuse for quitting Armenia will be accepted."

It seems to me that impoverished Great Britain is always being handed the hot end of the poker. It is time to talk a little horse sense about Armenia. If Armenians are in danger of extermination their fate is a matter for the Allies as a whole or for the League of Nations, and not for Great Britain alone. If the United States is unwilling to accept a mandate for Armenia, then, however awful the prospect, Armenia and the Armenians must disappear. British taxpayers and British soldiers do not intend to make themselves the protectors of half the human race.

France's Farewell to the Doughboy

At the most critical moment of the struggle which had lasted for three years against German imperialism, you came as strong youths into a country where the young had perished. To the weeping you brought a smile, to those who had been despoiled your generosity restored hope, to the fatherless children you offered joy. The summing up of these recollections must remain an inspiration to you and to those who follow you in all future efforts.

Often, marching toward dusk, along some valley road in France you have watched the lights as they began to shine out from the windows of the little farmhouses, while the mists gradually enveloped all but the shadowy forms of objects almost indistinguishable. Let it be so in your minds when you think of France: remember the innumerable small homes which almost two million men have died to save, think of the hearths where a fire still burns, tho the poilu who left it will never return. If any harsh thoughts remain, let the mists enfold all that is not the romance of this war—the drawing together in fraternal love of those who have suffered. This is the prayer of France. Together with the gratitude of her living, there is the stirring memory of her dead. It carries its message to you, as a blessing from those who, because of your gallant sacrifice, shall not have given their lives in vain.—From "France's Tribute to America."

The Armenians are very anxious for America to take the mandate for Armenia under authority of the League of Nations, but they do not want the American mandate to extend over Constantinople or any other part of the Ottoman Empire. The Armenians say they only want temporary aid and advice in getting established as an independent republic. The agricultural and mineral resources of the country and the well-known thrift and enterprise of the Armenian people

will abundantly repay any such aid. They do not ask or desire a permanent garrison of American troops, for they are amply able to protect themselves when once a native force is raised and trained.

Of course, under the circumstances our Government is not able to give the Armenians any assurance of aid or protection, but it has done what it could and what it has done in years past, it has protested against the massacres of the Armenians by the Turks. This warning was conveyed by Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who has been appointed High Commissioner for the United States at Constantinople. Turkey resented this warning and promptly complained to France and Great Britain that America was threatening interference with her internal affairs. The French take the Turkish side and criticize President Wilson for this action. Previously the French press had been criticizing him because he refused to take action in regard to Armenia. On August 10 the *Journal des Debats* said:

The reasons on account of which President Wilson believed himself unable to propose acceptance of the Armenian mandate to the Senate undoubtedly are powerful ones, but while the President hesitates everything is in sus-



Saint Peter: "Good gracious! I thought it was all over on that planet!"—From *Esquella*, Barcelona.



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Our Daily Bread

Profiteering on foodstuffs is practically at an end, according to the Food Administration, and the next step will be an effort to force prices down. In the meantime, the American Food



Commission continues to rescue from starvation little waifs in Poland; the War Department sells surplus army food at cost; the farmers confer with President Wilson; people in Milan, Italy, raid food shops where exorbitant prices are being charged; and Cincinnati housewives purchase products direct from the farmers

Paul Thompson



Keystone View Co.



Paul Thompson



Central News Photo Service

Barges on the Rhine loaded with American food for Germany

pense and massacres are being prepared, if they have not already begun. If it takes the American Government as much time to understand Ottoman affairs as it took it to understand the war there will remain but masses of ruins in Asia Minor when America comes to intervene.

When the question was first brought up in the conference President Wilson stated frankly that he should personally be in favor of the acceptance of a mandate for Armenia, but that he could not make any promises to that effect until he found out how the Senate felt about it. All he has done now, it appears, is to notify the Turkish Government that unless the Armenian massacres ceased he should be inclined to reconsider the twelfth of his fourteen points, which reads:

The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantee.

The Armenians claim territory stretching from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and so come into conflict with the French, who claim Cilicia on the Mediterranean coast. This was promised to France by Great Britain in the secret treaty of May 9, 1916. By the same agreement Syria was promised to France, but that part of the Syrian territory was assigned to the King of the Hedjaz in the following year, when the British called upon the Arabs for aid. Two American commissioners, Charles R. Crane and President Henry C. King, of Oberlin, have been sent to Syria to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants, and, it is said, they were found to be most favorable to an American mandate. The French have been disposed to favor America as a mandatory over northern Armenia because it would prevent the British from getting it. But they oppose the extension of the American mandate to the Mediterranean and over Syria because it would prevent these regions from coming under French control.

In the territory claimed for the new Armenian state the Armenians before the war were in a minority and they have lost nearly a million since from massacre and privation. But the Turkish part of the population has suffered losses even more severe, so it is doubtful how the balance of population stands today.

The present danger to the Armenians rises from the revival of the military spirit of the Turks. Mustapha Kiamil Pasha, former Grand Vizier, organized an army at Erzerum from remnants of the old Ottoman army that had been trained by German officers. He has now removed his headquarters to Sivas, in Armenia, where

he has been joined by General Halil Pasha, under command of the Young Turk and pro-German leader, Enver Pasha. Halil was Minister of Marine during the war and was imprisoned after the armistice, but has now escaped to join Mustapha. The Constantinople Government denounces them as rebels, but is powerless to suppress them.

The Mystery of the Baltic

MOMENTOUS events are evidently impending in the Russian Baltic provinces, tho it is impossible to tell just what the situation is. Apparently a new demonstration is to be directed toward Petrograd in order to relieve the pressure that the Bolsheviks are exerting upon Kolchak in Siberia and Denikin in Ukrainia. It does not seem likely that the Allies actually want to take Petrograd now, because they would have a million mouths to feed during the winter and they could not send in supplies by ship because the port will be closed by ice.

The campaign that was started against Petrograd in the early summer with excellent prospects collapsed from causes not yet made clear. The Finnish forces who



"Mother sends her compliments and can she borrow a kipper, because we have a wedding on today?"—From *Meggendorfer Blaetter*, Berlin.

crossed the Russian frontier into Karelia and Olonetz were soon driven back. General Mannerheim, who was then in control of Finland and favored Finnish intervention in Russia, lost his power at the first election of the Diet.

On the south side of the Gulf of Finland a force of Esthonians and Russian refugees was equipped by the British and started toward Petrograd, but after taking Pskov, the first city on the Russian side of the Esthonian border, the advance came to a halt. Now General Laidoner, the commander-in-chief of the Esthonian army, is again eager to move on Petrograd, but the Esthonian Government refuses to permit him. The British say that the Esthonian Government is pro-Bolshevik. The Esthonians say that the British intend to annex Esthonia. The Socialists of Esthonia demand the disbanding of the Russian Northern Army under Yudenitch. The Letts and Esthonians are unwilling to fight for Kolchak since he has refused them independence.

Pskov was garrisoned by Russian White Guards under General Balakovitch, but he was suspected of intending to turn traitor and go over to the Bolshevik side. So General Yudenitch, commander-in-chief of the



International

The steamship "Leviathan" brings General Pershing home

Russian White Guards in Esthonia, sent General Ar-niev to arrest him. He escaped, but his chief of staff, Colonel Stojakin, was seized, and, being found guilty by court martial of taking a bribe of a million rubles from the Bolsheviks, was shot as a traitor. But this did not help the Pskov situation, for the troops of Balakovich refused to obey any one else and deserted their posts, so the city fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks after a bombardment of four days.

The same difficulty has occurred on all fronts. Both Denikin and Kolchak have suffered from wholesale desertions to the enemy of troops which had been clothed, armed and trained by the Allies. In the Archangel region the British endeavored to make the Government of the North self-supporting by organizing into an army such Russians as would volunteer and such of the Bolshevik prisoners as professed conversion. The British officers who were set to drill them took great pride in their soldierly appearance and obedience. But at a signal from Moscow they mutinied and killed their officers or turned them over to the Bolsheviks. The British thus lost Onega, their base of supplies on the southern shore of the White Sea, and the essential link between Archangel and Murmansk. On the Dvina River, up which a British expedition had been sent in the vain hope of making connection with Kolchak, the new Russian troops also went over to the Bolsheviks, and the British have not yet been safely extricated. Even the Russian officers who are in training in England to form the nucleus of a new national army have been found to be infected with Bolshevism.

The British have supplied uniforms, arms and ammunition for the Esthonian army and sent four of their whippet tanks to this front. A British squadron has gone to the Baltic, apparently to cooperate with the advance of General Yudenitch on Petrograd. Hetman Skoropadski, the former pro-German dictator of the Ukraine, is aiding the Esthonian campaign, and the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch, commander-in-chief of the Czar's armies, has also joined it.

A startling feature of the situation is the report that on the Lettish and Lithuanian fronts there are German armies preparing to attack the Bolsheviks and professing to be in the service of Admiral Kolchak, of the Omsk Government. The army in Latvia (Lettland) is said to number several thousand, under the command of the Russian Prince Lieven. The army in Lithuania is said to be composed of 37,000 German and 3000 Russian volunteers under the command of the Russian

General Bergman. These 40,000 are reported to have been clothed in German uniforms and well supplied with war material, including airplanes, automobiles and armored cars. These rumors have given rise to many surmises, one of which is that Kolchak, disappointed in obtaining recognition from Great Britain, France and America, has turned for support to the Germans and Japanese, the former to aid him in Asia and the latter in Europe. The German radical papers are incensed over the disclosure of a secret order from General von der Goltz, the German commandant in the Baltic provinces, authorizing German soldiers to join the counter-revolutionary Russian army for service against the Bolsheviks.

Independent Montenegro

THE little mountain kingdom of Montenegro is reported to be in rebellion against the proposed annexation to Serbia. The insurgents have cut the railroad leading to Antivari, the seaport of Montenegro, and the Serbs are having difficulty in subduing them in spite of the Serbian superiority in numbers and arms. The Montenegrins have never been conquered, or at least not long held in subjection, even by the Turks, and they are capable of carrying on guerrilla warfare indefinitely in the fastnesses of the Black Mountains. Whether the most of them favor independence or union with the rest of their race in the new kingdom of Yugoslavia cannot be told until there is a plebiscite under the auspices of the League of Nations



Keystone View Co.

General Hindenburg in civilian garb. From a photograph taken in Germany, sent to England, then brought to the United States

or some other impartial authority. The announcement that Montenegro had decided in favor of union with Serbia was naturally received with some caution because the action was taken while the country was occupied by Serbian troops and because the adherents of the exiled king never ceased to protest that the action was illegal.

The Montenegrins engaged in the war as soon as Austria attacked Serbia and fought as effectively as their primitive resources would permit. When Mackensen's army swept down thru Serbia in 1915 the Montenegrins, by attacking his right flank, saved the Serbs from utter destruction. After Serbia had been

overwhelmed and Montenegro invaded, old King Nikola evacuated his capital, Cetinje, so precipitately that he was charged by the Italians with cowardice or corruption. He retorted by accusing the Italian troops of deserting him in his extremity. He did not halt in Italy, where his daughter Helena is Queen, but passed on quickly to France, where he has maintained his royal state on an allowance from the Allies.

When the Austrians evacuated Montenegro last October he wanted to return home, but France refused to permit him. Instead the Serbs entered upon the occupation of the country and on November 26, 1918, it was announced that the Grand Skupshtina (National Assembly) of Montenegro had dethroned King Nikola and had "proclaimed the union of Montenegro with Serbia and consequently with the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." That is to say, King Peter of Serbia was to become ruler of Montenegro.

This Grand Skupshtina is a new body, elected in November according to a new electoral scheme and embracing different territory than the old National Skupshtina of 1914. The new assembly contains 168 members; the old only consisted of 76. The new assembly met at Podgoritzia instead of the old capital, Cetinje. On April 20 the Grand Skupshtina repeated its declaration of annexation, formally delivered the administration of Montenegro into the hands of the Belgrade Government and dissolved *sine die*. There were 118 deputies present and the vote was unanimous, which is remarkable considering the conflict of opinion among the Montenegrins on this point.

But the country has been restive under Serbian rule. On January 6 the followers of King Nikola seized Cetinje, but were driven out. In July another rising took place and the Serbs were accused of bombarding villages with cannon and killing children in putting it down. The British friends of the old régime lay the deposition of the old King to "Montenegrins who had emigrated to America and there imbibed democratic, anti-monarchical views." Why the Montenegrin republicans should favor King Peter is not clear, tho it is insinuated that President Wilson is playing into the hands of the Yugoslavs on the Fiume question because an American corporation has the contract for the construction of docks, warehouses and railways of the Dalmatian coast.

Aviation Propaganda

THE airplane and the dirigible are being popularized—popularized thru extensive and intensive publicity. Thruout the world aeronautical men, with the days of war production at an end, are now



Underwood & Underwood

President Ebert of Germany and his family at Spa, Schwarzburg

MR. AVERAGE CITIZEN



Save anything? Oh, yes—he saved a little daylight.—From The Toledo Blade.

engaged in convincing a rather dubious public that the airplane and the dirigible are really practicable and immediately available for the safe transportation of passengers and light cargo.

In France several large biplanes are daily engaged in carrying passengers. Three of these machines, of the well-known Farman "Goliath" type, are carrying from twelve to fourteen passengers on each trip of several hundred miles. In fact, during the great July 14th Victory Parade, the Farman "Goliath" carried passengers over the city of Paris, in order to afford a bird's-eye view of the great spectacle. Then there is England, where giant planes, such as the Vimy-Commercial, are about to carry passengers between important points. Italy has giant Caproni triplanes and biplanes, made over into passenger-carrying machines. There is at least one Italian dirigible which is carrying civilians over a regular route. Germany has her giant machines—made-over bombing planes—which are already engaged in carrying passengers.

In the United States aviation is being popularized, too. We have just had a great race between New York and Toronto. A month's aerial activities at Atlantic City, during last May, convinced many of the pleasures and safety of flying. All over the country private flying fields are being established, where former Army aviators are piloting passenger-carrying planes day in and day out, with passengers at so much per minute or per hour. It is a fact that on Sundays and holidays there may be seen long lines of persons waiting their turn to fly for fifteen minutes at a cost of anywhere from ten to twenty-five dollars.

And so it goes. Week after week the aeronautical men of the world are building up public confidence—in truth, they have successfully conducted a huge publicity campaign which is now bearing fruit in the shape of public intrepidity. Five years ago a person hesitated before taking a flight; today, a second invitation is hardly necessary, for the opportunity to fly is immediately accepted.

It is interesting to note how history is repeating it-



Press Illustrating Service

Major Orde Lees drops from a Curtis seaplane in order to prove that a parachute is an adequate life saver for the aviator

self in this matter of transportation. Back in the second quarter of last century, our forefathers were just as dubious concerning the safety and practicability of the steam railroad as we have been regarding the airship. They looked with apprehension on the steam locomotive which hauled a short string of eight coaches at 20 miles an hour over a road of parallel iron rails! More recently, our fathers looked askance at the early automobiles, with their crude engines and still more crude tires. And but yesterday we considered the airship a fit vehicle for the daredevil circus performer, but hardly worth considering by those more or less attached to this life.

Thus has the airship slowly passed from the unsafe to the relatively safe state in the opinion of the public. At present the airplane and the dirigible are so well established that even such disasters as are bound to mar the splendid record of aviation from time to time, can prove no serious detriment to the steady progress of this coming mode of transportation.

Along with the shaping of public opinion, the aeronautical men have set to work preparing the air lanes for the future traveler. At the Paris Conference the matter of aerial transportation received no little consideration, and we may soon become familiar with the world-wide traffic laws applying to the ships of the sky. Aerial police forces are beginning to form in various large cities here and abroad. New York is among the first to have an aerial police force, which is made up largely of former Army airmen, many of them "aces" in the late war. Only a few days ago the commander of New York's winged policemen drew up a truly remarkable set of air regulations with a view to protecting those in the air and those on the ground. These rules took cognizance of the fact that there is little to do against a criminal in the air. He can best be apprehended before he starts on his flight or when he lands. Thus by regulating the airmen at their fields the police can exercise their authority pretty effectively.

There will be plenty of work for the winged policemen, and in the no distant future. Already, small single- and two-seater machines are available at the price of a good automobile. Factories producing such machines are being flooded with orders. The cast-off machines of the Army and Navy are being purchased as fast as they can be overhauled and put in flying shape. Soon the skies will be fairly dotted with flying craft, some of which will be in the hands of reckless drivers and

even criminals. Nothing but efficient police control can handle the traffic in the air lanes, and the organizations of this kind in New York City and elsewhere are premature by a very slight margin, if any.

All in all, then, aeronautical men are fast bringing aviation to the commercial state. They have had to perfect their machines, and this they did during the long years of war. Next, and what was perhaps most difficult, they have had to educate the public, and this work is nearly completed today. While there will always be some risks connected with air travel, it seems now that there will be no difficulty in securing passengers for airplanes and dirigibles alike when regular transportation systems are organized and operated for the public at large.

Test Without Destruction

WHEN the question arises: "How much load will this iron truss support without collapsing?" or "How strong a pull will it take to snap this copper wire?" there is always available the good old-fashioned method of try-it-and-see. For many years, in fact, this method was satisfactory because it was the only method available; indeed, it does not seem to have occurred to the engineers and technologists of the last generation that it left anything to be desired. That this point of view is quite too optimistic is evident, however, if we but consider the matter.

In the first place, we test a metal part for its tensile or torsional strength because we are going to use it where it will have to support strains, and we wish to see whether it will fill the requirements. But our test destroys the piece tested, and makes it out of the question to use that piece; the best we can do is to use other pieces which are alleged to be identical—of which the piece subjected to test was a fair sample.

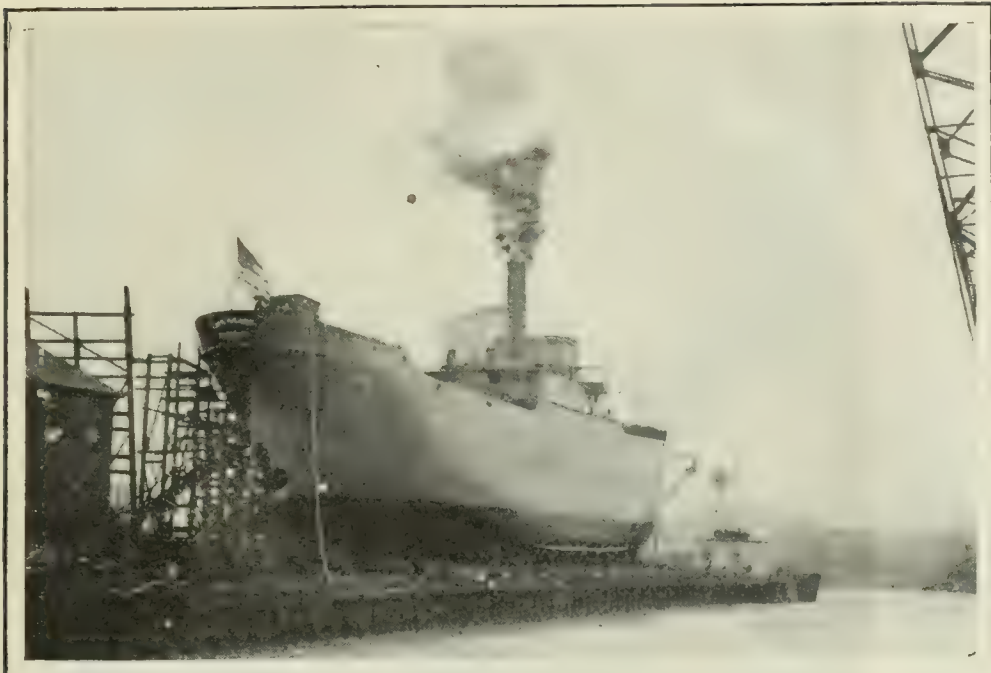
This brings up the difficulty of getting a fair sample. The foundryman will tell us that all of a given lot of castings are alike—that they were cast under the same conditions, from the same metal, and that subsequent machining and other treatment was the same for all of them. Nevertheless, we are morally certain that some of them have flaws and blowholes, and that others are comparatively perfect. How shall we have the courage to say that the one we select for test is truly representative?

The older engineers realized the existence of this little hitch, and sought to avoid it by introducing a factor of safety. If a bridge member was designed to support



Press Illustrating Service

A bicycle that will fly up 250 feet has been invented in France



Mirzoeff

A launching with engines and boilers going proved almost too much for the "Lake Fugard," one of the last Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation vessels recently launched at Buffalo. The "Lake Fugard" dropped 23 feet from the top of the ways into her narrow slip, tipped over at an angle of almost 70 degrees—and miraculously righted herself, with the aid of rebounding water, in less than seven seconds



a load of fifty tons, they tested it with a load of seventy-five or a hundred tons; if it passed, all well and good; if it failed, that was the end of it. This does very nicely when we can do no better; but it is still open to the objection that we never know what its real strength is. If at some future day it is desired to subject it to an overload, we cannot predict whether it will stand up or not.

All these embarrassments promise eventually to be done away with by modern methods of *test without destruction*. To take a simple analogy, we can determine whether a glass ingot is of the desired color by looking at it; we can learn whether any body is homogeneous by weighing it and thus arriving at its specific gravity. Why is not there some way of determining the physical properties of a piece of metal without tearing it apart?

Well, we are just beginning to learn that there is. For one thing, the manner in which a piece of iron conducts magnetic and electric currents—especially magnetic ones—is dependent upon the same peculiarities of physical structure that determine its strength. So after repeated experiment has given us the basis of solid knowledge necessary, we can hope to shoot a magnetic impulse thru a steel bar, read off the permeability (the magnetic property which corresponds roughly to electric conductivity), and say: "This bar will support a tensile pull of 76,000 pounds." The permeameter, which will enable us to do this, is still under development, but its ultimate availability is hardly open to doubt.

Then there is the X-ray. A given substance possesses a definite degree of transparency to these rays. But—if the substance has in it any of the flaws that make for reduced strength, its powers of transmitting the Roentgen radiations are affected. So here is another means of test without destruction. And metallurgists tell us that when they have mastered the technique of the permeameter and the X-ray, they will probably be able to do away entirely with the machines that test the strength of metal parts by subjecting them to pulls and pressures of many tons until they disintegrate. Test without destruction, in other words, is a thing which will be realized in the very near future; and when we build bridges and structural frames, we may know with certainty, not merely that each member has been tested up to a certain point without failure, but that the precise point at which each member would fail has been accurately determined before that member went into the structure.



Press Illustrating Service

Bathing is in full swing at Ostend, just as before the war

Stopping the Undesirables

SINCE the war began, with its sudden stoppage of immigration, then in full flow, with arrivals in excess of 1,000,000 a year, two schools of opinion have contended as to what would happen when the gates were reopened. One set of experts predicted that the outflow would be more numerous than the inflow.

It was argued that Europe would be so much in need of men, and the work of reconstruction would be so pressing, that summons to come home would come across the sea, while the demands of the farmstead and the factory would be so urgent that few would depart from Europe.

On the other hand, it was said that wages would be so much higher here and living conditions so much more agreeable that the aliens would come as fast as they could command steamer fares and ships were available to transport.

Since the signing of the armistice the facts on the whole have been with the prophets of emigration. Thru New York and other portals many have passed outward, enriched by the funds accumulated during four years of steady work and interrupted communications. The new nations have made a sentimental appeal to their exiles and men have gone back to look for families from which they have not heard.

But recently the evidence has tended to support the prophets of immigration. Not many have yet come, but shipping offices report many inquiries. Little doubt seems now entertained that as soon as steamship service is regular and the would-be travelers can secure passage money there will be great throngs once more at Ellis Island providing no excluding laws are passed. Outside of rent, living is now as costly in Europe as here and wages are only one-third to one-half as high.

Times are hard, very hard, in all the war-worn coun-



Underwood & Underwood

Mount Kloeet, Java, two days after the disastrous eruption of May 20. Intense heat is seen coming from the field of lava

tries, and the masses greatly suffer now that war work is suspended. Stories come of 15,000,000 Germans who are anxious to cross the sea, and altho an attempt is being made to divert the stream to South America and elsewhere, many propose to join relatives here.

That the President is of the opinion that the flow is to be inward appears from his recommendation for an extension of the act excluding immigrants.

"Information from agents of the Government," he says, "indicates that as soon as restrictions on travel are removed many persons will seek admission to this country, and that among the number will be not only persons undesirable from the point of view of becoming future citizens, but persons whose origin and affiliations make it unadvisable that they should be permitted to enter the United States."

The labor organizations are strongly opposed to permitting immigration, not wishing labor competition. With the President joining them, together with the elements who are sick of hyphenism and want an integrated America, there is little doubt the gates will be kept closed. Employers generally desire an increase of the labor supply, but their desires no longer seem dominant.

Inflation and Deflation

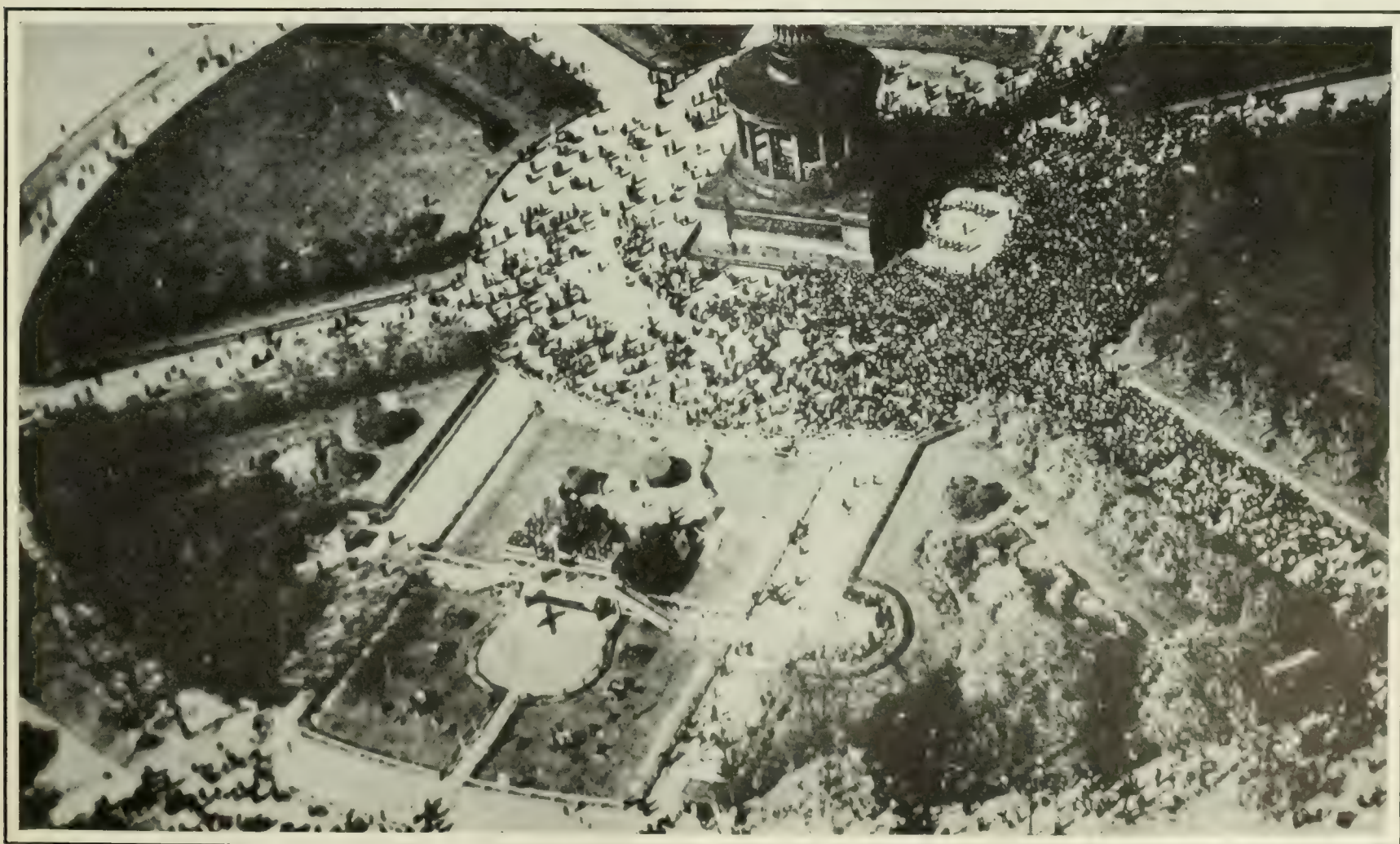
THE Federal Reserve Board, saying that it sees no reason for deflation legislation, presents figures showing the increase during the last two years of money in circulation. The federal reserve notes with the people are now \$2,504,753,000, whereas they were \$357,239,000. But offsetting this is a great decrease of gold in circulation—from \$1,989,152,000 to \$728,046,000. Thus there still has been an increase of paper among the people and an impounding of gold by the banks, resulting in a net addition of a billion to the circulating medium, or \$8 per capita. Beside this, there has been an undetermined increase in the velocity of circulation—that is, the rapidity with which money has passed from

hand to hand, which is one of the factors bearing on inflation.

But more important than the currency circulation is the growth of bank deposits, which, thru loans of practically the same amount, furnish the credits which are the money of business, as the legal currency is the money of personal transactions and of retail trade. Bank deposits are up from eighteen billions to nearly twenty-seven billions, an increase of nine billions, or \$90 per capita. This, however, in large part represents no absolute increase in the volume of business, for a commodity when sold now translates into a larger sum. It is doubtful if the deposits now in the banks represent a much larger store of real wealth as distinguished from nominal wealth than those of two years ago.

The Federal Reserve Board concludes that there is no cause for apprehension. It expects the surplus currency to be drawn in by the reverse of the process which put it out. If prices fall there will be a falling off in both legal and deposit currency. This change, it believes, should come gradually. But for a long time it admits there will be a credit expansion, for the Liberty Bonds are not paid for and loans are carried on them. They are collateral everywhere acceptable, and the lowest interest can be secured with them as security. Hence there is no great incentive to taking them and storing them in strong boxes.

So far as high prices relate to inflation, the board rejects in toto the theory that the latter causes the former. It holds that the inflation is "the effect of advancing wages and prices and not the cause." Competitive buying, it says, pushed prices up first, increasing the demand for dollars to cover transactions the same in bushels or yards, but more in money sums, while coincidentally the avails of a sale created a larger deposit and thus opened the way to a larger loan. The argument is not accepted in economic circles generally, but it manifestly has great weight and plausibility. So the Reserve Board sums up the opinion that deflation legisla-



Keystone View Co.

Life goes on as usual in Germany—a Sunday morning band concert under the shadow of the famous Hindenburg statue in Berlin

tion is not only unnecessary but probably would be harmful.

But there is one factor the board leaves out of consideration and does not discuss—namely, the admitted inflation in other countries. Basic commodities are internationalized in their prices. The American price is the foreign price less than the cost of reaching the foreign market. It was the credit creators of Europe which first put up American prices. So, broadly speaking, inflation comes first—not here, perhaps, but elsewhere. Against this foreign influence on the domestic market exchange prices which are against Europe is the chief protection. The concern on this side which sells for pounds or francs does not get what it nominally gets. On the other hand, if there is insistence on payment in dollars, the foreign buyer finds the price prohibitive and seeks to avoid buying in our market, leading to an increase in the supply of commodities here and a fall in domestic prices. So if the whole world is taken into consideration inflation is a lifter of prices.

The Senate and the Empress Dowager

SOME years ago the former Empress Dowager of China was urged not to sign the decree against opium on the ground that nine million of her subjects were drug addicts, and that their suffering, if suddenly deprived of their "dope," would be terrible. "How many will die?" asked the "Old Dragon." "At least three million." "That is not many in proportion to the benefit," was her answer, and the nine million were abandoned to their agony, a third of them to death.

A very similar situation confronts this country thru the recent tightening of enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic act. The Internal Revenue Office is putting on the screws in one city after another and in each one there is immediate evidence of it, for the addicts, half crazed by the loss of their daily doses, begin within twenty-four hours to apply to the hospitals for help. Yet scarcely a hospital in the country is ready for them. In some places they have been stood in line at the health department and given a day's dose. But that only continues the habit. At large, they cannot be controlled and

continue to suffer. Placed in a hospital equipped for their care and under strict supervision, they can be almost surely cured once the illegal sale by peddlers and thoughtless or law-breaking physicians is stopped, for under the Harrison act no habit-forming drugs may be sold legally except on a physician's prescription.

A method of handling the situation has recently been worked out in Scranton, Pa. The State Department of Health knew that a raid of revenue officers was coming and knew what the result would be. They knew, also, that there was not a hospital bed in the whole city set aside for the use of these pitiful sufferers. They accordingly called a conference of city officials, charity workers and representatives of the Scranton Red Cross Chapter, and a plan of meeting the situation was worked out coöperatively among them. The Red Cross had available some money which was used for renting and equipping a vacant sanatorium near the city. Appeals to doctors and nurses recruited the necessary staff. And the result was that two hundred addicts passed thru the institution in relays, were cured of their craving, and returned to take their regular places in the community.

Now Congress is being asked to take the leadership in establishing a similar provision all over the country. While the police arm of the Government, the Internal Revenue Office, is enforcing the law, it is proposed that the health arm, the Public Health Service, shall help organize the communities to care for their own addicts. A bill to provide the necessary funds for this work has been introduced in the Senate by Senator France, of Maryland, who is himself a physician. He argues that Congress cannot, even for a good cause, show the indifference to suffering which the Empress Dowager showed. The Empress Dowager had no means at hand to ease the suffering of her people; Congress has the means and must employ them. It is, moreover, one of the matters that unquestionably requires Federal action. No state can act effectively by itself, as long as drugs can be smuggled across its borders. In that respect it is even worse than liquor, for, while even the strongest drinks are bulky and cannot readily be concealed, enough opium to cause great havoc can be brought in in a man's pocket.



International

Where our brave boys sleep in Belleau Wood, row upon row of slender white crosses in the American Cemetery near Chateau Thierry bearing mute evidence of the gallant lives that were laid down to make the world "a safe place for democracy"

The Shame of the Senate

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

THE Fathers who framed our Constitution divided the government into three coördinate branches: the executive, the judicial and the legislative. The system has worked admirably as far as the executive and judicial branches are concerned. The presidential office has always been filled with good men, generally with great men, and in notable instances with political geniuses. The Supreme Court, with negligible exceptions, has always been occupied by judges of exalted learning and probity. But Congress, while never without statesmen of the first caliber, has always contained men of mediocre or second rate ability. There has consequently been scarcely a time in our entire history when the lash of a just public opinion was not being vigorously applied to the Senate or the House to make them do something they ought to do or leave undone something they ought not to do.

Inasmuch as we elect our President and our Congress separately and for different terms, it will often happen under our system of government that the two will be of rival parties, and then for sheer spite they will fight over issues on which both are in real agreement until everything is a deadlock. This is the unfortunate condition that now confronts us just as we emerge from the greatest war of history.

We had the good fortune to have a President who was able to focus the heterogeneous and often diverse ideals of the war on democracy and who later enunciated the concrete terms upon which peace was negotiated. When the armistice was signed and he went abroad he was everywhere received with an homage seldom, if ever, vouchsafed to a human being. After months of laborious work he returned to his people with a peace treaty that had shorn Germany of her power to subdue by force her enemies and compelled her to make restitution for her crimes, that had liberated subject peoples, set up new democracies, and restored ravished territories, and that had concretely attempted to translate into practical statesmanship the age-old dream of the poets, prophets and philosophers by setting up a league of nations to the end that mankind could co-operatively work out its own destiny in peace and security.

One would have thought that the Senate would have vied with the President for the honor of making the United States a participant in such an exalted peace. But the war was over, the crisis was past, and the Republican majority were no longer under bonds of loyalty to follow his leadership. Besides, had he not asked every one the previous November to vote the Democratic ticket and had he not completely ignored the Senate in the selection of his peace commission? The rumblings on Capitol Hill were becoming audible.

First, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, who had already done more to kill the Taft arbitration treaties with England and France than anybody else, the Foreign Relations Committee was packed, as Mr. Taft has charged, with anti-League members. Next, the famous "Round Robin" against the Covenant was signed by more than a third of the Senate. Then Senator Lodge telegraphed all his Republican confreres not to commit themselves publicly on the Covenant until a party caucus had been held. Numerous other straws showed plainly which way the wind was blowing.

Finally the treaty was submitted to the Senate, tho

the President had already modified it to meet what he supposed to be the chief Republican objections. But evidently nothing he could do would satisfy them, for the opposition increased rather than diminished. But it must be evident to all that the opposition was not so much to the treaty as to the President. In fact the Senate is really not opposed to the treaty at all. If it were, more Democrats would be voting against it than Republicans. All the world knows that the Democratic party has ever been the "national isolation," or Jeffersonian party, whereas the members of the Republican party have always engaged themselves and the nation in every sort of "foreign entanglement." But the President cannot be dislodged until March 4, 1921, so all they can do in the meantime is to defeat his measures.

For the past two months the members of the Foreign Relations Committee have been down on their knees looking for pitfalls in the treaty. The Senate, as if there were nothing else of importance to engage its serious attention, is spending most of its time in debating the treaty, which is not yet officially before it. While the President since his return from Paris has gone more than halfway to bridge the widening gulf between him and the legislative branch of the Government, and outwardly at least keeps as unruffled and serene as he did during the war under the attacks of Roosevelt, the senators are growing bitterer every day. They claim he has not given them all the information in his possession. They try to put the blame on him for delay. They show their venom by browbeating the witnesses called before the Foreign Relations Committee. They waste hours in listening to the complaints of Ireland, Egypt, Scotland, Korea, Africa, etc. Senator Brandegee, to take only one of many instances, publicly states he acts as he does so as to make the President treat the Senate as he would be treated by them. The acid Lodge, the pettifogging Knox and the impossible Reed show their animosity in almost every act they perform or speech they make. Borah openly glories in his partizanship.

This might not all be so bad if it affected only the political position of the President. But its effect on our relations with friendly powers may have a result similar to throwing a lighted cigaret into a keg of gunpowder. Take Shantung, for instance. If the Senate simply wanted to wash its hands of the whole business it would naturally have stricken out the entire offending section. Instead of that it proposes to amend the treaty by substituting the word "China" wherever the word "Japan" occurs in the text. This is a direct slap in the face of Japan and makes it much harder for Japan to return Shantung to China as it has pledged itself to do in the treaty of 1915 and by the numerous public statements of responsible Japanese statesmen.

Then the proposal that the Covenant be amended to give us six votes in the Assembly to match the six votes of the British Empire is only another example of senatorial insolence toward a late ally. It is perfectly evident from the context of the Covenant that in a dispute in which the British Empire is a party the whole six British votes will be excluded in any decision the Assembly comes to and will therefore count for no more than our one. The only case in which the British votes might count six times as much as ours would be in the

determination of whether a quorum of the Assembly was present or in the appointment of a subcommittee to make some particular report. In that case if there was a contest between a Britisher and an American for a job on a committee the Britisher might have a better chance of getting it. As a matter of fact the Assembly, like the Council, except in matters of parliamentary procedure moves only by unanimous action. It is greatly in the interest of the United States that the self-governing British Dominions should be represented on the Assembly, for the way in which the soldiers of Australia, Canada and South Africa fraternized with our troops on the battle fronts show that they are closer to us in sentiment than they are to the mother country, and their representatives on the Assembly are much more likely to be found voting with us than are the representatives of any of the nations of South America, Asia or Europe.

Perhaps the strongest proof that the Senate is really for the Peace Pact is the fact that the enemies of the President are able to crystallize their opposition against only seven of the 440 articles of the 80,000 word treaty, four of these being in the Covenant (I, X, XV, XXI) and three dealing with Shantung (CLVI-CLVIII).

Of these seven articles it is proposed that three be amended in the interest of clarity. The friends of the unamended treaty admit the Covenant means exactly what the Reservationists want it beyond peradventure to mean. Their only fear is that if the treaty is sent back to the other nations, as it must be if the text is in any way modified, old sores will be reopened, new questions will be thrown into the arena and peace may be indefinitely postponed. There is thus no difference of principle between them, but only one of policy.

The elimination of Article X and the three amendments of the Shantung articles, however, constitute a real issue. But it would seem as tho the "mild reservation" Republican senators who admittedly hold the balance of power between the Democrats, and the Lodge, Knox, Borah and Johnson group, could easily get together with the Democrats at the final showdown and save the day for the treaty. They may naturally prefer to have the Democrats make as many concessions as possible, but if the Democrats hold firm these far-seeing Republicans are not going to take the responsibility of endangering the peace of the world simply for spite or supposed party advantage.

The fight now enters upon its last stage. The "packed" Foreign Relations Committee has gone thru the form of making its discounted report to the Senate. The President, who has evidently made every effort to avoid an appeal to the country, is now playing his final trump card in swinging around the circle. The issue is before the people. American democracy is in action.

The President has proved himself a constructive statesman. The worst that a fair-minded man can say against him is that he has shown a lack of tact in dealing with the coördinate branch of the treaty-making power.

The Senate has done nothing so far but play the part of critic. It has not yet suggested a single constructive idea for the solution of any of the transcendent issues of peace now before it and the world. Senators should realize that in their present course they are not so much hurting Wilson as they are ruining the good name of the United States, encouraging Germany to believe that her enemies are divided, and handing half the world over to famine and barbarism.

The Seven Devils

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

PROGRAMS of the annual meetings of associations concerned with charity and correction, including that of the National Association, which for many years frankly used these descriptive words in its name, reveal an interesting drift of thought. Perhaps it is significant as well as interesting; that remains to be seen. Not only are the words "charity" and "correction" dropped, as far as possible, but so also is the phrase "delinquent, defective and dependent," which, one must acknowledge, had become tiresome, and never had expressed an accurate classification.

What the new jargon is to be nobody yet knows. The substitute phrases appearing in the fall styles are in general meaningless, and half or more of them are silly. As in the mode of frocks and hats the one imperative is to get away from what was heretofore the rage and "strike a new note."

This new note, it is true, can be identified. It has been caught from the radical cacophony of socialism, syndicalism, bolshevism, and anarchism. It twangs the gospel of blamelessness. Felons, misdemeanants, dead-beats, and paupers are "victims" of injustice and hard luck. "Society" is responsible for their low estate. To offer them "charity" is to insult them; to presume to "correct" them is to offer insolence. What they need is "opportunity," from mothers' clubs and kindergartens to free food and the liberty of a jailless world. "The right to be well born" is mentioned now and then by

greenhorns and novitiate progressives, but never by orthodox radicals, who long ago discovered that "heredity" is a bugaboo, invented by capitalists!

To those of us who are not yet convinced that the way to happiness lies through denial of individual responsibility the new note would be disquieting if we did not remember that styles in thought as in clothes return upon themselves, and if, even now, we could not detect another note, discordant. Curiously, but not incomprehensibly, this second note also sounds from the radical front. Writing in *The Nation* of the release of Roger Baldwin from jail, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard intimates that not only Mr. Baldwin but also Mr. Osborne of Sing Sing fame have become doubtful of the possibility of developing prisons into reformatory institutions. Mr. Villard does not say whether these gentlemen have come to look upon the liberty of convicts as a higher moral good than the safety of well-behaved citizens, or have persuaded themselves that felons can be restrained adequately by Welfare Leagues and good advice. It doesn't greatly matter. The significant thing is the collapse of the notion that adult prisoners, with now and then an individual exception, can be reformed.

The alleged evidence that adult malefactors in or out of prison in numbers worth talking about have been reformed, from the days of Brockway to those of Osborne, is wholly unconvincing; and in view of the finiteness of economic resources and human energies the experiment has been carried far enough. It is time to

concentrate effort upon first offenders, for whom the parole plan has large possibilities, upon potential delinquents that can be saved in childhood, and upon prevention of the reproduction of the feeble-minded, the stock from which a majority of all delinquents, juvenile and adult, is drawn.

The reformation idea has served a useful purpose, beyond doubt. For two full generations after the first prison reform activity in England and in America, prisons and the methods of prison discipline remained horrible and intolerable. Amelioration we owe chiefly to the reformationists. If, nevertheless, adult reformation is in general unattainable, and if, as is probable, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Villard and those who think as they do shall fail to convince the public that second and recidivist offenders can safely be given liberty, what shall the prison and prison discipline be? The answer of common sense would seem to be substantially this: Cruelty, unsanitary conditions and indecency must be eliminated as far as is humanly possible; for the rest, offenders that have forfeited parole privileges must be held in lifelong restraint and kept steadily at wholesome work, and life should not be made easier and more agreeable for them than it is for the self-supporting "forgotten man" who has to pay taxes while trying to discharge the mortgage on his home.

Now let us look at the larger problem presented by the whole complex of elements hitherto classed as "the delinquent, the defective and the dependent"; the subjects of charity and of correction. On this comprehensive problem also common sense has a word to say, and its declaration is that The Seven Devils that afflict society should neither be turned loose to raven, as radicals demand, nor pampered as sentimentalists demand, but be cast out and kept out.

The Seven Devils are well known and their names are familiar: by the will of God or the whim of man they all begin with "D." They are (1) the Depraved, including the congenitally murderous, cruel, dishonest and obscene; (2) the Deficient, including all the feeble-minded, from idiots to morons; 3; the Deranged, congenitally subject or predisposed to illusion; (4) the De-

formed; (5) the Disorderly; (6) the Dirty, habitually unsanitary; and (7) the Devitalized.

Seven these social devils are, but they are of only three general kinds or classes, namely: the defective, the dissolute, and the depleted. The defective are products of heredity. They include the congenitally depraved, the congenitally deficient, the congenitally deranged, and the congenitally deformed. The dissolute are products of habit. They include the habitually disorderly and the habitually unsanitary. The depleted are in part products and by-products of the other classes, and in part products of misfortune. They include the devitalized whose impairment is serious and long-continuing.

It should be obvious without argument that these devils of evil and misfortune can neither be calmed nor be exorcised by any one procedure. Calmed and appeased for a time they must be, since only murderers can or should be legally put to death. The devitalized must be helped and treated. The deformed and the deranged must be helped and cared for. The deficient must be cared for and taught to help themselves and earn their way as far as they can. The dirty and the disorderly must be taught and disciplined, and at times restrained. The depraved must be restrained and held to tasks.

But while humane feeling must and should have its way so far as the living are concerned, the race of the social devils must be cut off. Their future production and reproduction must be prevented: otherwise civilization itself will fail and will die disgraced. The "fortunate" classes, deaf, blind and heedless, will wake to discover too late that the devils have entered into them, and their descent of steep places will be swift. The production of the disorderly, the dirty and the devitalized can be prevented by nurture, education, and timely help. The production of the defective can be stopped only by putting an end to their reproduction. The eugenic policy should not, however, be applied at first to the deformed, the deranged and the criminal, as such. The reproduction of the feeble-minded should be stopped first; and that measure would probably make others unnecessary.

Editorially Speaking

Sir Valentine Chirol in a recent address revealed the amazing fact that Lord Kitchener assured him in September, 1915, that the Germans had shot their bolt in Russia, that Austria had her hands full on the Italian front, and that, with the approach of winter, no new developments were probable in the Balkans. Yet within the next three weeks Serbia was attacked on three fronts and overwhelmed. The Austrians overran Montenegro and Albania, and in the following year conquered Rumania and defeated Italy, while the Germans knocked Russia out of the ring. If a military genius like Kitchener, with the inside information of the Ministry of War at his command, could do no better at prognostication than that, we ordinary mortals can feel consoled if the course of the war did not always follow our expectations, or—when we were so rash as to voice them—our prophecies.

It is very strange to find among the opponents of the Covenant some of the politicians and journalists who during the Great War boasted most loudly of their sympathy with the cause of the Allies and their hostility

to the German aggressors. Yet they are now doing everything possible to nullify the victory which our army helped to win. The repudiation of the Covenant would be the biggest victory for Germany and her late Allies since the overthrow of Russia; and for the self-evident reasons that:

1. It would be a repudiation of one of the fourteen points which were our terms of peace.
2. It would withdraw American support from the enforcement of the conditions of peace.
3. It would separate us from further coöperation with the Allies and thus enable Germany to divide her recent enemies into opposite camps.
4. It would give German propagandists an excuse to say that the Treaty was so unjust that America could not stand for it.
5. It would increase disorder and unrest in the political earthquake zones of central and eastern Europe and western Asia, where American prestige has been a reconciling and pacifying factor, and cunning enemy agents would find good fishing in troubled waters.

Every enemy of the League of Nations is an ally of the Kaiser.



A Great Servant of His Country

Press Illustrating Service



"Recalling with emotion the hours we have lived together—some of them filled with anguish, some glorious—I am struck hard in the heart in passing with you the last moments of your stay among us," said Marshal Foch to General John J. Pershing, when the Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces recently sailed from France on the transport "Leviathan." "In leaving France, you leave your dead in our hands," Marshal Foch continued. "On our soil we will care for them religiously and zealously, as bearing witness of the powerful aid you brought us. These dead will bring from America many thoughts of remembrance and pious visits, and will bind still more strongly our





already close union. . . . You have shown yourself to be in the largest sense organizer, soldier, chief, and great servant of your country, crowning the generous efforts and noble spirit of America with victory by your armies"

At the left is shown an early group of the Pershing family (General Pershing in the upper left hand corner); General Pershing when a Cadet at West Point; Warren Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief's son; the birthplace of John J. Pershing at Laclede, Missouri; and the West Point Class of 1888, of which General Pershing was president. At the right, General Pershing with the Queen of Belgium; with Marshal Foch; with King George; and with his staff on his last tour of inspection before sailing for America



If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

Newton D. Baker

Including an Interview with the Secretary of War

By Donald Wilhelm

IF Mr. Baker were President he would incline in all directions toward the settlement of disputes, both internal and international, by resort to that increasing reliance on courts which is—as the Secretary of War himself has pointed out—the mark of the ascendancy of reason over force. He believed in



© Western Newspaper Union
Newton D. Baker

a League of Nations long before any was born. Platonically—his enemies say “plutonically”—or actually, he is the friend of any plan or project promising intelligent and peaceful adjudication of difficulties previous to, and not after, bloody eventualities. Not because, as a lawyer, he acclaims on a shingle, “I am a court of intermediate conjecture, bring all your troubles and fees here.” Rather because, having read history thoroly and having arrived at that civilized maturity in which he recognizes that the human family is happiest when there is a sense of mutuality instead of a chipping-in for brawls, he is—always has been—as he said in an interview, “for peace at *almost* any price.”

If we would understand him aright, and hold no brief either for him or against him, we must note two facts:

(1) “The accusations which are brought against a public man in his own age are rarely those echoed in after-times. Posterity sees less or sees more. A few points stand in distinct rigidity. There is no idea of countless accumulations, of collisions of action, the web of human feeling with which, in their day, their lives are encompassed”—which is to say that if, now, many Americans accord the head of the War Department less

merit than they accord any private in uniform, posterity likely will echo differently.

(2) No man in public life in America has suffered more studied and deliberate misrepresentation. The proof of this second point lies, to take only one instance, in the following:

Not long after Mr. Baker succeeded Mr. Garrison, a taxicab deposited an American manufacturer of tremendous prestige at the marble portals of a publicity agent of tremendous power. This manufacturer said to this publicity agent substantially this: “How much will it cost to discountenance before the country Secretaries Daniels and Baker?”

The publicity agent answered, “I do not put a price on my services.”

“Then,” said the manufacturer, “you write on a slip of paper what you think the job is worth. So will I. And we’ll split the difference.”

They did so—and \$20,000 was the sum of the check passed over.

Now, in our daily lives, we learn that one way to appraise an individual is to appraise his enemies. Another way is to appraise the manner in which he ap-



Ledger Photo Service

Mr. Baker is a determined, rather than a “pretty,” tennis player

praises his enemies. It is incidentally observable that much human nature despises the man it can impose upon, yet, to revelation of his enemies, Mr. Baker usually displays vast tolerance, observing, with a look at the large picture on his office mantel, that he is "a follower of the light of Tom Johnson."

In the armed camp that Cleveland was for nine years you judged a man by his enmity for or allegiance to Mayor Tom, a rich man who said frankly and justly that he had made money by special privilege and at last had read Henry George and "seen the light." A bitter foe of special privilege named Peter Witt rose in a tense public meeting and called Mayor Tom the short, ugly word. "Let's discuss this question whether I am a liar," smiled the Mayor. "You come up out of the crowd to this platform, where you'll have a fair show and we'll let our friends here be the judges." Having discussed the acadamning question thoroly, Peter Witt was a friend of Johnson's forevermore, yet there was much human nature in that audience, it may be guessed, that condemned Johnson for not hurling a chair at a man who called him a liar.

During the war at least two Administration colleagues of Secretary Baker, in whom he had every reason for faith, hammered at him their contention that at least two celebrated business men whom he had accorded high commissions in his department were there specifically to see that the toluol situation was "properly" handled. The Secretary was loath to be convinced and eventually did no more than transfer these privileged men from the Ordnance Department in Washington to another phase of the huge war machine. Even faithful friends of the Secretary insist that he let his



© International Film

Secretary Baker is always decorating some one. Here it is James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, on whom he is pinning the Distinguished Service Medal

habitual faith in human beings get the best of him and his reputation in the aircraft failure. They say that at least he deceived himself in that instance; that when the Hughes report was in he should have ordered the court martial of Colonel Deeds; and that, again, in the case of Colonel Ansell, he trusted to mere finesse when, in the nature of the case and the man—so *they* say—a Dempseyian whack of military perfunctility on the precise high Republican and emotional bridge of the Ansellian nose was the only effective quiescent. And they go on to conclude, then, that were Mr. Baker President much human nature would impose itself on him and the Government of the United States.

Strange as it may be, the Secretary of War, who directed the mobilization of virtually all America against Germany, far from being a "torch-eyed terrible" is an amazingly philosophical individual who seems to many of his associates all too prone to take his pipe from his mouth, the better to turn the other cheek. He did not rave and rant at inquisitorial senators who heckled and harassed him at every turn early in the war. He seemed to take them, rather, as a part of a game. It happened that I was with him, after he had been all day hard driven by the cross-questionings of Senator Chamberlain and his associates, the night that the dread news of the sinking of the "Tuscania"—and the apparent loss of a thousand American boys—came in, telltale over the wires. He was tense, pale—it was said this supposedly pacifist Secretary "couldn't stand a casualty list"—resentful against the senators not for their intent but for their interference of his efforts to win the war. It was astounding to one to watch him grip the arms of his chair and trust to his faith in the future instead of rising in his high place, as Colonel Roosevelt would have done, or the President, or Attorney General Palmer, say, would do, to strike, hard, with clenched fist, and by doing so [Continued on page 372]



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Secretary Baker saying "Good bye, good luck!" to Lieut. Col. Charles B. McClure. Evidently they have some joke between them about the bay wreaths

A New America in a New World

By a Member of the American Peace Commission Staff

FIVE years ago the "Concert of Europe" consisted of the Big Six: Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy. Today we have the Big Five: Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan. Not only have three musicians lost their places in the concert—for the time being, at least—but two substitutes from outside Europe have replaced them. The United States and Japan, it is true, were already recognized as powers prior to the Great War, but as powers only within their own spheres of interest, eastern Asia or the Western Hemisphere.

The new responsibilities which have come to the United States in connection with the Great War which we did so much to win and the Great Peace which we did so much to create may be unwelcome, but they are not to be escaped. Henceforth the United States cannot get along without a foreign policy. If we take our place at the council board of the nations (and no other nation has such a welcome there) no important event can take place in Europe, Asia or Africa and leave us wholly unaffected. If we refuse this place our foreign policy should be no less carefully studied, as in that event we play a lone hand against the world.

Our national life may be divided into three periods. In our childhood, which may be taken as dating from the Revolution to the War of 1812, we were one of the small nations and could not escape the dominating influence of the "Great Powers." We had a pro-French party led by Jefferson and a pro-British party led by Hamilton; just as Poland or Rumania or Greece had their pro-German and pro-Entente parties in the early days of the Great War. In our elections foreign politics played a great part. Our trade was largely water-borne and at the mercy of our European customers. The Napoleonic wars involved us in 1812 in a little side-show war of our own. Our literature, art, industry and education were either imported or imitated from foreign models. We were in "world politics" not by any will of our own but because we could not escape.

In the second period of our national life, extending for about a century from the end of our last war with Britain to the beginning of our first (also, as we hope, last) war with Germany, we were practically free of "foreign relations." During that time we waged no war with any European Power; for Spain has not ranked as one of the Powers in nearly three centuries. We had no permanent alliance. The problems that confronted our Department of State came as a string of episodes: a boundary dispute with Canada, the obtaining of a canal route in central America, an American missionary endangered in China, an American business man defrauded in Mexico, a troublesome civil war in Cuba or the like. There was no continuous sense of being surrounded by watchful rivals such as every European nation feels. Our politics were domestic politics. Our shipping vanished from the high seas while our railways covered the continent. We nourished our infant industries into giants till we became of all nations in the world the least dependent for our prosperity on the state of foreign markets. Europe vanished over the horizon and the Atlantic seemed an infinite sea.

Nothing is more characteristic of this long period of isolation than the fact that in no single election of the century was foreign policy the sole issue, and it is doubtful if in any campaigns save that of Polk, when

the war with Mexico was imminent, and the second McKinley campaign, when the Philippine policy of the nation was under discussion, foreign policy played any decisive part. In Great Britain, on the contrary, it was the rule for a ministry to lose office on some issue of foreign or colonial politics. On the continent of Europe the prominent statesman was always the man who directed the foreign relations of the country, as otherwise he stood little chance of distinction. If one should select at random a dozen distinguished European statesmen of the last hundred years (let us say Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, Guizot, Thiers, Cavour, Bismarck, Metternich, Venizelos, Stambuloff, Alexander II, Kossuth), it is plain that they are best remembered for their handling of foreign affairs. Select a random dozen Americans for the same period, even including those who served as ambassadors or as Secretaries of State, and it is equally evident that most of them made their mark in history in dealing with domestic issues.

As recently as in the presidential election of 1916, when the whole world was convulsed with the effects of the Great War and we ourselves stood on the verge of belligerency, neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties took any stand on the issues of the war. Instead they talked about the threatened railroad strike, the defense of the Mexican border, and the finance bills of Mr. Kitchin. It took nothing less than entrance into the Great War to awake us to the fact that our nation had entered the third period of its existence and was now an adult Great Power with all the duties and responsibilities of manhood. Prior to the War of 1812 and the Declaration of Monroe we were too weak to keep out of world politics; today and henceforward we are too strong to keep out.

In some ways we have made a very good start in world politics and are well qualified to play a most beneficial part therein. Our foreign policy in the past, tho very limited in scope, has been conducted with more than the average of dignity and success. Among our Secretaries of State have been such men of mark as Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward, Hay and Root. At certain foreign courts, notably the British, we have been represented by exceptionally able ministers and ambassadors. We have successfully defended Latin America from foreign conquest and extended our influence very greatly in the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Far East. The State Papers of our Presidents from Washington to Wilson have, as a rule, been models of clearness, courtesy and force. In many countries (perhaps more especially Turkey and China) we are respected and trusted as is no other Power. American soldiers, commissioners and jurists are welcomed as guarantees of fair dealing. Most important of all, the great Peace Treaty which remade the map of the world is very largely of American authorship. The impress of American ideas and ideals on most of the articles of that Treaty is so clear that one can almost fancy them tagged with the label "Made in America." It is the masterpiece of American diplomacy.

But we must do more yet to rise to the full height of our opportunities to serve the cause of democracy and civilization thruout the world. Our Department of State was no more prepared in 1914 for the events of the ensuing years than was our Department of War. A perfect "foreign office" should keep full and accurate records of conditions in [Continued on page 374]

EVERY country place, to make it complete, needs a dog. Whether your own "Broadacres" is a model farm with the latest sanitary barns and concrete silos and stocked with blooded cattle, sheep and poultry; or a big, comfortable, abandoned farm you have adopted; a country estate with long reaches of velvety lawn and delightful Old World gardens; or a rambling, careless country homestead, the "place" should have its dog. Nor does it matter in the least how many dogs the family owns. Father may have a whole kennelful of shooting

dogs; mother may have a dozen Pekinese; the children may have all the terriers their hearts can desire—nevertheless, "Broadacres" needs a dog. Just what breed of dog depends upon what kind of a "Broadacres" your place is.

A dog is as much a part of a country place as a sideboard is of a dining room, or a border of its lawn. That same discrimination which refuses to put a graceful piece of Sheraton in a dark oak paneled dining hall and which cannot cut up a greensward with a star-shaped bed of pink geraniums with a tuft of red and yellow cannas in the center ought to demand the right dog for the right place. If the dog fits the place, he becomes a part of it. The collie bringing home the farm cattle is more than a useful, four-footed chore boy. The stately deerhound asleep in front of the great hall's open fireplace is more than a trusted guardian and watchman. The large country place without a dog will always lack a subtle, indefinite something that only the proper dog can give to it.

For the old fashioned farm there is no dog quite like the collie. It is true that the old fashioned collie, with his broad crown, his snippy nose, and his rather scraggly coat, has vanished. He has been succeeded by a long-headed, generously coated, more beautiful animal. None of us will gainsay that the honors in looks are all with the modern dog, but some, through ignorance, would maintain that he has not the intelligence or the stamina of the "shepherd dogs" of yesteryear. They hold up their hands in horror at the long, aristocratic head of the modern dog, but the lengthening of this head, since there has been no material narrowing of the skull, has actually increased his brain room—quite the opposite of their favorite contention. No, the modern collie is not a fool, nor has careful, scientific breeding "bred out" all his fine instincts and made him a physical weakling. In sheepdog trials in Scotland, England and America collies of the most fashionable show-dog strains have time and again proved themselves better working dogs than their plebeian cousins. The spoliation of the collie by bench show faddists is but a silly bugaboo.

There Are Dogs, and Dogs

By William Haynes



Without a dog, there is hardly a home but lacks a subtle, indefinite something

On the other hand, we are all truly indebted to collie fanciers for having rescued from oblivion a unique and typical collie color and for having preserved for us the whole race of smooth-coated collies. It is not improbable that blue merle, a pretty silvery-gray mottled with small spots of black and tan, was the original collie color. In the first days of the dog shows, however, a blue merle, or, as it was then called, a blue marbled coat, was taken as evidence of common, barnyard stock, and the blue puppies were religiously destroyed till the color nearly disap-

peared. For almost identical reasons, the smooth-coated variety was then unpopular and nearly became extinct. Both were saved by a few faithful friends, and now both the blue color and the smooth coat are enjoying a well deserved popularity, while a blue merle smooth collie commands a fancy price as a doubly desirable dog.

Every one knows what a collie looks like, but there are two fancy points, often overlooked, which add a great deal to his appearance and which a great many good collies do not possess. A correctly carried ear, erect with just the tip falling forward, will add much to a dog's expression, and a badly carried tail, one that waves plume-fashion above the line of his back, will detract seriously from his general appearance. If you are buying a collie, look out for these little details.

For the model farm what dog could be more appropriate than that prodigy of native talent and higher education, the German sheepdog—now usually referred to as Belgian? He is the most brilliantly intelligent of all dogs, so clever, so reasoning, so receptive of training that he makes all others seem stupid dunderheads. By heredity a sheep herder and watchdog, by training he has added to these natural accomplishments an uncanny skill as a four-footed protector and detective. Such a dog can make himself very useful on a big place, especially on a big farm. At his traditional occupation of herder he will tend either sheep, cattle or hogs. When properly trained he is the ideal watchdog, for he has strength and spirit; he is faithful to his trust; he is too wise to be deceived or cajoled. All these characteristics are heightened by training, and one should buy only a trained sheepdog. Be certain, however, that he has been thoroughly trained and by a man who understands this exacting business. A partly trained dog will have learned the tricks of the police dog's trade without having yet grasped the true significance of his work. Like other tricksters he will want to show off, and his exhibitions, far from enhancing his value, will but prove a deadly menace to your guests' and neighbors' piece of mind.

Northampton, Massachusetts

Four Novels of Conflict

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE safe rule for reading an English novel is to begin on page 150. The first fifty pages are usually devoted to tracing the genealogy of the hero and his family in all its collaterals back to William the Conqueror of Hengist and Horsa. The second fifty is occupied with a description of the old house, when each wing was built, how each room was furnished and how it all looked from a height of 36 inches. The third fifty is taken up with a painful narration of the tortures and torments endured by the boy at school, an adolescent inferno that seems to cast its cruel shadow over the future life of every Englishman. Of course we are not interested in details of a character's early life until we know whether he himself is interesting or not. If after reading from page 150 or thereabouts to the end we find that he is worthwhile then we will want to know all about him and may then turn back to the earlier pages and read it with pleasure, except of course the school chapters. It is, as it is in real life, after a man has become famous we are interested in his ancestry and infancy—not before. And if the perusal of the latter part of the novel should fail to interest us in the character of the characters then we are saved the bother of reading the first 150 pages.

I mention this rule here because *Mary Olivier* is possibly an exception to it. The first three books, *Infancy*, *Childhood* and *Adolescence*, ending on page 153 instead of 150, are quite as interesting as the other two, *Maturity* and *Middle-Age*, and the volume might as well be read consecutively from page 1 to page 380. It begins with Mary at the age of two, which is later in life by several centuries than most English novels. The intimations of immortality from recollections of early childhood are uncommonly interesting and her school days, tho horrible as usual, are not so long drawn out.

Unlike most autobiographies, fictional or suppositively genuine, this is really written from inside, altho not in the first person. The style is most peculiar. What has happened to May Sinclair? Her "Belfry," one of the best of the war novels, was written in ordinary English. But this reads in places like Gertrude Stein's "Tender Buttons" or Marinetti's Futurism. I had thought that Futurism was *passé*; that it had been wiped out by the war. Perhaps Miss Sinclair is a prose Imagist.

(Aren't all the Imagists prose Imagists?) Or did she and they catch it from Walt Whitman? But, come to think of it, we could pick out some of the fragmentary remarks of Dickens' Alfred Jingle that would pass off as quite up-to-date.

This is the way it runs in *Mary Olivier*:

Substance, the Thing-in-itself—You were It. Dan was It. You could think away your body, Dan's body. One eternal thinker, thinking non-eternal thoughts. Dreaming horrible dreams. Dan's drunkenness. Why?

Eleven. A soft shuffle. The scurry of sheep's feet on the Green. A dog barking. The shepherds were back from Reyburn.

Feet shuffled on the flagstone. She went to the door. Dan leaned against the doorpost, bent forward heavily; his chin dropped to his chest. Something slimy gleamed on his shoulder and hip. Wet mud of the ditch he had fallen in. She stiffened her muscles to his weight, to the pull and push of his reeling body.

Roddy's room. With one lurch he reached Roddy's white bed in the corner.

Now for an introspective novel this style certainly has an advantage. Is not that the way we really do think, in flashes of vision, fugitive sensations, abstract conceptions, rather than in the conventional sentence form? "Every sentence must contain a verb" says the grammarian just as the jour-

nalists insists that "every headline must contain a verb." Why so? Do actions speak louder than nouns? For some 2500 years people humbly accepted the dictum of the logicians that thought in syllogisms; major premise, minor premise and conclusion, *barbara celarent, darii*, etc. But recently men like F. C. S. Schiller have dared to question whether that after all is the way we think, or the way to think either. The rhetorician also has his sacred triad, subject, verb, object, but they too may prove to be the fabrication of his own imagination. Anyhow it seems that "direct action" is cropping out in rhetoric as it is in the I. W. W. and syndicalism.

Mary Olivier's life is largely introspective, we might say, introspectively. She caught pantheism at the age when she should have had the measles. Early doubts as to the righteousness of the punishment of Azzah led at length to Hegel's "Logik" in three volumes and the punishment of Uzzah led at length when it was considered allowable altho even then reprehensible to read German philosophy. The poor girl was not so much to blame when you know all the circumstances. It was heredity. There is a skeleton in the best regulated families. There was in hers. I don't know whether I should mention

it in a proper periodical, but her aunt was a Unitarian and used to sneak away Sundays to hear Dr. Martineau. The chromosomes of heresy were in little Mary's blood.

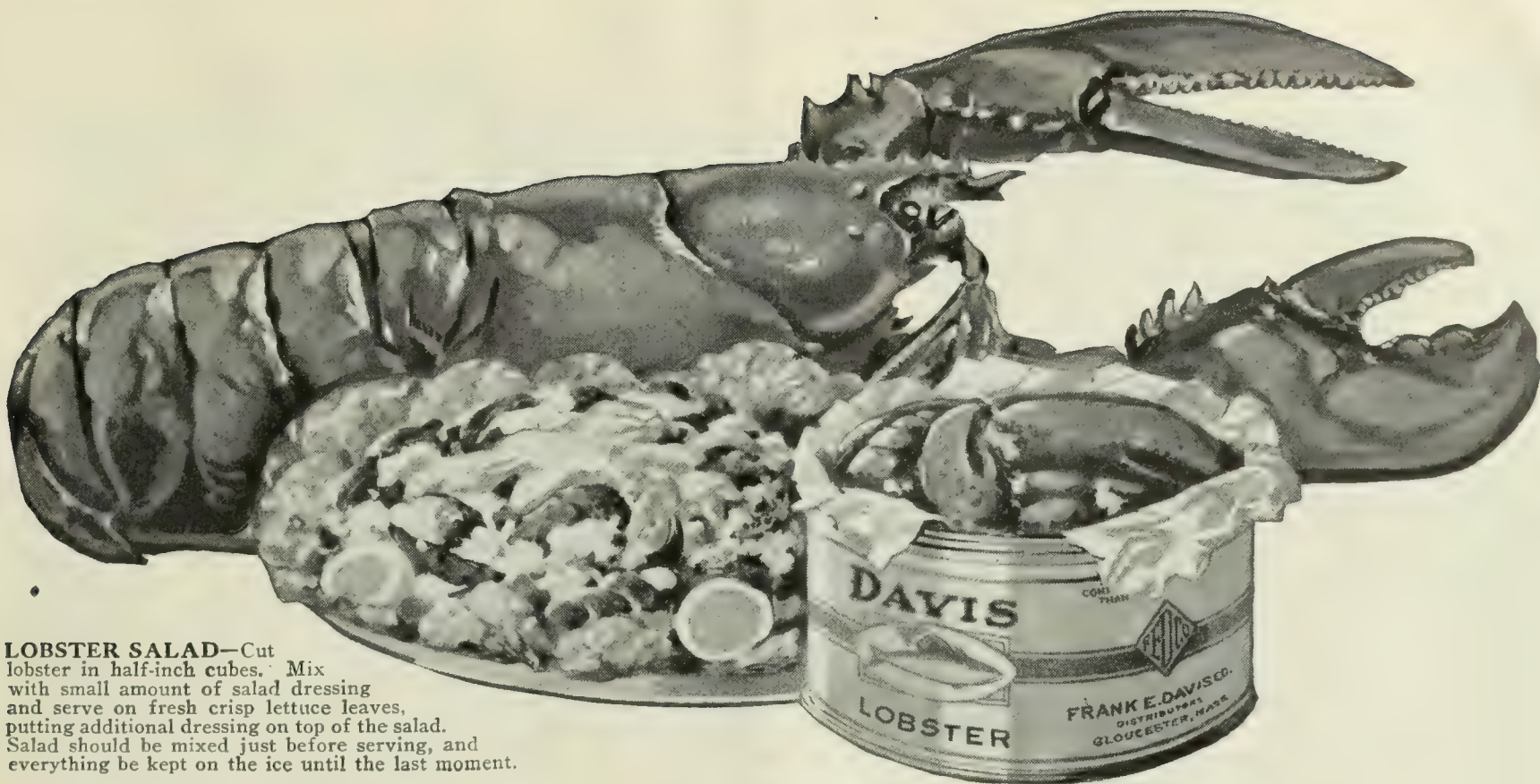
In spite of this hereditary taint she managed to lead a conventional life until she reached what Karin Michaelis calls "The Dangerous Age," the age of Maxwell's "Mrs. Thompson." But she recovers her equilibrium within three pages and settles down "to the freedom, peace and happiness of middle age," as the book wrapper puts it. The moral of it seems to be that nirvana is the only cure for egoism.

Mary Olivier suffered from the oppression of an over-exacting parent. The same theme occurs in *The Starling*, only in the latter case it is the father instead of the mother who plays the part of the tyrant. "I can't get out—I can't get out," said Sterne's starling, and so said little Sarah from behind a twenty foot hedge in an ogre's castle situated in Berkeley, California. The ogre is a diminutive professor of romance languages in the University of California, but he is as formidable to his daughter and her suitors as if he were as high as his



THE PLEASURE TRIP

Old Salt: "How about a bit of lunch?"—*World, London.*



LOBSTER SALAD—Cut lobster in half-inch cubes. Mix with small amount of salad dressing and serve on fresh crisp lettuce leaves, putting additional dressing on top of the salad. Salad should be mixed just before serving, and everything be kept on the ice until the last moment.

—and it tastes as good as it looks!

BUT no artist can truly picture the daintiness of Davis Lobster—'tis beyond the power of words to describe its delicious flavor. You, yourself, must taste it! And you can do this at my expense before you buy.

Because my lobster is put up right from the lobstermen's pots is why it is so fresh and crisp and so different from the ordinary kind. It's just like lobster freshly picked from the shell. Have some now. This is the season to enjoy it at its best.

Fresh Lobster, Crabmeat, Shrimps

Direct from the Sea to You

For the "Shore Dinner" at home; for lunch or picnic; anywhere, anytime—nothing is half so good as these fresh-tasting wholesome shellfish. They are the handiest, most delicious foods you can have in the house. Try the lobster, crabmeat or shrimps—order as many cans of each as you wish. Or send for the Special Salad Assortment by using the Coupon below.

Know—at my risk absolutely—how good these seafoods are, coming direct from the boats at Old Gloucester. I deliver it right to your door prepaying all express east of Kansas. Try these delicious summer-time foods at my expense. You must be fully satisfied before you pay. Use the coupon.

FRANK E. DAVIS, PRESIDENT

FRESH LOBSTER

Delivered price:	No. ¼ can	No. ½ can	No. 1 can
Per doz. cans..	\$3.90	\$7.50	\$13.50
Per can .....	.33	.63	1.13

JAPANESE CRABMEAT

Delivered price:	No. ¼ can	No. ½ can	No. 1 can
Per doz. cans..	\$3.50	\$5.70	\$10.00
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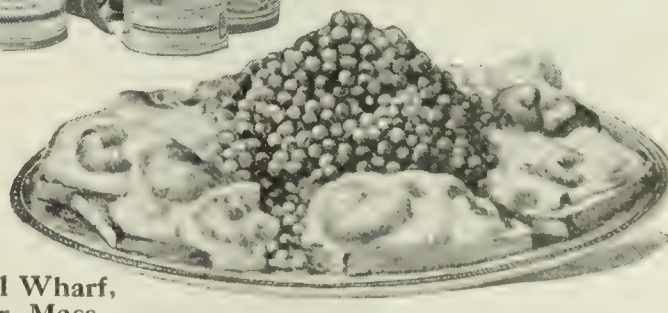
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hedge. He was a male nagger of unparalleled maliciousness. Sarah Cawthorne, like Mary Olivier, found release thru writing novels, the favorite means of feminine liberation nowadays.

America owes her introduction to Russian literature to W. D. Howells. Some twenty-five years ago he set us to reading Tolstoy and Turgenev and Gogol—or at least to talking about them as tho we had read them. Encouraged by this success at the acclimatization of foreign fiction he tried to start a boom for Spanish literature but here he signally failed. When he told us that Valdés and Galdos were the greatest ever we listened respectfully but we did not acquire the taste or even profess to. When *Inter-America* or the *Pan American Union* eulogized Latin American literature and even served us with samples we remained unconvinced. Even the sudden shift of several thousand students from the German to Spanish language failed to arouse interest in Spanish authors. But all of a sudden an unknown author Vicente Blasco Ibañez, broke thru the barrier and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" took a place at the head of the best sellers in America. We asked for more and we got them for it appeared the writer had plenty of romances up his sleeve or in his head. Next as we should anticipate he is coming over to lecture us. I have been taking lessons on the pronunciation of his name from a Spanish friend. He tells me to pronounce it "ee-bahn-yeth" and never to leave off the Blasco for that is his father's name, while he inherits the Ibañez from his mother's side. The Spanish whom we are disposed to think backward are ahead of us in the recognition of maternal rights.

His latest book *Mare Nostrum*, like his others, violates flagrantly all the rules that the editors of fiction magazines and teachers of novel writing by correspondence lay down as essential for popularity. The first chapter deals with a romance six hundred years old. The second goes back to the prehistoric past and tells about the fifty Nereids and how the Mediterranean got its salt. He interrupts a love affair at the critical point by a thirty page description of the aquarium in Naples, passing leisurely along from tank to tank as tho he were a cicerone hired by the hour. "Eliminate all extraneous matter, everything that does not contribute directly to the story, no fine writing, no moralizing" dictate our professors of the art of fiction writing. But Blasco Ibañez never took lessons from them—fortunately for us for we would not miss a page of his colorful description whether it deals with oceanography, ichthyology, mythology, Valencian history or Caragol's cookery.

The hero of *Mare Nostrum* is Captain Ulysses Feragut, doubtless of the same family as our Admiral Farragut, for his father George who fought in the Revolutionary War came from the Spanish island of Minorca. Ulysses, as we should expect from his name, falls

a victim to a Circe, in this case Freya, a German spy, and is by her induced to supply gasoline to the U-boats operating in Our Sea. Blasco Ibañez is not hampered by Anglo-Saxon reticence. He omits no detail of the seduction or of the appearance of the bodies of those who are drowned in consequence of it.

The spectacular success of the "Four Horsemen" might be plausibly ascribed in part to his merciless description of German atrocities which fell in with our wartime mood. But the fact that he is able equally to interest us in the ancient history of the Mediterranean where our feelings were not so involved or of Iviza which we had hardly heard of, proves that his popularity is not accidental. Personally I like his *The Dead Command* better than either "The Four Horsemen" or *Mare Nostrum*. The scene of this novel is laid in the islands of Majorca and Iviza and the theme of it is best given in the author's own words:

The living were nowhere alone, the dead ever surrounded them, and as the dead were more, infinitely more, they weighed upon the living with the heaviness of time and of numbers.

No, the dead did not depart, as the people thought. The dead remained motionless on the brink of life, spying upon the new generations, forcing upon them the authority of the past with a rude tug at the soul whenever they tried to step out of the beaten path.

What tyranny was theirs! What unlimited power! It was futile to turn away the eyes and to stifle memory; the dead are everywhere; they occupy the highways of the living, and they stride out to meet us and remind us of their benefactions, compelling us to a debasing gratitude. What servitude! The house in which we live was constructed by the dead; religions were created by them; the laws which we obey the dead dictated. Our favorite dishes, our tastes, our passions came from them; the foods which nourish us, all are produced by earth broken up by hands which now are dust. Morality, customs, prejudices, honor—these are their work. Had they thought in some different way, the present organizations of men would not be as they are today. The things which are agreeable to our senses are so because thus the dead willed them; the disagreeable and useless are detested by the will of those who no longer exist; what is moral and what is immoral are sentences pronounced centuries ago by them.

Those men who make an effort to say new things do nothing but repeat in different words the same thoughts that the dead had been expressing for centuries. That which we consider most spontaneous and personal in ourselves has been dictated to us by unseen masters lying in their earthen couches, who, in their turn, had learned the lesson from other ancestors. The gleam in our eyes is but the glow of the souls of our forefathers, as the lines in our faces reproduce and reflect the traces of generations long disappeared.

But even in insular Majorca, where the dominion of the dead holds fastest, life inspirited by love can break their bonds. On the last page the hero comes to his resolution: "Pablo, let us kill the dead!" This reminds us of the fury of Marinetti's Futurists who proposed to burn the museums in order that young Italy might be free from allegiance to

her all-too-glorious ancestry. Evidently in both Spain and Italy the same vital impulsion is pushing up from the past as young colyledons break thru the humus of decayed plants.

Mary Olivier, by May Sinclair. Macmillan Co. *The Starling*, by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. Bobbs-Merrill Co. *Mare Nostrum*, by Vicente Blasco Ibañez. Dutton & Co. *The Dead Command*, by Vicente Blasco Ibañez. Duffield Co.

Brand Whitlock's Belgium

It is a pity publishers are so fond of describing books as "vivid." The word has lost much of its freshness and force and it is exactly the adjective one wants in all its freshness and force for Brand Whitlock's *Belgium*. It is not the only adjective by any means, but it is the outstanding one. The most remarkable quality of the book is the author's gift of remembering and reproducing the little details in big scenes which make his reader feel not merely that he has heard about the event but that he was there and saw it. It is that vivid quality which makes two thick, documented, annotated volumes so easily readable and so thoroly fascinating that one doesn't want to skip a single word. Take, for instance, this description of the King's address to the Belgian parliament:

While we waited, suddenly there was the thunder and tumult of applause outside, a rumble, a roar, and then a *huissier* shouted:

"Le Roi!"

The word was caught up by many voices, swelling to a hoarse shout:

"Le Roi!"

The Queen, the Ministers, the deputies, everybody rose; we in the diplomatic gallery never once sat down. The King was just below us, entering the chamber from the right—the side opposite that from which the Queen had entered. The deputies were waving their hands—no handkerchiefs in them now—and shouting in an united voice, deep, rough, masculine, in a mighty crescendo:

"Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi!"

It was as tho they could not shout it loudly enough. As they stood there, some in tears, Catholic, Liberal, Socialist, those distinctions faded; it was Belgium acclaiming her King.

And there he is, in the fatigue uniform of a Lieutenant-General, booted, spurred, his sabre clanking at his side. He strides along firmly, swiftly, mounts the rostrum, takes off his *kepi*, flings it on the table before him, clicks his heels together, makes a smart military bow, swiftly peels the white glove from his right hand, slaps the glove into the *kepi* and, without waiting, begins at once, in his firm voice and his beautiful French, to read his speech from the notes that he holds in his white-gloved hand.

It is all like that whether Mr. Whitlock is writing of the endless difficulties of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, of the massacre at Dinant, of Cardinal Mercier's dinner to the departing Papal Nuncio, of the shooting of Edith Cavell, of the daily life of Brussels under the weight of German rule. It is not so much the facts the book contains which make it interesting, as the atmosphere it creates. The facts are terrible, tragic, impressive in the dispassionate, irrefutable calm with which they are presented. Rumor, however well founded, is disregarded. If further evidence were needed of the

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German crime in Belgium it is here in damning detail. It is well, perhaps, just at this time to have that evidence reiterated. Yet many, most of these facts we have had before; what we have not had is the background, the atmosphere, the personalities surrounding them. Mr. Whitlock has some of John Galsworthy's skill in presenting a personality in a few trenchant phrases: "His Eminence (Cardinal Mercier) came in, tall, vigorous, splendidly alive and alert, the little red *calotte* on his head, a long cape of red silk floating from his broad shoulders and falling to the heels of his buckled shoes. He came forward with that long, eager stride, a smile hovering about the humorous mouth and the clear blue eyes of the ascetic yet strong visage, reaching out both hands in welcome." And when it comes to full length portraits he displays an equal skill.

Mr. Whitlock has another and, among writers of memoirs, a very unusual gift, he does not intrude his personality. He tries to give you the feeling that it was you, not he, who sat at the right hand of the Cardinal during the luncheon in his shell shattered palace, that it was some one else who untangled the innumerable diplomatic difficulties attendant on the feeding of the Belgian populace under the supervision of their rulers, that it was the American flag the Belgians honored and not at all the American Minister. And the consequence is that you lay down the book not only with respect for the man who wrote it but with a good deal of the admiring affection you feel for the nice boy who tells you that they gave him the D. S. C. by mistake.

Belgium, by Brand Whitlock. D. Appleton & Co.

Readable History

The older school of American historians, Irving, Prescott, Motley, Parkman and their compeers, wrote for a wide public and their works must be classed as literature in strictest sense. Then came a reaction against these "romantics" and a new school of "scientific" historians arose who did much needed spade-work into the foundations but who disdained literary art and wrote exclusively for professional students. Now, however, the time has come when the results of their research should again be brought before the general reader and this is being done in magnificent style in *The Chronicles of America* series issued by the Yale University Press. Instead of the old-fashioned folios that required a book-rest, these volumes are a delight to have and to hold. The binding is beautiful and the paper has a good feel. The illustrations are carefully selected and excellently produced, not fancy pictures but contemporary portraits and sketches. The authors of the fifty volumes are not all professional historians, some are novelists, even—tho it will shock the dryasdust historians to hear it—authors of best sellers. The consequence is that the trite phrase "reads like a romance" can be applied to these volumes with more appropri-

ateness than as it is generally used. But there is an eagle-eyed board of editors, headed by Prof. Alvin Johnson and Dr. Lomer, to keep the romancers from romancing.

But it is not merely in the matter of style that *The Chronicles of America* differ from old histories. There is also a difference of emphasis in accordance with the recognition of the importance of factors of civilizations that used to be overlooked. There is less about battles and more about business. There is less about diplomatists and congressmen and more about sailors and farmers and miners and teachers. For instance, Stewart Edward White contributes a volume on *The Forty-Niners* and makes it as fascinating as he made "The Blazed Trail" or "Arizona Nights." Mary Johnston writes the story of the settlement of Jamestown and Georgia in *Pioneers of the Old South* with the same fluent pen as wrote "To Have and to Hold." Ralph D. Paine, author of a score of sea yarns, tells the tale of *The Old Merchant Marine*.

From these examples it will be seen the real "makers of America," who are not merely statesmen but more often manufacturers and lumbermen, authors and preachers, figure more largely in the *Chronicles of America* series than in the conventional histories. For this reason it appeals especially to the practical man, who is apt to be repelled by abstract political histories. It also is a set peculiarly adapted for the open shelves of public and school libraries, where it will attract even confirmed fictionists. Because there are almost as many authors as volumes each book is distinctive and complete in itself. The casual reader will be much more apt to pick up and read thru, for instance, *The Cotton Kingdom* by W. E. Dodd, than to take down Volume 27 from a serried rank of fifty of the same title and authorship. Some of these volumes we have reviewed separately and others will require individual attention.

The Spanish Conquerors, by Irving Berdine Richman. *Elizabethan Sea-Dogs*, by William Wood. *Crusaders of New France*, by William Bennett Munro. *Pioneers of the Old South*, by Mary Johnston. *The Fathers of New England*, by Charles M. Andrews. *Dutch and English on the Hudson*, by Maud Wilder Goodwin. *The Conquest of New France*, by George M. Wrong. *The Eve of the Revolution*, by Carl Becker. *Washington and His Colleagues*, by Henry Jones Ford. *The Old Northwest*, by Frederic Austin Ogg. *The Forty-Niners*, by Stewart Edward White. *The Passing of the Frontier*, by Emerson Hough. *The Cotton Kingdom*, by William E. Dodd. *The Anti-Slavery Crusade*, by Jesse Macy. *Abraham Lincoln and the Union*, by Nathaniel W. Stephenson. *The Day of the Confederacy*, by Nathaniel W. Stephenson. *The American Spirit in Literature*, by Bliss Perry. *The Old Merchant Marine*, by Ralph D. Paine. *The Age of Big Business*, by Burton J. Hendrick. *The Boss and the Machine*, by Samuel P. Orth. (Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.)

Taking It Quietly

George Creel has done a remarkable and a useful thing; he has written a calm book about Ireland. This is not equivalent to saying that he has written a neutral book about Ireland. It is doubtful whether any one, with the possible exception of the President of

the United States, could do that. Mr. Creel's views appear externally in the beautiful green hue of the cover and the title, *Ireland's Fight for Freedom*. They appear internally on every page, yet there is an absence of vituperation which is very forceful. He sets down facts and lets them speak for themselves. The history of the Irish struggle, and the present situation, with special emphasis on the Ulster problem, are simply and directly presented. Any one who wants a comprehensive view of the Irish question, and most of us need one whether we want it or not, ought to read the book. It is a futile task to urge the paramount importance of any one of the innumerable "vital questions" with which the human race is struggling, but it surely behooves every citizen of the United States to have an intelligent opinion on the issue which is the greatest obstacle in the path of Anglo-American friendship.

Ireland's Fight for Freedom, by George Creel. Harper & Brothers.

Behind the Screens

Columbia University has established a course in scenario writing, thereby placing upon the movies the seal of academic permanence. It was hardly necessary, tho. No one any longer discusses whether the movies have come to stay, altho there are still a few who dare to hope that they will not entirely destroy the legitimate stage, sweeping away the English language and the national imagination. That, after all, is the great curse of the movies, they don't leave anything to the imagination, not even the inference that a man who puts his left foot across a door sill will follow it with his right. However, for two who are cool in their attitude toward the motion picture there are two thousand who find in it their greatest pleasure in life and, like the devotees of the speaking stage, they have a strong curiosity about what goes on behind the screen. Austin C. Lescarboursa has written a book which tells: "How the Scenario Writer, Director, Cameraman, Scene Painter and Carpenter, Laboratory Man, Art Director, Property Man, Electrician, Projector Operator and Others Contribute Their Share of Work Toward the Realization of the Wonderful Photoplays of Today; and How the Motion Picture Is Rapidly Extending Into Many Fields Aside from That of Entertainment," the most comprehensive sub-title we ever remember to have seen. Quite consistently he tells a large part of the story by excellent photographs, hundreds of them, but there is an ample quantity of text which is direct and informing if not elegant in style. The author answers nearly all the questions the movie fan puzzles over. And then he turns to the comparatively undeveloped possibilities of the motion picture, the microscopic film, for instance, and the place for the cinematograph in education and in business.

Behind the Motion-Picture Screen, by Austin C. Lescarboursa. Scientific American Publishing Co., Munn & Co., New York.



Will you fortify your child with TRUTH? Will you explain sex secrets in a way that is simple and beautiful?

Parents or Playmates?

Where Will YOUR Child Learn Sex Secrets?



Or will your child's mind be filled with the insidious suggestions that come with sex misinformation whispered by playmates?

WHEN will your child learn sex secrets and how? Will you tell your boy or girl—or will you leave them to the devil of curiosity? Will you let them learn through their own inquiries—answered by their playmates—or will you fortify them with the truth so that nothing they hear will affect their minds?

The question of educating our children in matters of sex is one which holds the interest of the greatest men and women in the country to-day. The problem is acute—that no one questions. The result of ignorance—the result of parents' negligence—the result of misinformation, are apparent in every section of the country almost every day. The newspapers reek with loathsome stories. And think of the hundreds of thousands of degrading instances which do not get to the newspapers!

No parent to-day can afford to bring up a child in ignorance. No parent to-day can afford to allow his child to learn life secrets from any other source. Sex matters must be taught in the home and the teaching must begin as soon as the child is old enough to understand the simplest sentences.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

Heretofore there has been no simple way for parents to teach their children the innermost secrets of life. While numbers of books have been written on the subject, all began with the child at an age when it is usually too late. The result has been that children grew away from their parents. Children "knew more" than their parents thought. And when the job of "Telling Johnny" or "Explaining to Mary" was begun it was found that the child was already filled with insidious information—which came from a hundred other sources.

It has remained for Wenonah Stevens Abbott to begin teaching this vital subject at an age when the child's mind is most susceptible to the absorption of facts.

Mrs. Abbott is not the sort who experimented *only* on other people's children. She was left a widow at twenty-two with four boys to rear, and the masterful way in which she did her job is shown by the record her sons made—and of what *they* say about her. Each of the four sons volunteered for war service—two were killed in line of duty—but as she heads her article printed in the September, 1918, Issue of the American Magazine—"They are Still My Boys."

It was only a real mother who could say to her sons, about to enlist—"If you feel it your duty, go! I love you boys as only

a widowed mother can love sons, but I'd rather be a mother of a dead man than of a live "slacker," or could receive from a son at the front—"Only God knows how I've thanked you for writing only words of cheer. Some of the boys all but go to pieces when they have letters from home, but I have had a hearty laugh over every letter of yours."

In teaching her own sons Mrs. Abbott devised her simple and practical methods of sex instruction. In her own words she credits her success to these facts: "I was their closest comrade; I did not delay acquainting them with the great truths of life until morbid curiosity had developed."

In obtaining her results, Mrs. Abbott was forced to go through a groping process, for there were few aids. But she reasoned that between the ages of five and ten years, children are always clamoring to be "told a story" and that the first stories children are interested in are those most closely associated with nature. What was more natural then, than to instruct children in sex matters beginning at the age when they want stories, and basing these stories on nature?

The result was that Mrs. Abbott finally evolved a simple method and a practical arrangement of facts which impart specific knowledge to the children without demoralizing their minds, but instead, lifting them to a higher plane of morality.

She tried her plan, not only with her own children but with a number of others, and for many years she has watched the result of her methods. So successful were they that she determined to make this her life's work. Mother after mother and father after father came to Mrs. Abbott for advice on how to apply her methods. Soon it became apparent that no one human being could meet all the demands made upon her, but she was prevailed upon to write down her methods for the benefit of parents in remote parts of the country who could not afford to take personal instruction.

The result is a simple course of 24 little lessons in sex instruction, which is so thorough that nothing a human being must know is left unsaid—is so simple that a child of three can understand the first lessons—is so interesting that children would rather be instructed than listen to fairy tales.

CONTROL OF THE CHILD

Mrs. Abbott's little lessons teach the child where and when he *should* be taught. The parent, in whom the child has implicit faith, tells certain facts. No playmates—no other source—can make the child disbelieve what the parent told, so that no source can destroy what the parent has built up—a clean wholesome respect and a clean wholesome knowledge.

Mrs. Abbott's lessons begin by teaching the child the fundamentals of plant life—and then the life in a simple drop of water, and the smallest living things. Slowly but surely the child's mind is brought to a realization of human life. The arrangement of the subjects is so delicate and the timing of each particular phase of life is so carefully arranged, that the child reaches manhood or womanhood with a clean mind, clean body, and a full realization of sex thoughts gleaned from only the right source—parents.

Even if the child has already gained some knowledge from evil sources, these lessons create such intensely pure thoughts that they quickly crowd out any immoral, debasing, or lustful sex ideas.

As Mrs. Abbott says, a child's thoughts, like his appetite, may be kept wholesome by regularly furnishing suitable food and banishing things that are harmful. Morbid curiosity and an abnormal appetite are due to lack of certain necessary elements in that which is provided, and proper in-obtrusive guidance into the right channels of thought is the solution of the greatest of parent's problems.

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By simply mailing the coupon below, or writing a letter, the publisher will gladly mail you a complete set of Mrs. Abbott's lessons on approval. Keep them and read them for five days and then return them if you are not satisfied. But if you are completely satisfied send only \$5.00 in full payment of the course. What could you do for your child at any price that will pay you such large dividends as the investment of so small an amount in insuring a morally clean son or daughter? Saying nothing about sex matters has worked untold harm upon children and has brought untold grief to parents. Children are not and cannot be kept in ignorance—they *will* find out. Think how much better it is that they find out in the *right way* from the right source. And now you can learn the methods used by a woman who has made a life study of this type of education. Send no money. Mail the coupon or letter and end forever your uncertainty as to how you will teach your child. You need not keep the lessons unless you are sure they will help you in the greatest problem that confronts you. Mail the coupon or letter today to the Young Folks' Educational League, Dept. 29, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the lessons will be sent you by return mail for free examination.

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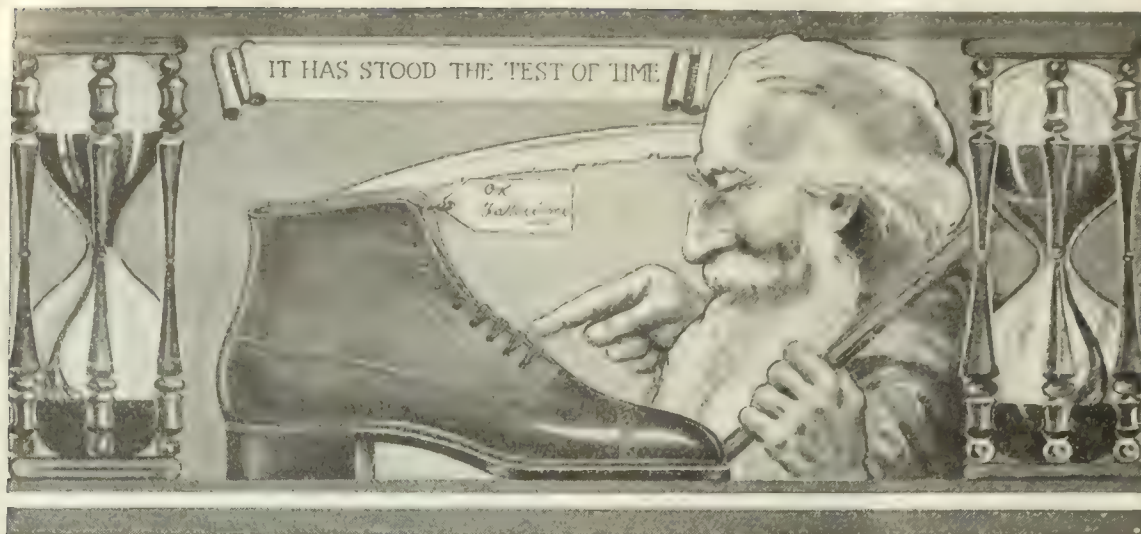
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What's Happened

Sixty-two of the French brides of American soldiers have gone back home because they do not like the country.

Members of the National Letter Carriers' organization demanded an immediate and substantial increase in pay.

Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah of Persia, will visit Italy, Switzerland, France, United States and finally England.

Lord Finlay, former Lord Chancellor of England, visits America, as the guest of the American Bar Association.

Madame Breshkovsky, "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," who was recently in America, has returned to Russia.

Rumania still refuses to obey the demands of the Supreme Council to stop looting in Hungary and evacuate Budapest.

Three hundred thousand Labor Day vacationists passed thru one railroad terminal in New York City and 200,000 thru another.

A declaration of the independence of the Korean Republic has been promulgated by authority of the Korean Commission at Paris.

Knoxville, Tennessee, is reported quiet after the recent race riots in which two men were killed and sixteen sent to hospitals.

The Belgian coal mines were not so permanently damaged as was reported. The output during July was 87 per cent of the pre-war average.

The revised draft of the peace treaty was presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain September 2. Austria is given five days to accept or reject.

The question of Thrace is not yet decided and will be left for later settlement by the Powers. Bulgaria will be pledged in advance to accept their decision.

Lieutenant R. E. Smith, of the A. E. F., established a world's record for a three-inch bullseye at 500 yards at Sea Girt, New Jersey, by scoring 56 bullseyes.

The German prisoners held by the British in France are being sent home and those held in England will also be repatriated as soon as shipping can be procured.

General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has died and General Jan Christian Smuts has been asked by the Governor General to form a new cabinet.

Lord Astor of England and his son, Captain John Jacob Astor, sold a twelve story office building in the financial district of New York City for \$5,000,000.

Direct attacks on Postmaster General Burleson for alleged injustices to employees and for conducting a sys-

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tem of autocracy thruout the service were made in Washington by Edward Ryan, president of the Railway Mail Association.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided upon five reservations to the Peace Treaty which will be reported for incorporation in the resolution of ratification.

One thousand emergency policemen were brought to the aid of the local police force in Pittsburgh in an attempt to break the strike of 3000 motormen and conductors.

Warrants were issued against forty to fifty saloon owners and bartenders in New York City for disposing of beverages stronger than 2.75. In one day thirteen arrests were made.

In the Middle States regatta in Philadelphia, the Intermediate eight-oared shells, the Intermediate four-oared gigs and the quadruple sculls were won by New York oarsmen.

Oyster stews and fries may be had from 25 to 30 cents in the small towns and up to 40 cents in the cities, according to market quotations made available at the opening of the oyster season.

The American Government has established an additional credit in favor of Italy for \$5,000,000. This makes the total of American loans to Italy \$1,592,675,945, and to all the Allies \$9,663,172,567.

France demands that the Peace Conference compel the Germans to eliminate the clause in their constitution permitting German Austria to apply for admission to the German Republic in the future.

The Motion Picture Theater Workers' Union is the latest organization to develop out of the actors' strike in New York City. The new union is drawing up demands for fewer hours and more pay.

A great increase in the use of lemon and other flavoring extracts containing high percentages of alcohol is reported by the Treasury Department officials who keep in touch with the use of substitutes for intoxicants.

The Belgian demand for Dutch territory on the left bank of the Scheldt and the province of Limburg has excited hot indignation in Holland. The Dutch propose if necessary to defend by arms their land from Belgian aggression.

President Wilson left Washington on his speechmaking tour of the country to urge before the American people an early ratification of the Peace Treaty and its League of Nations covenant by the Senate without qualifying reservations.

France and England resumed trade relations with Germany September 1. British commercial agents had entered Germany in advance so as to get ahead of the Americans and on the opening day shipments of German goods were on sale in London.



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We marvel at how many mothers look on Puffed Grains as distinctly Sunday foods. Millions of Sunday breakfasts start with these bubble grains. And the typical Sunday supper is a bowl of Puffed Wheat in milk.

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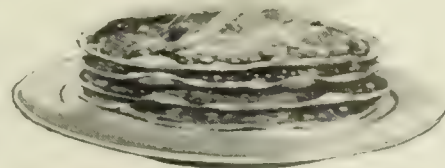
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Rice**

**Corn
Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

—A Mixture

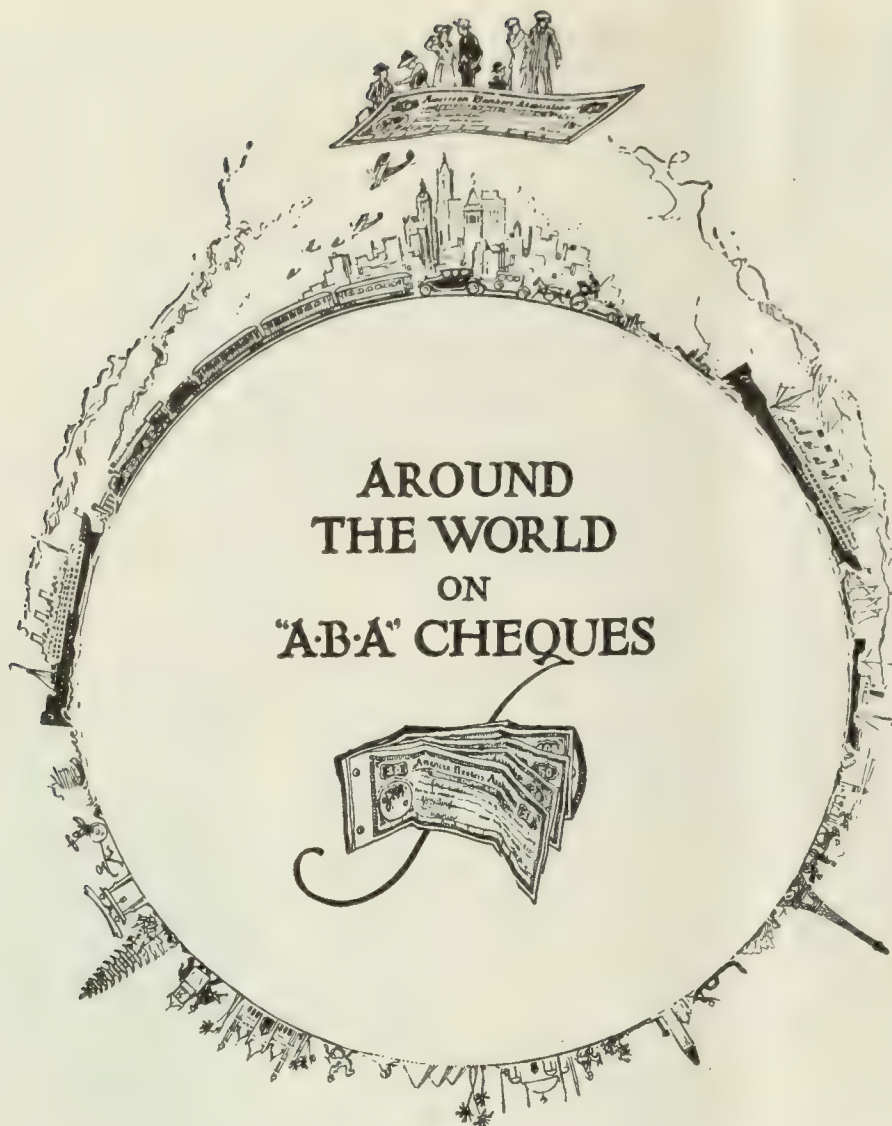


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If He Were President

(Continued from page 361)

appeal to the fighting sentiment of the country. You see that he is of mental and spiritual rather than of physical force. Instead of having been born with a chip on his shoulder and a pirate sword in his teeth, he was born with a book under his arm.

One magazine writer, Burton Hendrick, indicted him as Mayor of Cleveland by asserting that altho he had books, he was always buying and reading news books! Going further, to the comparative degree of iniquity, he was said—worse still—to have employed a Latin phrase in addressing a political gathering. Going further, to the superlative degree, an acute observer of international tendencies said recently in the *Washington Post* that the Secretary's short stature shortened in Paris the President's long stature. Colonel Harvey, in his weekly decrials before the shut-gate of Lord, notes the parallel of the shorter Mr. Dempsey shortening the longer Mr. Willard, and avers much more, more often and worse. And it is a good story of course that a tall fellow looked over the Mayor and said, "It must be your father I wanted to see!" And another, on a train, took a lawbook right out of his hands and said, "That's right, sonnie, I studied law too. When you come to a tough place, read right thru it!" But since surprise is a factor in effective oratory, it is worth noting that when a chairman first introduced young Mr. Baker to Cleveland, remarking, "Judge Foran couldn't come, but sent his boy. Boy, we'll hear what you have to say"—the "boy" made Cleveland sit up, made affluent lawyers seek the "boy's" partnership later on, and made Mayor Tom a friend, Mayor Tom remarking later that tho "the youngest of us, Mr. Baker was really the head of our cabinet," and, in his "My Story" saying "Mr. Baker was pitted against the biggest lawyers in our state. No other city solicitor has ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time, and in my judgment there is not any other man in the state who could have done the work so well."

Partly because of his trenchant swiftness and skill on his feet—the product of hundreds of tent meetings, where restraints are less formal, and scores of hall meetings, in Cleveland—Mr. Wilson, who lived in the same old Howard Street caravansary, and ate at the same table with Mr. Baker years ago at Johns Hopkins and later as instructor lectured in class to him, said, "Baker has a mind that works like chain lightning," and, after contacts and correspondence with him down thru the years, offered the Mayor the Secretaryship of the Interior. This no doubt because, for one thing, he valued highly Mr. Baker's amazing oratorical power, and, for another thing, because at the Baltimore convention which all but nominated Champ Clark to be war President, this boy body of a giant put down a volume of Browning, and, having swerved the pivotal

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F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.

Ohio delegation from Judson Harmon to Mr. Wilson, made a speech that smashed the traditional unit rule of voting by states and made the election of Mr. Wilson possible.

Mr. Baker understands the psychology of labor. He was active president of the National Consumers' League before the war. He worked extensively with Mr. Brandeis as legal defender of the constitutionality of many laws vital to labor. He has been at grips with economics in their relation to social conditions since even before the years with, and under, Mr. Wilson's tutelage in these subjects at Johns Hopkins. There both men specialized in these subjects and in history, with men such as Professor Ely, now of the University of Wisconsin, and other men notable for their liberal views. In Cleveland he got a vital experience in such matters.

In many ways, in temperament, ancestry and aim, the President and Mr. Baker are alike. When Mr. Baker had gainsaid the Secretaryship of the Interior in order to fulfil his duty to Cleveland and accomplish the many municipal betterments he achieved as the successor in spirit and fact of Mayor Tom, and when, at last, he was called from pleading a case before Judge Foran and told that he was chosen to be Secretary of War—whereas he would much have preferred to be Attorney General—he displaced, in large part because of the nature of the time and his place, Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, as the President's habitual Cabinet adviser. The displacement became clearly evident when Secretary Lane had fostered the fixing of the price of coal by the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense and Secretary Baker, as chairman of the council, overruled the whole procedure, not by way of antipathy to Secretary Lane—for the writer, for the time, of the Committee on Public Information, was shown the ensuing personal letter from Mr. Baker to Mr. Lane—but simply because Mr. Baker foresaw that such fixing of price was not in order in view of the legal powers of the council and because he doubtless was told to call a halt by the White House. The President and Mr. Baker think and feel alike in much. George Creel, who saw the President continuously during the war, said, one day, when I asked him to name the most interesting man he had ever known, "Over there in the White House."

"Why?"

"Because he has a deeper and more sincere interest in more phases of human life than any man I have ever known." Mr. Baker feels the same thrall, which is cryptic to many—a thrall yet gaining faith extensively. He knows that the only ultimates are Heaven, Hell, Love and War. That is why it is hard, save vaguely, to prognosticate wisely about what he would do if President, save that he would shepherd the flock rather than eat it.

Washington, D. C.

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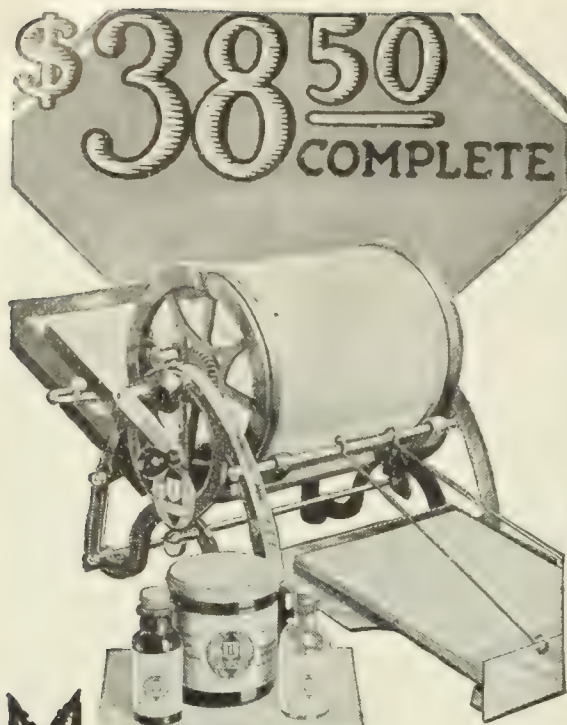
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A New America in a New World

(Continued from page 362)

every part of the world, the shifting conditions of trade, transportation, national sentiment, political and religious movements, administrative methods and developing "danger spots." It should never be caught unprepared.

No Foreign Office attains this ideal, but some approach it more closely than others. It is often hinted that at the Peace Conference the influence of the British Government was unduly great. In the sense in which this is often asserted it is not true. President Wilson's word in the Council of Four went quite as far as that of Lloyd George, if not farther. Diplomatically we stood at least on a par with Britain and France, to make no mention of other Powers. But it is a fact that much of the information which was assembled by American historians and geographers during the last few months of the war for the use of the State Department, the British Government had long since embodied in its official bulletins, reports, Blue Books and secret archives. It is useless to deny that their extensive sources of information gave the British diplomats the advantage which always comes to the "man who knows." What is true of Britain as regards the world at large is, of course, equally true of France as regards the special problems of the European continent. The French had a background of familiarity with European politics which we had not and which perhaps even the British (whose attention tends to stray to the outermost fringes of the earth) could hardly rival.

But nothing is cheaper to acquire in proportion to its value than information. An efficiently organized Bureau of Research under the Department of State, connected with the universities on the one hand and with the "intelligence services" of the army and navy on the other, would make Washington, D. C., the Information Office of the planet at inconsiderable expense; unless, of course, it fell a victim to the spoils system.

An even more pressing need is the education of Congress and of the public which elects Congress on the facts of international policy and conditions in foreign countries. Many senators seem to believe that Japan has "annexed" the whole of Shantung; that Great Britain casts six votes to our one in the League of Nations, and that a treaty can be amended at the will of one nation as if it were an ordinary piece of domestic legislation. If the Senate wishes to share the President's authority in foreign affairs it should devote the same time and thought to them that the President has devoted.

Ignorance of national problems spells poverty; ignorance of international problems spells war. The United States must study the world which it is henceforth in so great a degree to govern.

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THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
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Philadelphia, September 3, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of two dollars (\$2.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

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The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. Four Novels of Conflict. By Edwin E. Slosson.
 1. The first paragraph presents a criticism of the opening chapters of ordinary novels. Of what novels have you found this criticism true? Of what novels have you found the criticism not true?
 2. Which of the four recent novels mentioned does Dr. Slosson consider most worth the reading? What reasons does he present for his opinion?
 3. What is an autobiographical novel? An introspective novel?
 4. In what book is Dickens's Alfred Jingle a character? Tell something further concerning Alfred Jingle, or the book in which he figures.
 5. The following authors are referred to in the article; tell something concerning every one: Walt Whitman, Dickens, W. D. Howells, Tolstoy, Sterne, Turgenev, Gogol, Valdes.
 6. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: conventional, syllogism, reprehensible, nirvana, egoism, flagrantly, reticence, plausibly.
 7. Read aloud the passage quoted from "Mare Nostrum."
 8. Write an original review of any four books that you have read recently.

II. Dogs. By William Haynes.

1. Look at the article on "Dogs" in any encyclopedia. Contrast the style of the encyclopedia article and the style of the article in The Independent. What are the leading differences of style? Which article is more interesting? Why?
2. Describe in detail the pictures that are suggested by the following expressions: (a) "Long reaches of velvety lawn and delightful Old World gardens." (b) "A rambling, careless, country homestead." (c) "A dark oak paneled dining hall." (d) "A star-shaped bed of pink geraniums with a tuft of red and yellow cannas in the center." (e) "The stately deerhound asleep in front of the great hall's open fireplace."
3. Select from the article other especially suggestive expressions.
4. What is the general spirit of the article? By what devices of style does the author convey this spirit?
5. Tell something concerning every one of the following types of dogs: the collie; the Belgian sheepdog; the Dalmatian; the Old English sheepdog; the Russian wolfhound; the Great Dane; the Scottish deerhound; the "jolly, rough-and-ready, up-and-coming terrier," the Airedale.
6. Write a somewhat similar article on "Cats," or "Horses," or "Birds."

III. If He Were President. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. In a single paragraph summarize Mr. Baker's noteworthy characteristics.
2. Write a somewhat similar article concerning some student in your school, presenting that student's qualifications for a school office.

IV. A New America in a New World.

1. Give a spirited speech on the following theme: "Ignorance of national problems spells poverty."
2. In an address to your class endeavor to prove the following: "Ignorance of international problems spells war."
3. Explain how the school use of The Independent contributes to an understanding of national and of international problems.
4. Explain clearly what "new responsibilities have come to the United States in connection with the Great War."

V. The Seven Devils. By Franklin H. Giddings.

1. What is your school doing to reform or control "The Seven Devils"? What is your community doing? What are you doing?

VI. News of the Week.

1. Explain the significance of the following titles: "The Mystery of the Baltic"; "Armenia in Peril"; "Independent Montenegro"; "Stopping the Undesirables"; "Inflation and Deflation"; "The Senate and the Empress Dowager"; "Test Without Destruction."
2. Summarize, in a paragraph, the news item on aviation propaganda.
3. Explain why, in your estimation, "A Reconstruction Measure" was placed in the most important position.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The United States as a World Power—"A New America in a New World."

1. Explain the opening sentence in the second paragraph of the editorial.
2. "Nationalism in this country grew with the railroads." Explain this statement. By analogy, what statement could be made about steamships and airplanes?
3. "If we turn our back on Europe we may find Europe looking over our shoulder." Explain this figure of speech.
4. "Five years ago the 'Concert of Europe' consisted of the Bix Six," etc. "Today we have the Big Five." What events have brought about the change?
5. What, according to the author of the article, "A New America," are the characteristics of the three periods of our national life?
6. What accomplishments in international affairs has the United States to its credit in the past? What obligations has it in the future?

II. Unsettled Political Problems in Europe—"The Mystery of the Baltic," "Armenia in Peril," "Independent Montenegro."

1. Why are the Allies actively interfering in the Baltic Provinces? What form is this interference taking?
2. Why are the Allies disposed to favor the cause of the Kolchak party rather than that of any other Russian faction?
3. Why are the British still holding 60,000 men in Armenia? Has the United States any responsibility in Armenian affairs?
4. Should Montenegro be forced to join the Jugoslavic state?

III. Secretary Baker—"If He Were President."

1. What are the principal adverse criticisms which have been made against Secretary Baker?
2. What does Baker mean by the statement that he is "a follower of the light of Tom Johnson"?
3. From the author's description, what impression do you get of the man?
4. What is Baker's attitude (a) toward labor, (b) toward public ownership?

IV. Economic Problems in the United States—"Inflation and Deflation."

1. Which policy would result in greater benefits—(a) a complete withdrawal of present government regulation of industry, or (b) a continuation and extension of government control?
2. What relation, if any, exists between the upward trend of prices in this country and the increase in the volume of money in circulation? How can we bring about deflation without causing economic distress?
3. If present war taxes were abolished, what measures would have to be taken to meet the Government's financial responsibilities? Is the present Excess Profits Tax preferable to a Capital Tax?
4. Are the present demands of the labor unions (a) for increased wages, (b) for reduced working hours, justifiable?
5. What is meant by the statement that "the interest of the worker is in real wages and not in nominal wages"?

V. The Shame of the Senate.

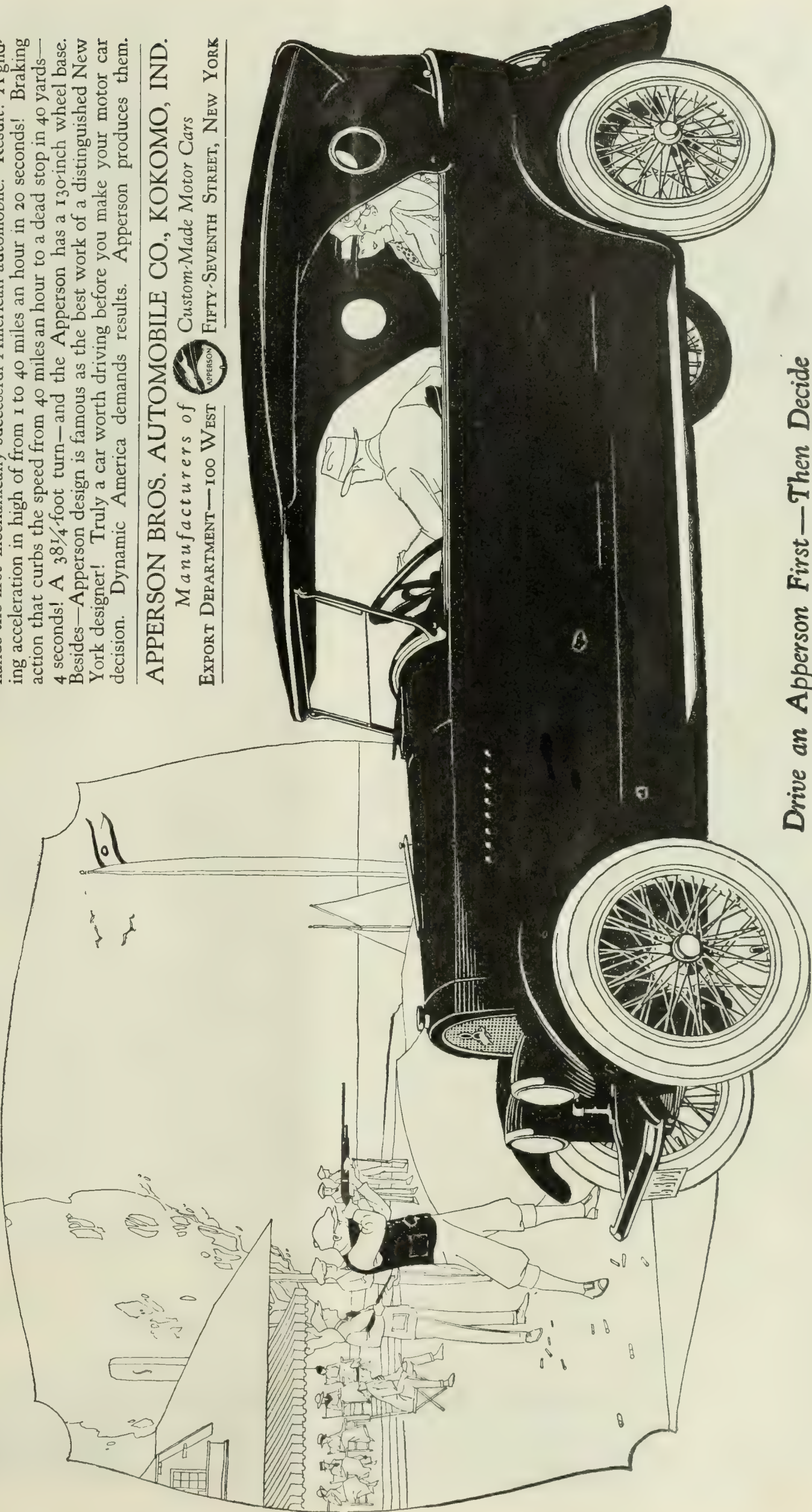
1. How does it happen that in the United States the executive may be opposed by a majority of the legislative branch of the Government? Can such a condition occur in Great Britain or France?
2. Why have our presidents and supreme judges been usually men of more ability than most of the senators and representatives?
3. What reason is there for thinking that the opposition to the treaty is in part due to personal or partizan motives?
4. What effect would the proposed substitution of "China" for "Japan" have (1) on the fate of the treaty and (2) on the settlement of the Shantung question? Why did Great Britain support Japan's claim to this territory?
5. Refer to a copy of the proposed Covenant for a League of Nations and see for yourself in what cases the votes given to the British dominions might affect American interests.

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Remarkable Remarks

WOODROW WILSON—Opposition constructs nothing.

ANNE RITTENHOUSE—French heels have disappeared.

SENATOR McCORMICK—The millennium is not yet here.

"BABE" RUTH—Give the fans a little more free hitting.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I am the laziest of the lazy.

LINA CAVALIERI—Has your hair begun to split at the ends?

THE POPE—The Catholic Church has always loved those who suffer.

EX-EMPEROR WILLIAM—The word of a king is good enough for me.

GERALD STANLEY LEE—If a nation really wants a great man it invents him.

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER—Prohibition does not seem to me at present a live issue.

M. GAUVAIN—The names of the new Hungarian ministry justify the name of Judapest.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I have read in the newspapers that I am lonesome, but that is not so.

CHRISTINE FREDERICK—Even the business girl or the married man should keep a budget.

WALTER CAMP—The amateur rules must be remodeled and they must be framed by young men.

T. J. HUNT OF RANGER, TEXAS—I want a wife and want her quick. They're scarce in Texas.

KATHERINE LANE—It isn't always the fluffy little thing in a georgette crepe blouse who has charm.

ED. HOWE—If women could know how many men long to be widowers they would die of humiliation.

KING GEORGE—The ancient and sterling virtues of the British people will not fail us in our hour of need.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—I forecast that the American woman will never permit her dresses to reach the knee line.

W. C. FREEMAN—Just think of it—Coca-Cola was born thirty-three years ago and started with a capital of \$500.

ARTHUR HENDERSON—Before the winter ends, a dreadful convulsion of anger and despair may seize the peoples.

PRINCE AAGE—The English are quiet drinkers, but when an American gets drunk you can hear him all over the place.

FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG—The German people will rise again; it will not take place in my day, but my son will see it.

TENNIS CHAMPION MOLLA BJURSTEDT—When I am forty I hope to have other interests in life than playing tennis and flirting.

REV. JOSEPH H. VANCE—If your automobile had so many useless parts in it as your average church you could not run it down hill.

BISHOP M. S. HUGHES—Some people go to the Bank of Heaven with checks

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signed Jesus Christ when they haven't a blessed thing in deposit and never had.

CECIL HARMSWORTH—No blockade has been declared or is being exercised against any part of Russia.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS—The difficulty with the Republican party is that it offers no hope for the future.

PRESIDENT MASARYK—I think it is the duty of the Allies to enter into relations with all Russian groups and with all existing Russian Governments.

MARSHAL FOCH—That Great Britain should maintain large reserves of military material is one of the obvious indispensable precautions to be taken.

ROY GRIFFITHS—After many years around in trains and subjecting clothes to all sorts of abuse, I am firm for the medium priced suits bought often.

HENRY V. MORGAN—Unless the student can stand cool and composed in the presence of a million universes he can expect small results from spiritual meditation.

Pebbles

From the Personal column of the *London Times*:

PERSONAL

WOULD like to play Tiddlywinks. —Sweetheart.

ETHEL.—Lucky girl; wish I was along with you.—Reg.

ARMY CHAPLAIN seeks LIVING; four years service; nine years in Orders; no private means.—Box M.313, The Times.

R.—Half way. Retaliation. D. back to-day. —N.

F.S.—Keep hopeful, dearest, and stick it. Sun must shine. Always, the same.—Twinkles.

ANGEL HEART.—Rest necessary sake A. H. Safe send soothing. London. Impossible come.

CHU-CHU.—Puff, puff; home section all clear. —Sleeper.

I Am making an effort to get into touch with some one who DESIRES to secure the SERVICES of a man who has breadth of view and mature judgment, is intellectually progressive, and has a keen interest in the accuracy of detail. I am married, educated, and trustworthy, and have a wealth of experience; unquestionable responsibility and references.—Box L.357, The Times.

£40 PREMIUM.—Two Ladies wish comfortable FIRST-CLASS CABIN for UNITED STATES immediately.—Box 15,817, 380, Oxford-street, W.

UNITED STATES.—BERTH to any Port WANTED immediately.—Box 15,834, 380, Oxford-street, W.I.

META.—And the purple flower is on the ground.—Omega.

I HAVE done my bit for Britain and am not grumbling because, through wounds, it has cost me my pre-war profession. I REQUIRE £5,000 for a FRESH START. Will you who are grateful for Peace help me? I undertake, on my honour, to return all money lent as soon as my prospective trading business is developed, and in the meantime to pay 5 per cent. interest on all loans. Will you trust and help a retired field-officer?—Box K.228, The Times.

Y.4—Missed you both platforms, though arrived early. Thought saw you as train left—was it? Where are you? May I write, Babe? Go express. Cannot wait.—D.3.

OSBORNE.—Do send cheque next week up north; most important and urgent; love.—Arthington.

CHEAP HOLIDAY.—LONELY NAVAL OFFICER, with leave, wishes MEET young GENTLEMAN COMPANION for seaside or elsewhere; youth and refinement absolutely essential. All expenses paid.—Box L.280, The Times.

C-A.—Will sender of cake from Paquebot, Southampton, through Cox's, please enlighten R. E. T.?—Box K.392, The Times.

DARLING.—Tho' broken my promise, do keep yours; work hard; stick it for my sake; while there's life there's hope.—Duckie.

L.—Can I write? Please, Love, Trust.—J.

SUNDIAL.—Say the word and it shall be yours; no old-fashioned notions about me.

A CITY FELLOW, getting married, would like meet another to buy "our own house" together.—Box M.350, The Times.

G.—I cannot help it, but I shall feel so miserable without you.—FRED.

MEL.—There 7.30. Waited one hour. An explanation?—Dolly.

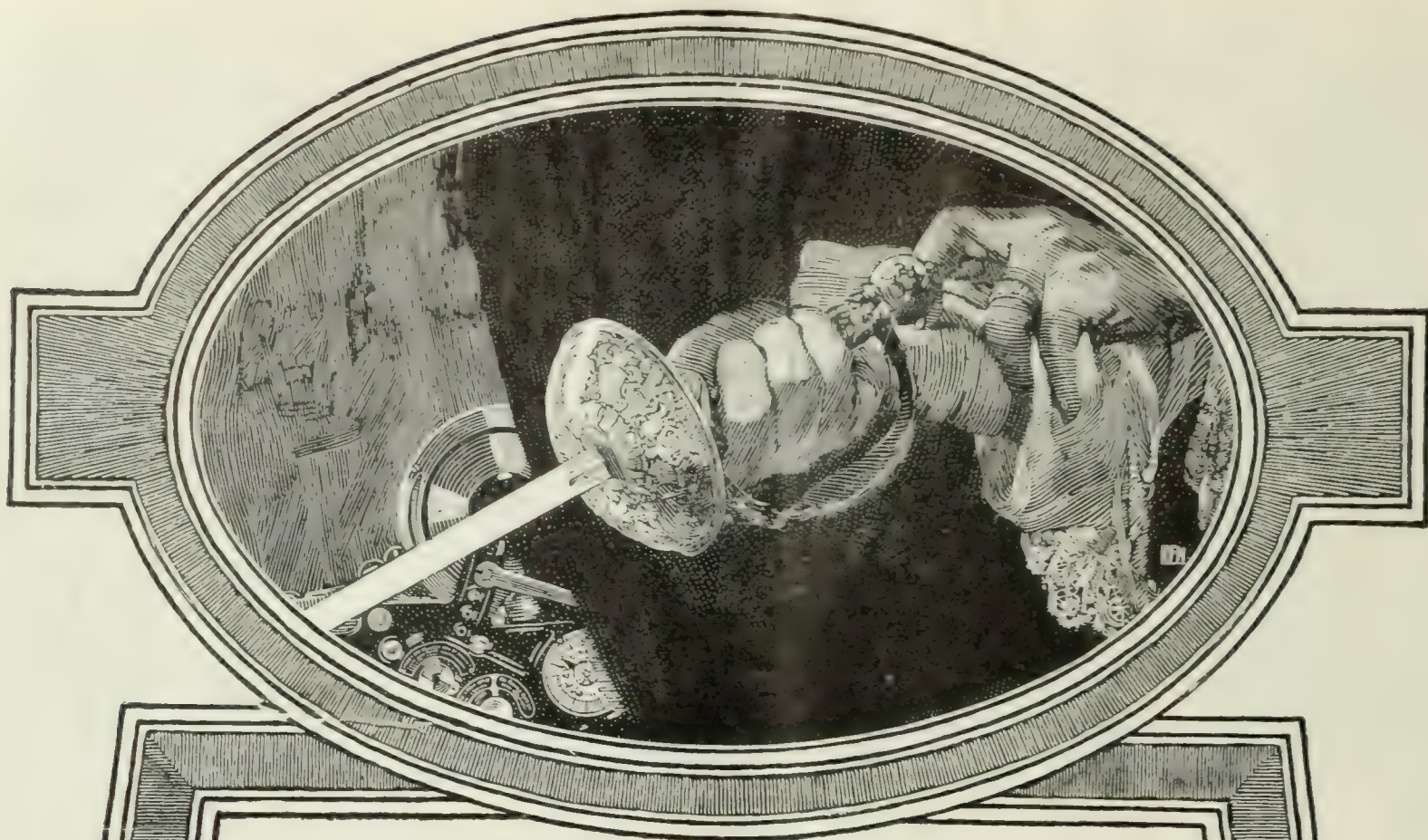
WANTED, for girl in Northumberland. COMPANION-CHAPERON, war widow, under 30; must be jolly and fond of country life; highest references required and given.—Box M.164, The Times.

MIGNONETTE.—Shall be wearing the same next Wednesday.—Phlox.

TO the MEMORY of the BEST LITTLE DOG in FLANDERS—"MISTER JOCK-III," 123rd Infantry Brigade. "Kill 'im, Boy!"—PAT.

F LAX.—H. frequent visitor. Restart Mon. Coming back?—Double Three.

YOUTH, 21, in debt, must get £30 immediately; would repay instalments; no security; genuine. Please help.—Wright, 62, Stanmore-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.



Ink! No one but the old makers, who knew the secret, ever succeeded in producing a Damascus blade. Mimeograph ink has never been made by any one but ourselves. It is perhaps the most important part of the Mimeographing process. Out of thirty years of careful experimenting it has been developed—to *work with* our waxless dermatype stencil on the Mimeograph. By these three good inventions of ours—(1) ink, (2) stencil, (3) machine—are letters, forms, bulletins, drawings, maps, etc., quickly, easily and cheaply duplicated at the speedy rate of five thousand finely printed copies an hour. And the excellence of the work *depends largely upon the ink*. Let us show you how this process will save money and time for you. Get booklet "E" from A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.



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The President and the Senate

WHEN President Wilson returned to the Paris White House in March after a flying visit to the United States he found that several important changes had been made in the peace treaty in his absence. With the assent of the American commissioners, the League of Nations covenant had been divorced from the treaty proper in a fashion that would have won the entire approval of Senator Knox; the Sarre valley had been given outright to France and Fiume to Italy. In the bargaining that was necessary to get back to the status quo prior to his journey a considerable number of the President's fourteen points were blunted.

Now, with the President away from the Washington White House, his supporters in the Senate are showing an inclination to take things into their own hands and may fix up a settlement that the President will have difficulty in kicking apart when he returns. The President wants unconditional acceptance of the treaty and is opposed to reservations of any sort in the resolution of ratification. While he is reiterating his position in the West, Democrats in the Senate are very busy negotiating for ratification with mild reservations.

Senator Hitchcock is taking no part in the negotiations. When he made a gesture toward compromise some weeks ago he was called to the White House. Upon emerging Senator Hitchcock made the flat statement that the treaty would be ratified with no reservations. He has somewhat modified that opinion since that time. Senator Hitchcock must have seen then what is privately admitted by both sides today:

First. The treaty cannot by any possible combination be defeated in the Senate.

Second. The treaty cannot by any possible combination be ratified without reservations.

He was anxious that the credit for perfecting the treaty should go to the Administration forces and not to the Republican majority. It is the same motive that actuated Democratic senators who have recently come out for reservations, presumably without the assent of the President.

During the first week

of his absence from Washington one Democrat a day strayed from the President's no-reservation fold. The first of these strayed because they weren't sure the fold would hold up much longer, and in such a circumstance it was perhaps a little more desirable to be out than in. The others left deliberately for the purpose of coaxing the Democratic wanderers and some of the Republicans they had joined part way back.

Senator Simmons, a staunch administration man, said in the Senate he favored ratification of the treaty without amendment or reservation.

However, after a thoro study of the situation in the Senate I am convinced that some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification, and so believing, I have recently discussed with a number of my colleagues the advisability of reaching some compromise between those who are in favor of it with conservative reservations of an interpretative character.

Senator Simmons said he was utterly opposed to the reservations proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee in its report on the treaty. The mild reservationist Republicans also are opposed to these reservations and have so notified Senator Lodge. Their opposition centers against the second of the Lodge reservations, which seeks to relieve the United States of all obligations under Article X of the Covenant and provides that no mandate shall be accepted without specific authorization of Congress. They are willing, they say, to assert that the power to declare war rests solely with Congress, but will go no farther. Senator Lodge has explained that the reservation on Article X was written

as it was to secure the support of irreconcilables like Senators Borah, Brandegee and Johnson in the committee and he would have no objection to modifications on the floor.

If a combination between Democratic senators and the Republican mild reservationists can be effected, it means that the reservations will be conservative. If the Republican majority, on the other hand, yields somewhat to the mild reservationists, but not enough to meet the wishes of the Democratic reservation-



Marcus in New York Times

Here, Puss, Puss!

ists, the conditions in the ratification resolution will be of a more radical character.

From the tenor of President Wilson's speeches it might well be assumed that he will refuse to ratify the treaty if any conditions whatsoever are laid down in the Senate resolution of ratification. It is generally believed, however, that he will not risk the delay such an attitude would entail if the reservations finally adopted are of such a character as to receive the speedy assent of the principal signatories to the treaty.

If the President's speeches have had no other effect they have speeded up the consideration of the treaty. On the day he made his first speech the treaty was ordered reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee, and since that time all efforts at obstruction have disappeared.

The President made one argument for the League of Nations this week that may not be without its effect on the country and the Senate. It was in the memorandum inserted in the Foreign Relations Committee record by Frank P. Walsh of his conference with the President in Paris on the Irish question. Mr. Walsh had recalled to the President his declaration during the war on the rights of small nations to self-determination. And the President said:

You have touched on the great metaphysical tragedy of today. My words have raised hope in the hearts of millions of people. It is my wish that they have that; but could you imagine that you could revolutionize the world at once, could you imagine that those people could come into that at once?

The President's obvious thought on that day was, as it is today, that small nations will come into the rights of which he has spoken through the League of Nations, and that they can secure these rights in no other way.

With the opening of the final phase of the peace treaty contest in the Senate, the attention of Congress and of the country to a large extent is again drawn away from domestic to world problems.



But the domestic problems are still there, waiting to be solved, and every day of delay is adding to the difficulty of solution. More than a month ago the President recommended the passage of certain legislation to assist in the fight against the high cost of living. Not one of these measures has yet been finally adopted. Attorney General Palmer told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that if the legislation asked by the Department of Justice were promptly passed he believed the high cost of living emergency would disappear within sixty days. The House passed the legislation, but the Senate evidently has decided to wait and see whether sixty days will not bring a solution whether the profiteering bill is passed or not.

Testimony before the Senate committee investigating the coal situation has established that there is a present shortage approximating 90,000,000 tons of bituminous and 18,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. Coal operators thought the blame rested largely with the railroad administration for not furnishing sufficient cars. Director General Hines pointed out, however, that, while there had been a small shortage of cars, the fact that neither industrial enterprises nor householders bought coal earlier in the year, led to a shutting down of mines and resulted in an enormous falling off in necessary production.

Mr. Hines said the railroad administration, by adopting emergency methods, could handle the situation, if the coal operators were able to make up in production during the remainder of the year. He recommended that appropriations be made for reconstituting the Fuel Administration, with its powers of zoning, pooling and price regulation. He feared that the shortage would otherwise be exaggerated by the coal operators for the purpose of exacting unconscionable profits.

No claim was made that labor troubles had seriously interfered with coal production, but the committee was informed that at a conference at Buffalo on September 25 the miners will demand a six-hour day, a five-day week and a 40 per cent increase in wages, with nationalization of the mines on the Plumb system as the alternative. The committee has been told in addition that a movement is under way to have all mine workers drop their tools during the period of negotiations.

The seamen's unions also are understood to be on the point of demanding that the merchant marine built by the Government during the period of the war be nationalized. The combination of the miners, transportation and marine workers is the same that is working for an industrial revolution in England.

With these and other troubles piling up it is evident that neither Congress nor the President is to have a breathing spell after the peace treaty is ratified.

R. M. B., Washington

Austria Accepts Peace Terms

WHEN Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace delegation, returned to Vienna on September 5 he called together the Austrian National Assembly and told the members plainly that the peace treaty in this final form is the last word of the Allies and that they must vote yes or no on it without discussion or delay. The Carinthians, Tyrolese, Germans and Bohemians voiced a protest against the alienation of their people to Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia without any consideration of their wishes. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that:

We raise once more our voices against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing up of our peoples into free and unfree, as is done by this peace.

We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only possible basis on which the modern state may be founded.

The resolution concluded by blaming the Allies for the revolution and chaos into which Europe is now plunged and expressing the hope that the League of Nations may repair the wrong and ultimately permit the union of Austria with Germany. The Assembly then authorized the signing of the treaty by a vote of 97 to 23.

Chancellor Renner then hastened back to France to conclude the convention, for there was fear lest a delay of a few days might give occasion for the overthrow of his Government by a *coup d'état* of the monarchists or a revolution of the Reds. The signing took place on the forenoon of September 10 in the Stone Age Museum of the Chateau of St. Germain-en-Laye, thirteen miles northwest of Paris.

The American signers were Assistant Secretary of State Polk, General Bliss and Henry White. Colonel House is still in London. The Chinese delegates signed in spite of the protests of Japan. They refused to sign the German treaty because it ceded Shantung to Japan, by signing the Austrian treaty they secure a place at the council table of the allied and associated nations.

The Rumanians were incensed at the clauses protecting the rights of minorities in the territory that is transferred to Austrian sovereignty and they announced their intention of making a reservation on this point. But the Supreme Council replied that Rumania must accept the treaty without reservation or abstain from signing. The reason why this provision was inserted was because Rumania has flagrantly violated the clause in her constitution which the Congress of Berlin in 1878 forced her to adopt and which guarantees equal rights to all the population without regard to race or religion. The Jews in Rumania have been virtually debarred from citizenship and subjected to persecution and discrimination as severe as in Poland. The Yugoslavs also protest the clause guaranteeing minority rights in the populations which come under their control.

Including the various supplementary and subsidiary treaties and protocols there were fourteen documents to be signed by the thirty-nine delegates and the ceremony was more dull than dramatic. A more friendly atmosphere prevailed than at the signing of the Versailles treaty with Germany. At the conclusion Dr. Renner issued a cordial interview to the French press in which he said:

Austria cannot hate. It always respects the man with whom it has to fight. We are the conquered. Yet, misfortune has given us liberty; freed us from the yoke of a dynasty whence for three generations no man of worth has sprung; freed us from bonds with nations which were never in understanding with us nor with themselves.

We are independent, with an independence which cannot be alienated; yet we can depend on the Czechs and Poles for coal, on the Banat for cereals, on Italy for maritime commerce.

If France lends us aid the name of St. Germain will soon evoke in our hearts feelings which will alleviate the bitterness of the hour we have just passed.

Two New Parties

ENTERS a new political party—the Communist Labor party—organized by the so-called “left wingers” of the Socialist organization. It is led by John Reed, a young Harvard gentleman who was an agent of Trotzky in Russia and returned here with credentials as the consul general of the Bolsheviks. Before that Mr. Reed had an active career as an agita-



(C) Press Illustrating

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield has offered his resignation from the Cabinet to take effect November 1; and rumor has it that a difference with Railroad Director Hines over steel prices last spring is one of the contributing causes. Secretary Redfield has been head of the Department of Commerce in the Cabinet ever since it was formed by President Wilson in 1913

tor and fancier of revolutions, first coming to public notice as a friend of Villa.

The Communist party has adopted as its platform a re-write of the constitution which Lenin decreed should be the fundamental law of Russia after he had dispersed by force a regularly elected constitutional convention. It urges the nationalization and the division of all property, every one owning anything to be dispossessed with no tiresome attempt to convince a majority. The plan is to seize any power that can be laid hold of, and to justify later.

But the Communists, it appears, are too conservative and bourgeoisie for another swarm from the Socialist hive. These consist of the foreign language Socialists recently expelled by the executive committee of the regular organization. The reason of their separation from the Communists is not clearly revealed. As nearly as can be made out too many of Reed's followers are of American birth and too many speak English to be thoroly trusted.

The old Socialist organization, not counting those who got out when the party took an anti-war attitude and thus favored Germany, is now split into three parts, each one claiming to be the sole and only custodian of truth. Which faction had a majority before the segmentation will probably never be known, for altho a plebiscite of the party favored the “left wingers” the returns were so tainted with fraud as to be practically valueless.

The Incidence of High Prices

OFFICIAL figures compiled by the Council of National Defense, Secretary Baker, chairman, show, in the countries named, the following increases since the summer of 1914 in the prices of food-stuffs:

Australia	40	per cent
Canada	104	“ “
United States	111	“ “
Great Britain	140	“ “
Sweden	234	“ “
France	236	“ “

The figures for Australia are because ships were lacking to transport her grain surplus, and the figures



© International Film

This Mexican bandit was caught young by the soldiers of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry on their recent punitive expedition across the border after the Mexican robbers who captured two American aviators and held them prisoner in Mexico for ransom

for Sweden show the effect of the German demand which the blockade was unable to stop. The high figures for France are due in part to the depreciation of the French franc in food exporting countries. But, making allowances for special conditions, it is clear food prices are up in the five years from 100 to 150 per cent.

The rise has occurred in neutral as well as in belligerent countries, in both hemispheres, and thus clearly points to a world-wide cause or causes. We ascribe it to domestic profiteers and to lack of price-fixing, but it has come as severely where riots and chaotic laws have assailed food merchants and where price-fixing has been followed. With the ocean highway open the staples have flowed to the countries making the highest bids, and our prices have been European prices less the cost of reaching them. Except for the high cost of ship space, our prices would probably be higher than they are and Europe's lower. An embargo on food exports would have kept food prices low here, but this embargo we have not laid, partly because it would have been cruel to Europe and partly because our greatest economic interest deemed it its right to sell for the most it could get.

Among world causes the Council first mentions the inflation of money and credit instruments which perform the office of money. On July 1, 1914, the per capita circulation of the United States was \$34.53 and on August 1, 1919, \$45.16. Bank deposits went up in the same period from seventeen billion to twenty-eight billion, while bank clearings, indicating the velocity of check-money, increased almost twice as fast.

The experts of the Council are apparently unable to determine whether or not wages, taking annual earnings as the proper base, have gone up on the whole as fast as prices. With respect to food and clothing it thinks they have not, but counting housing, lighting, railroad rates, postage, amusements and many miscellaneous expenditures, it seems to incline to the view that the two movements have been at nearly the same speed. It of course concedes the great inequality of the incidence and that the great change has almost cut fixed incomes in two.

A Balance Sheet of the Peace Treaty

Everybody agrees that the pending Peace Treaty has some good points and some poor ones. Wherein people differ is in whether the good in it outweighs the bad. The disputes about it are due partly to the different valuation attached to its provisions and partly to the tendency of both its friends and foes to confine their attention to the particular points that they like or dislike instead of balancing its merits and defects as a whole. In order to arrive at a fair judgment one should draw up in parallel columns his opinion of the creditable and discreditable features of the treaty, marking the former plus and the latter minus, and weighting each according to his view of its importance. In the debit or negative column should be included not merely the faults of the treaty but its failures to secure a satisfactory settlement.

A minor member of the staff of the American Peace Commission at Paris has drawn up for his own satisfaction the following trial balance. He has allowed the maximum of 100 points to the positive and negative sides, distributed among the several topics as he thinks their importance deserves.

CREDIT	DEBIT
<i>International Clauses (30 points)</i>	
League of Nations Covenant 20	Failure to bring enemy and other States within scope of these clauses .....—5
Labor clauses 10	
<i>European Political Clauses (25 points)</i>	
Emancipation of Prussian Poles 10	Isolation of Danzig and East Prussia .....—3
Emancipation of Alsace-Lorraine 5	Sarre valley arrangement.....—3
Other frontier improvements 5	Refusal self-determination to Germans of Austria.....—7
Minority rights stipulated... 5	
<i>Extra-European Clauses (10 points)</i>	
Benefits to Allies and to natives of colonial rearrangements 3	Loss of German effort in colonies .....—1
Introduction mandatory system 7	Shantung settlement .....—4
	Failure to extend mandatory system to all tropical colonies .....—5
<i>Economic Clauses (25 points)</i>	
Reparations to injured nations 15	Possible damage of reparation clauses to German economic life .....—5
Internationalized routes 6	Lack of reciprocity in certain economic arrangements—5
Useful economic, financial and legal stipulations 4	
<i>Guarantees (10 points)</i>	
Disarmament of Germany... 5	Prolonged occupation of Rhineland and lack of provision for general disarmament .....—3
Treaties (Covenant and treaty with France) 5	Failure to guarantee continued democratic government in Germany.....—7
100	—48

Net credit in favor of the Peace Treaty, 52

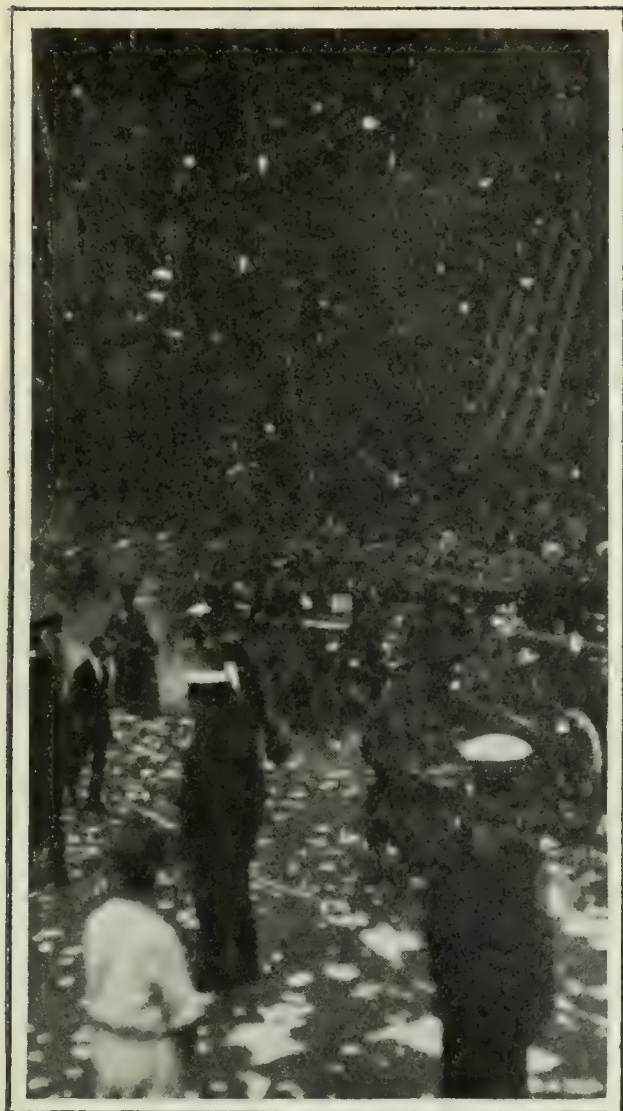
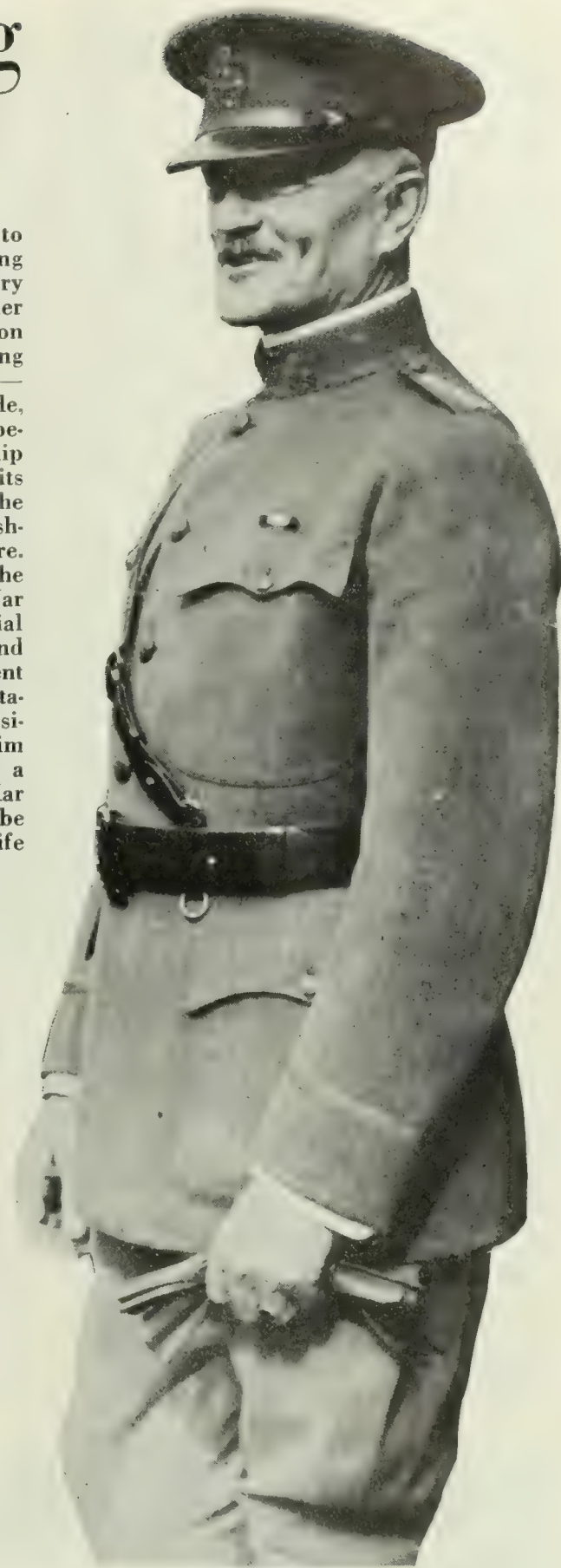
According to his figuring the ayes have it by a majority of 52. The treaty is about half as good as he would like to have had it, but this does not mean that it could have been made twice as good as it is. For it must be remembered that not all of the items in the debit column are blameworthy, but in some cases they were the necessary corollary of the beneficial items (for instance, reparations may impoverish Germany but are a necessity to Belgium and France) or else beyond human control (as the impossibility of bringing Russia in its present condition into an orderly international system). It is evident that the balance sheet is considered from the general international point of view; not from the interests of any single nation.

Of course no two persons will give exactly the same value to the provisions of the treaty. Some even would regard as a defect what others consider a merit and so would place a point in the opposite column. We print this trial balance with the idea that our readers may like to draw up their own in such a form.

Pershing Day

New York put the climax to its season of riotous welcoming fetes and parades of military splendor when the commander of the A. E. F. came home on September 9. General Pershing returned on the "Leviathan"—and a million or more people, it is estimated, turned out before dawn to see the big ship come up thru the harbor to its dock. Secretary Baker was the first to shake General Pershing's hand as he came ashore. In the informal setting of the pier shed the Secretary of War read President Wilson's official welcome to the General and made formal announcement that the House of Representatives, the Senate and the President had conferred upon him the signal honor of rank as a full general of the regular army—a rank which will be General Pershing's for life

Central News



Press Illustrating

Graphic News

Hats off to the "Leviathan"—Bernard Baruch, in the background, has the highest swing, but Secretary Baker reaches farthest out. At the Secretary's right is General March, at his left former Secretary of Finance McAdoo



As he acknowledged salutes and cheers on his drive thru the city "the most soldierly man in the world" smiled and waved like any doughboy glad to be home. On September 11 he rode at the head of the First Division in an impressive parade down Fifth Avenue

Navy Control of Wireless

IS Secretary Daniels' recent plan, calling for the permanent control of all wireless stations by the Navy, practicable? Some say yes, and others no; and both are in a position to give a fair answer. The public, apart from the little group vitally interested in wireless communication, is generally ready to shake its head and emphatically deny the Secretary's request, because of its experience with Government-controlled telegraph and telephone wires in wartime. All in all, it is a subject that is now commanding all the attention of wireless men, and a heated debate is going on between those in favor of Navy control and those in favor of a return to pre-war arrangements, wherein private companies operated wireless stations after the fashion of telegraph and telephone and cable systems.

Little is known of the remarkable work done by the Navy during its brief control of the wireless stations of this country. Indeed, it is only during the past two years that radio communication has been brought to a state of relative perfection, and is now in a position to compete with telegraph and cable systems.

In the past radio communication was greatly handicapped by atmospheric electricity, commonly called "static," and interference from other stations. Thus if a station was receiving messages from another station several hundred miles distant, the signals were often broken up by a third station a few miles away. Again, atmospheric electricity, especially during summer months, created a constant and loud rumble in the receiving operator's telephone receivers, drowning out the incoming signals. In the instance of trans-Atlantic stations, atmospheric electricity often caused a suspension of radio traffic for hours and days at a time. Obviously, radio stations were not in position to even attempt to compete against the positive working cables and telegraph lines.

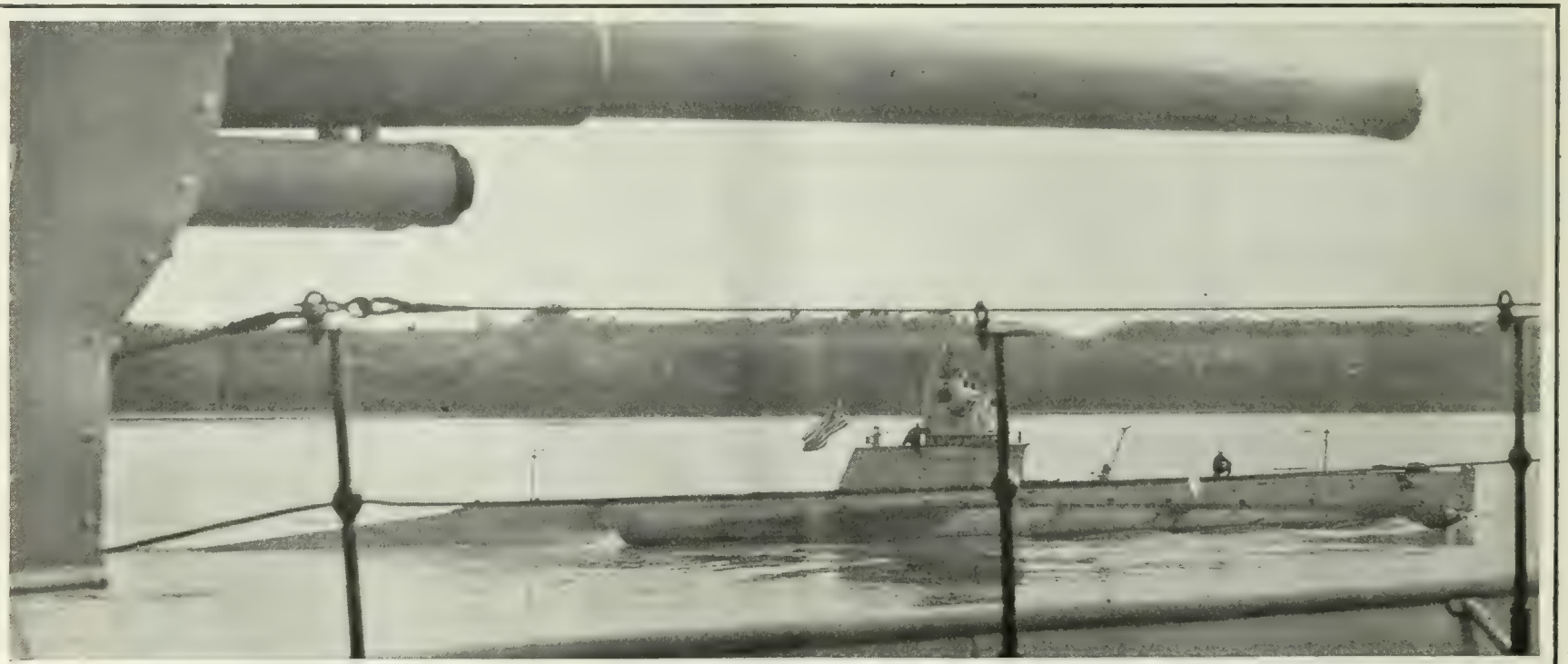
However that may have been, the past two years have disclosed a remarkable development in radio science. For one thing, atmospheric electricity has been more or less suppressed at the receiving end by the employment of special antennæ. The former tall masts and lofty wires have been replaced by large loops of wire, placed in a building. These loops serve to intercept the radio waves, which pass thru the brick and steel skeleton structure

of any building with little if any loss in strength; but the "static" waves, on the other hand, do not affect the loops to any great extent, and can therefore be eliminated while retaining the desired signals. Thanks to the remarkably sensitive vacuum tubes now used for receiving and amplifying signals—little electric lamps of special construction which detect and amplify signals thousands of times without distortion—the new loop antennæ receive signals quite as far away as the lofty antennæ previously employed but now retained principally for transmitting purposes.

A remarkable system has been worked out by the Navy Department for overcoming interference. Formerly, a half dozen or more stations would be found chattering away in a given locality, with the result that they interfered one with the other so that at times communication was impossible. Of course, there is such a thing as tuning; that is to say, a transmitter and receiver can be attuned with each other. In practice, however, commercial stations are compelled to transmit on a given wavelength so as not to interfere with Government and amateur stations; and so it came about, in former days, that several stations would be working at the same wave length and in the same zone.

Today the Navy Department makes use of a remote control system. Down near the Battery, in New York City, there is a Navy station in an office building which handles all the radio traffic for New York and vicinity. This station, however, is devoid of tall masts and lofty wires. There is next to nothing to suggest a wireless station. Rather, it appears to be a telegraph station. As a matter of fact, this control station, as it is known, operates powerful transmitters located at Bush Terminal, Seagate, Sandy Hook, Mantoloking, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Rockaway, Fire Island, and Montauk. Operators working their keys at the New York control station, operate the powerful transmitters at the base of the lofty aerials at the stations named.

In this manner interference is reduced to a minimum; for if a ship calls up New York, it is answered through the nearest transmitter, which may be Montauk, at the easterly end of Long Island, some 120 miles out of New York, or Mantoloking, down the Jersey coast. The ship, however, is heard at the New York control station by means of one of several loop antennæ. The control station works the various transmit-



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A submarine "down the Mississippi floatin'" is a brand new sight and one that roused unusual interest during the recent recruiting voyage during which part of our navy went up the river to St. Louis. The gun of a nearby warship hovers over this submarine

ting stations over long telegraph lines thru the agency of relays, or magnetically-operated switches, which in turn operate the transmitters.

The Navy remote control system enables a vast volume of radio traffic to be handled with the minimum of interference. Each steamer communicates directly with the control station operator, who answers thru the transmitter located nearest the ship. In cases where the position of the ship is not known, it is soon located by means of radio compass apparatus at Sandy Hook, and the proper transmitter assigned to it.

Considered in its entirety, radio communication has attained a state of relative perfection never dreamed of by the early radio men. Automatic transmitters and photographic-tape receivers make it possible to send and receive hundreds of words per minute, contrasted with fifteen words per minute for long-distance communication but five years ago. Radio telephony is now available for trans-Atlantic work, if the public demands it and is willing to pay the price. So it is evident that whatever may be done with Secretary Daniels' plea, it is to be hoped that radio communication will be placed in the hands of those who can develop it along the lines now laid down as the result of two years of wartime effort.

A New Labor Point of View

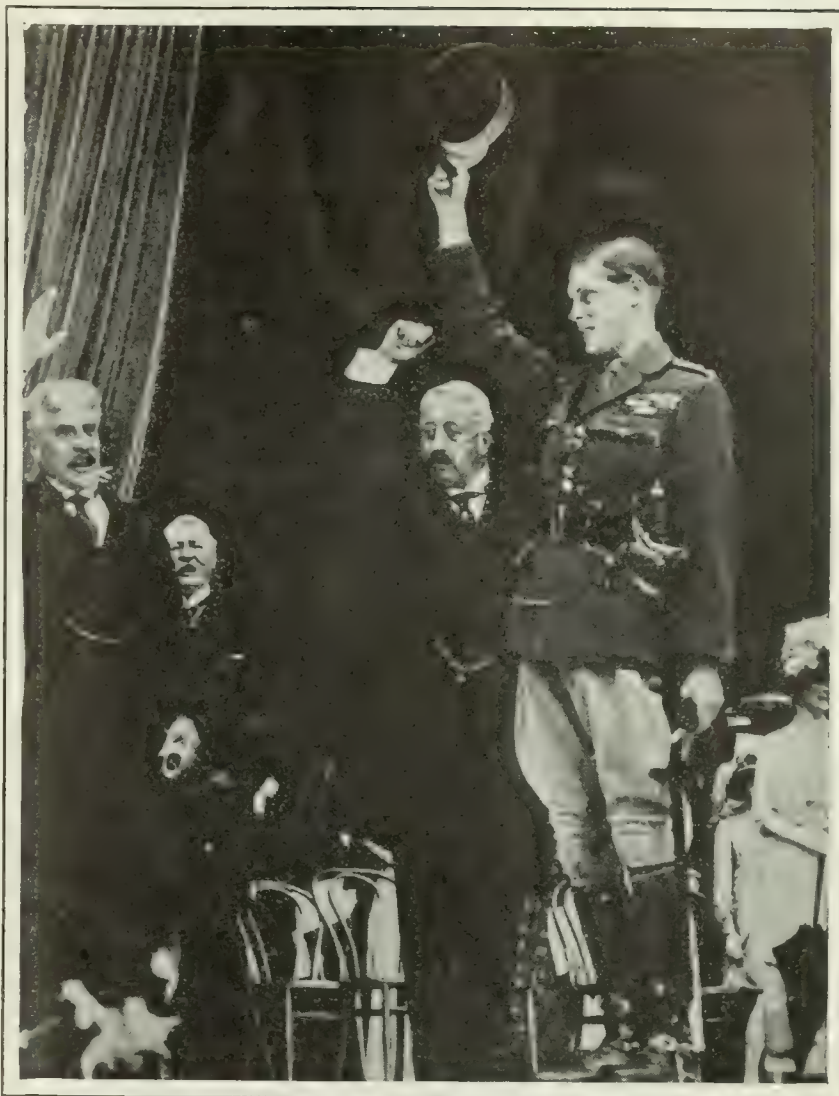
AMONG recent sociological contributions is the striking declaration of the employees of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

Resolutions which their representatives prepared and unanimously approved say that the high cost of living can be abated only by "diligent, efficient and conscientious labor, by thrift and avoidance of extravagance"; that the interest of the worker is in real wages and not in nominal wages, and that the way for him to get more is to stabilize or lower prices by producing more; that "any workman who demands a greater proportionate return for his labor than his fellow workmen in other lines are getting is as guilty of profiteering as a grocer who charges exorbitant prices for necessities of life." Therefore, the Midvalers resolved that persistent demands for higher wages and shorter hours are uneconomic and unwise and should not be encouraged.

This utterance of a body of workers, which reads as if prepared by a professor of political economy, shows to what extent the elements of the dismal science permeate the artizan class. The speeches supporting the resolutions denounced with contempt all attempts to make men of labor believe that there is any profit to the laboring class in multiplying jobs, or in putting limits on production, or in fomenting the idea that wages are paid out of the profits of capital. It proudly proclaimed that labor pays itself out of the fruit of its own toil, and that the way of progress for it was to stimulate production by attracting to its service men of special skill to direct and manage difficult technical and business problems. The employer was presented, not as the master of labor, but as its servant and its tool, a fellow worker as essential in his role as the laborer is in his.

Bearing on the questions discussed by the Midvale workers, Michael Puntervoid, a Norwegian socialist, has brought to this country information of the latest phase of Bolshevism in Russia. He quotes a recent Bolshevik circular wherein it is stated: "The fate of the proletariat is closely bound up with that of production, and an increase of the latter results in a gain for the proletariat, whereas a decline is the same as the destruction of the proletariat."

To prevent a falling off in production strikes are for-



© Keystone View

THREE CHEERS FOR FATHER!

One of the numerous high points of applause that enlivened the Prince of Wales' welcome to Canada. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden (extreme left), made the formal welcoming address

bidden in Soviet Russia, and incentive measures of the capitalist system, such as bonuses and piecework, are resorted to. Large salaries are paid to superintendents and they are guaranteed against the confiscation of anything they save. The consequence is that Russian industry shows some evidence of revival, altho to the worker it seems that the new system is merely the old system under a new name.

For a Return to Economic Laws

THE best financial thought in the country pleads for the return of economic laws to govern conditions rather than a continuance of governmental control or supervision of any sort. Mr. George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, recently published an interesting article in which he stated that unrest and lessened production were factors that governed America's prosperity and that this was a time for earnest appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of every man and woman. He deprecated governmental attacks on business and the radical efforts of the Federal Trades Commission to bring about a permanent licensing system to perpetuate some of the war expedients.

The deterioration of crops caused a natural stiffening of prices in foodstuffs and clothing materials, and this prompted a buying movement which carried them still higher. The buying was for foreign as well as home consumption, June exports having been far above any previous record with cotton goods and leather predominating. Statements have been published as to the probable cost of shoes and clothing next year and we saw the culmination of labor troubles in the surprising but not unexpected demands of the railroad brotherhoods. Mr. Roberts, speaking for the large financial interests,



A student orator in Peking exhorting the crowds to buy native goods instead of Japanese

felt that vested capital was being menaced by the wave of radical opposition.

But where is there not a wave of radical opposition? In which of the belligerent countries have not returning soldiers protested against the high cost of living, against profiteers who became millionaires by staying at home while the young men of those countries went to the front? The present economic conditions are not unusual and were not unforeseen by many. The demands of the workers for increased wages will, of course, forecast a decrease in the net profits of corporations available for dividends on stocks. While commodity prices will be increased in proportion to wage increases, there is a limit to the former because demand lessens as the prices of a given commodity become prohibitive. At the same time, it is well to point out that many industrial concerns have been earning from 25 to 50 per cent on their common stocks and these can afford to gradually reduce the prices of their product to the consumer.

Mr. Roberts resents governmental interference. He said that there should have been control at Washington, not because, as a permanent thing, all industry could be intelligently and efficiently conducted from Washington, but because certain policies made that desirable during the war; also, that people who think that Government officials are competent to conduct everything wish to make some of those powers permanent. Economic thought is such a complex matter that both sides of an argument can be made to appear right by parties interested on opposite sides. Without going into any dissertation it is becoming apparent that general dissatisfaction is not only rampant in Europe but in this country. In this country, dissatisfaction is not only found among mechanics and manual workers but among professional men and clerical workers who are unable to keep up with the increasing cost of living. As the latter are unorganized, they suffer silently.

The situation is partly traceable to the enormous debt of the belligerents, the resultant heavy taxation, the fact that for five years millions of men have been engaged in destructive instead of constructive work and the slowness of all countries in getting back to normal production. The laboring classes feel bitter and decide that by demanding higher wages and shorter hours they are solving the problem, which is fallacious, for if anything it is increased production and longer hours that will bring about normal conditions sooner. Some international financiers openly advocate the taxation of capital as a panacea. There is no doubt that heavy taxation of capital created by the war in all belligerent countries would tend to reduce the inflated condition of finances in general. The proceeds of a tax

on capital could be applied to the reduction of national debts and the retirement of paper currency, thus paving the way for normal conditions. But it is not expected that the moneyed interests will approve any plan which in effect involves a confiscation of wealth.

China's Defiance of Japan

DURING the past two months China has awakened—and with a start. Public opinion has become organized and articulate. A corrupt Mandarin officialdom has been forced to bow its head to school boys and girls. Japan has had to give up some of her most aggressive plans for the conquest of China and has more and more been devoting her attention to Mongolia, for which she is plotting with Seneonoff in Siberia and General “Little” Hsu in China.

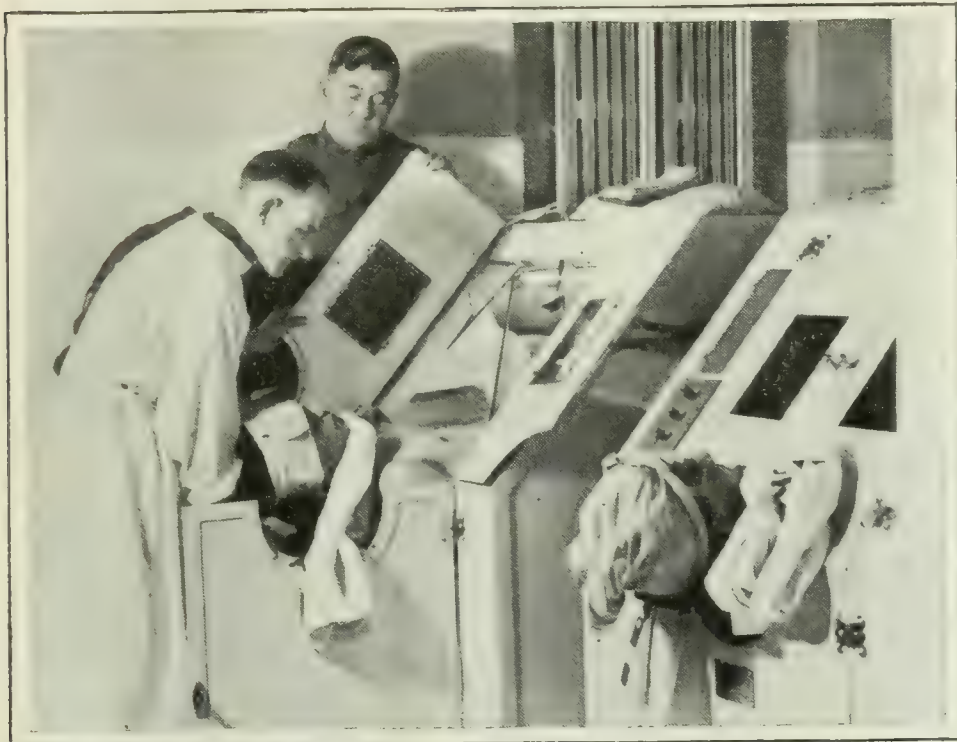
China was asleep. During the war Japan made her Twenty-one Demands, but there was only a slight flurry of public indignation. On the eve of Allied intervention in Siberia, Japan put thru the Chinese-Japanese Military Pact, by which China was forced to sacrifice all freedom of military action, even within Manchuria and Mongolia, but the masses remained hopelessly silent. Even when Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to China, tried to force China to agree to the dictatorship of Nippon at the Peace Congress, even then China was somnambulant. A small group of officials, headed by the Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin and “Little” Hsu, Chief of Staff, spent a year in the happy process of mortgaging the resources of the country to Japan for so-called industrial loans; and most of the swag was divided among the pro-Japanese members of the Peking officialdom. Still, China said nothing, except for an occasional protest on the part of patriotic merchants in Tientsin and Shanghai.

Came the day when the nations of the world gathered in Paris to make a lasting peace. The hopes of China ran high. President Wilson had spoken his Fourteen Points, and China looked for the day of justice. But she was disappointed, for Japan's mastership of China received international sanction.

Then the youth of China arose. Every school in the country shut its doors. Boys and girls donned the white hats of mourning and swore never to give up until the aggressor was driven from the mainland of Asia. Merchants were told that they could not buy or sell Japanese goods, that they must not accept Japanese banknotes, that they must not ship in Japanese ships or accept goods so carried. And the merchants generally acquiesced, but when one failed his country in this hour of her need, his guild or the local Students' Union either fined him heavily or burnt the goods or shut up his shop.

The students next demanded that the President drive out of public life Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications; Lu Tsung-yu, head of the pro-Japanese financial interest, and Chang Tsung-hsiang, Chinese Minister in Tokyo. A general strike was called. China was slowly setting off on a period of non-resistance against the Peking Government and against Japan. Unfortunately the Mandarin officials saw in this only the prank of school boys, and for a while they remained firm in their stand that never would a Mandarin bow his head to popular will. But every school boy and girl has parents and relations, and soon the school boy movement percolated thru until even the Mandarins were affected. A deluge of telegrams poured over to Paris telling the peace delegates of the awakening of the Chinese people and of their unalterable decision that the Peace Treaty should not be signed as long as it recognized Japan's domination in Shantung. The railroad workers, beggars, thieves, prostitutes and sing-song girls went on strike.

Strenuous Convalescence



Photographs © Underwood & Underwood

Cooking the patient is one of the cures that has been found valuable at army hospitals for men whose nerves have been literally shot to pieces. These electric baths are of comparatively recent use; the patient is shut in the cabinet and heat applied in increasing intensity



There is none of the customary sitting down and getting well with plenty of pillows and broth in this soldier's convalescence. He has to work and work hard for his cure, raising the arm which was shattered at the shoulder an inch or a fraction of an inch at a time until it is fit for normal use again. His improvement is recorded on the measuring dial



Intense light rays, formerly advanced as a remedy for rheumatism, are being used more and more in the after treatment of wounded soldiers

At left and right are two of the strenuous cures for a badly broken arm. The strap device helps the man flex his stiffened elbow. Operating the wood-boring machine at the right limbers up the unused muscles until the arm gets back by easy stages to as good as new



Then the postal clerks, policemen and firemen threatened that they, too, would stop work. The Government bowed its head. It had lost face. "The three traitors" were driven out. The strike was won and the Peace Treaty was not signed.

But greater than the victory is the fact that China is awake. Her people have become democratically articulate. The students have organized on a permanent basis to educate the masses and the poor children of the country. In Shanghai alone sixteen free schools have been opened for children who cannot afford to pay for their education, and similar action has been taken in every city of the country. Students are going among the peasants, in the villages, to carry on a campaign for national integrity. Merchants have organized for a democratic expression. Capitalists are forming companies for the creation of a national industry. Those who have been in partnership with the Japanese are now seeking American capital. Modern plays are being produced on the stage in which nationalistic feelings predominate. In front of every shop flies the five-colored flag of China. The fourth of July was nationally celebrated by the Chinese as a tribute to our great Republic. China is awake. What Japan feared most, the moral awakening of the four hundred millions of China, has taken place.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY,

*Manager Chinese Bureau of Public Information
in Shanghai*

Better Seed by Inbreeding

IT is traditional that the crossing of different strains, either of plant or animal or even man himself, increases size and vigor, while continued inbreeding of related individuals, however vigorous they may be, leads to rapid deterioration. That there is more to it than this, however, is indicated by experiments now reaching a decisive point at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Here, in the effort to get the most intense and certain type of inbreeding, corn has been artificially self-fertilized; and the present season is the thirteenth in which this has been done.

In the first generations of inbred stock many undesirable traits appeared—dwarf and sterile and albino plants, plants without adequate leaves or roots or tassels or kernels, and so forth. But plants incapable of

reproduction ceased altogether to appear after about six generations of self-fertilization, and the subsequent inbred generations reached a point beyond which there was absolutely no further reduction in vigor or size, or alteration in structure. In the face of accepted theories calling for early extermination as a result of continued inbreeding, the inbred stock appears to have come to an irreducible minimum, below which five years of further self-sterilization has failed to push it in the least degree.

Moreover, the inbred stock shows startling uniformity. All the individuals in an inbred line descended from a given normal ancestor are just alike. In shape of tassel, position of leaves, characteristics of the ear, one plant is as much a replica of its brother as tho cut from the same die. The only variation is that in size, due to the inequalities in opportunity to grow.

On the other hand, between the several lines descended by self-fertilization from several normal ancestors, there is the most striking deviation in form, in productiveness, in ability to meet unfavorable conditions, in time of maturity and flowering. In a word, by successive self-fertilization from normal ancestry, diverse types are produced which remain unchanged as long as self-fertilization is continued, without further alteration up or down.

But—in the process of inbreeding a large number of unfavorable characteristics are of course eliminated, along with certain favorable ones. The benefit from loss of the bad is offset by loss of the good. The extraordinary feature of the whole business, however, is that renewed crossing of the inbred stocks, in proper combinations, restores immediately what was lacking in vigor; while in the first generation following the crossing, the beautiful uniformity of the inbred parents is fully retained. And not only are size and strength thus restored, but they may actually be increased over the condition of the variety with which the start was made, due to the uniform excellence of the plants when freed from the many abnormal and undesirable characteristics which are dropped out during the inbreeding process.

Accordingly it is suggested that, under proper regulation, inbreeding should be commended, as opening the door for great improvement in cross-fertilized plants and bi-sexual animals. By subjecting a naturally cross-mated race to a rigid process of inbreeding or inter-mating, possible weaknesses are brought to light; and once uncovered, these can easily be eliminated for good, which is not the case when there is an external strain that may bring them in again or even allow them to be carried along concealed by other characteristics. The purified strains can then be best estimated at their true worth; stripped of the protection and concealment of hybrid vigor, they must stand or fall on their own merits. In a word, in place of the more or less random derivation of characteristics from two parents, we get the perfectly definite derivation from a single parent; and when this has been carried out to a point insuring the necessary purity, the lost vigor can be restored by appropriately crossing again. Nor is the discovery without its bearings upon biological theory.

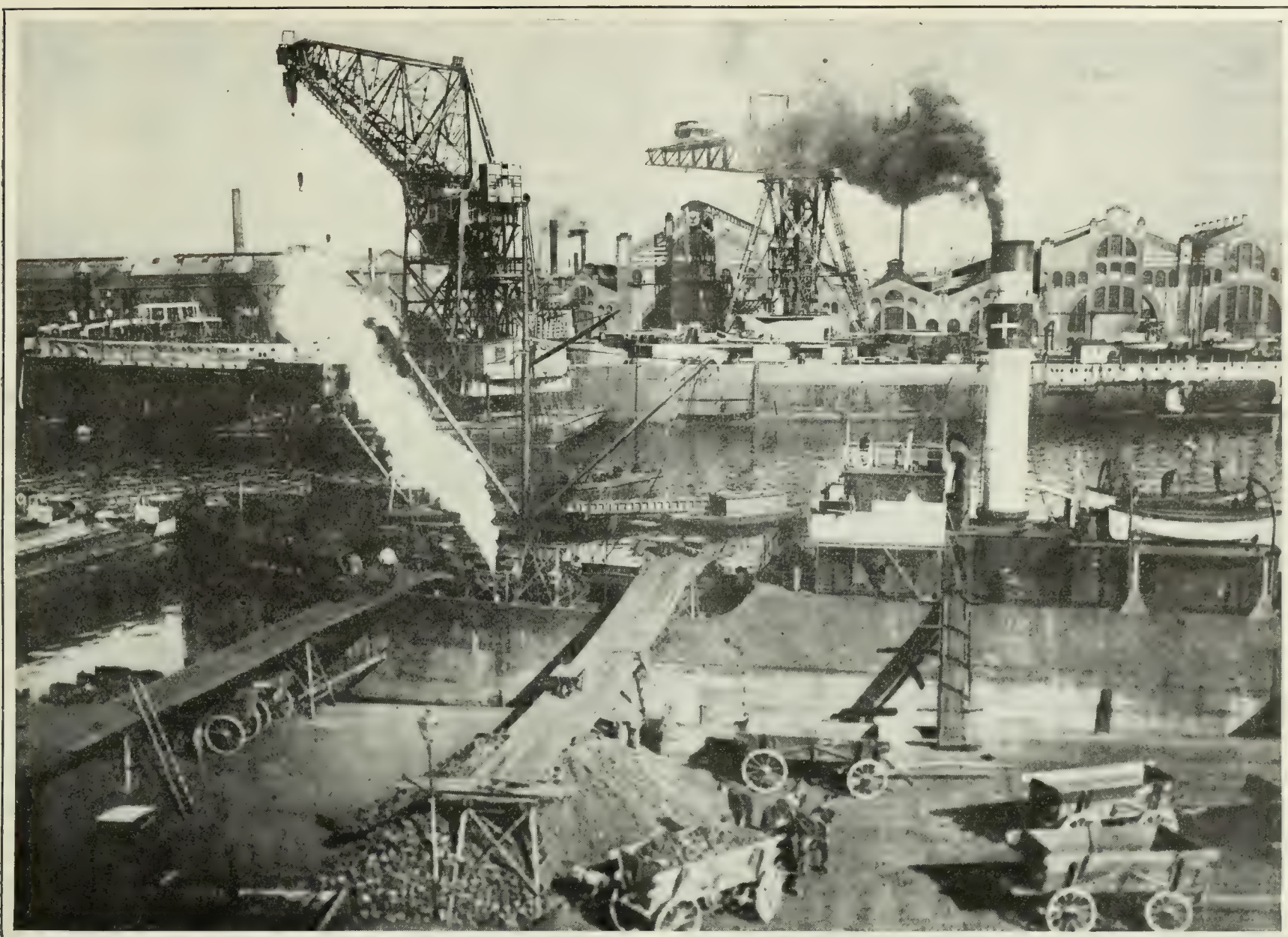
The Need for New Houses

WE are short something like one million homes at this moment. Great Britain is short 450,000 homes, while France, where the great armies battled back and forth and destroyed everything that lay in their path, is short 410,000 homes. Indeed, in each and every country the world over, whether belligerent or neutral during the five long years of war,



© International Film

An important phase of reconstruction work in France—replanting orchards destroyed by shell fire or by the deliberate malice of the enemy. These soldiers are setting out apple trees



© Keystone View

Germany is resuming shipping activities in the Kiel Canal and equipping vessels again for international commerce. In the foreground of this photograph, which came to the United States recently on a German liner, is a former German hospital ship

there is a more or less serious shortage of housing accommodations that must be dealt with in the immediate future. But how to deal with it is the great question of the hour.

The shortage of homes is due to several well-known causes. Labor, of course, is the greatest contributing factor. During the war the price of labor mounted steadily; and with the termination of hostilities labor has sought still higher remuneration. Today the prices of building materials and the pay of labor have attained such high levels that most builders are obliged to put off building until some indefinite time in the future. Hence the serious shortage and the resultant unsatisfactory conditions thru overcrowding.

If ever there was an opportunity for new ideas in housing it is the present time. Already homes are beginning to appear in which time-honored features, such as reception halls and parlors, are making way for big living rooms, with that much less work and materials for walls. There is a New Orleans inventor who proposes building homes in the form of round units, each unit constituting a room. In this manner a three-room home, for instance, is made up of three units connected by hall members. A porch member may be added. The components of such a house are made of reinforced concrete, molded at some central point and shipped ready to erect. The home, according to this inventor, should be flexible: the young married couple starts with three rooms, and as the family grows the house keeps apace, one unit after another being added. The house may be made in any form, such as an L, T, straight line, or even a square with a center court.

An Englishman has patented a form of construction very much like the arches of a church. Viewed from the

side, a residence embodying this construction is shaped like an inverted V; in other words, it is all sloping roof, with the exception of the two ends. Such a construction can be executed in concrete blocks with suitable reinforcement, and is said to cost one-third less than the less substantial frame house. There is no expensive shingle or slate roof to contend with—the entire house, so to speak, is one vast roof.

And then there are the concrete houses—those houses which are built overnight by means of molds. Unfortunately, little seems to have been done along this line, altho this is certainly the opportune moment for the commercial exploitation of such a scheme. All indications point to the growing use of concrete in building operations, for this material permits of rapid construction with a minimum of labor.

Standardization must come in our residences, just as it has been adopted in so many other fields. By standardization is not meant that all residences must look alike. In fact, the wide variety in designs and sizes of houses offered by standardized home manufacturers is sufficient proof that these dwellings will never become monotonous. It requires little imagination to understand why the standardized house, which is manufactured in a woodworking factory by means of power saws, planers, joiners and other labor-saving equipment, must needs be considerably less expensive than the conventional house hewn from rough lumber by a carpenter working for \$7.50 per day.

Apart from standardized houses, there is standardized construction. That is to say, there are several schemes afoot for manufacturing and distributing standardized building materials, such as beams, window frames, planks and other members, all cut to one

size and trimmed so as to fit together to form the perfect whole. Here again the standardized design makes for great economy, since all the parts are cut and finished with modern woodworking machinery at a minimum cost. Soon we may expect the builder to purchase his lumber in the form of finished components, which need only be assembled and nailed together in the shortest possible time.

All in all, new methods of building must be resorted to, otherwise there is little hope of extensive building in the immediate future. In France and in Great Britain the subject of standardized building has been fully investigated, and we may soon see our overseas friends manufacturing their new homes by the thousands rather than building them one by one. The devastated regions of France may very likely be rebuilt by super-standardized houses, for there the problem is so pressing that the matter of monotony and plainness is too trivial to be considered. Schools, farmhouses, churches, town halls, and residences are to be more or less of the same architecture, leaving the beautifying of these various structures to the ingenious and artistic French.

The Guardians of Order Abdicate

THE long-threatened strike of Boston policemen went into effect on September 9, throwing the city into a riot of lawlessness and looting for twenty-four hours before military rule, enforced by 5000 soldiers of the State Guard, could be substituted for the withdrawn police protection. Hoodlums and criminals took advantage of the strike to indulge in violence ranging from window smashing to murder; in some sections of the city it was only with the aid of machine guns that the mobs were broken up. Harvard students and business men who volunteered as substitute policemen were beaten up in the street fighting. Many banks and places of business were kept fully lighted thruout the night and protected by armed guards. The property loss

during the twenty-four hours was estimated at \$300,000. Burglary insurance jumped from 25 to 75 cents on contracts covering "riot and civil commotion," and did an abnormal business.

Recognition for their newly organized union is the cause for which the Boston police are striking. As President John McInnes of the Police Union put it when a settlement of the strike was urged thru conferences between the Citizens' Protection Committee and the strike leaders:

Nothing doing. A police union and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is what we are striking for, and the only thing we will accept as a settlement.

The walkout of the 1500 policemen was finally precipitated by the suspension of nineteen patrolmen found guilty by Commissioner Curtis of violating the department order against unionizing. That the police would defy this interpretation of their unionizing had been known for some time and a volunteer police corps had been recruited which, however, proved altogether inadequate when the strike came. There was confusion, too, from the division of responsibility between the Governor and the Mayor, for the police force in Boston is under a State Commissioner.

The first move of the striking policemen was to threaten a sympathetic strike of firemen, street car men, telephone operators and electrical workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The authorities made arrangements to use military and naval forces stationed in Boston in case the sympathetic strike was called and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts wired to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy:

The entire State Guard of Massachusetts has been called out. There are rumors of a very general strike. I wish you to hold yourself in readiness to render assistance from forces under your command immediately on appeal which I may be forced to make to the President.



Wide World

An auspicious start for an army career—this recruit is being taken by airplane from Stamford, Connecticut, across the Long Island Sound to the United States aviation camp at Mineola

The President's Appeal to the People

Fragments from His Speeches During His Western Tour

This war was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war. Very well, then, if we must stand apart and be the hostile rivals of the rest of the world, then we must do something else; we must be physically ready for anything to come. We must have a great standing army. We must see to it that every man in America is trained to arms. We must see to it that there are ammunitions and guns enough for an army. That means a mobilized nation. We can stand that so far as the expense is concerned, if we care to keep up the high cost of living and enjoy the other luxuries that we have recently enjoyed. But what is much more serious, we have got to have the sort of organization that can handle armies of that sort. We may say what we please of the German Government that has been destroyed, but it was the only sort of government that could handle an armed nation. You can't handle an armed nation by vote. You can't handle an armed nation if it is democratic, because democracies don't go to war that way. You have got to have concentrated, militaristic organization of government to run a nation of that sort.

They discuss how soon and how quick we can get out of it. Well, I am not a quitter for one. We can get out just as soon as we want to, but we don't want to get out just as soon as we get in.

There isn't a phrase of doubtful meaning in the whole document. And what is the meaning? It is that the Covenant of the League of Nations is a Covenant of arbitration and discussion.

Negation will not save the world. Opposition constructs nothing. Opposition is the specialty of those who are Bolshevistically inclined.

To reject that treaty, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first charters of mankind. And yet there are men who approach the question with passion, with private passion, and party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to themselves or to a group of their fellow-countrymen, and who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own. When at last, in the annals of mankind, they are gibbeted, they will regret that the gibbet is so high.

The treaty of peace with Germany is a charter and constitution of a new system for the world, and that new system is based upon an absolute reversal of the principles of the old system. The essential object of that treaty is to establish the independence and protect the integrity of the weak peoples of the world.

The broader aspects of this subject are seldom brought to your attention; it is the little picayune details here and there.

As long as you have a military class, it does not make any difference what your form of government is.

We are a great nation, but the treaty is going to be applied just the same whether we take part in it or not.

I cannot tell what the railways can earn until commerce is restored to its normal courses. Until I can tell what the railroads can earn, I cannot tell what the wages that the railroads can pay will be.

We wanted disarmament and this document provides in the only possible way for disarmament by common agreement.

There is a closer monopoly of power in Petrograd and Moscow than there ever was in Berlin, and the thing that is intolerable is not that the Russian people are having their way but that another group of men more cruel than the Czar himself is controlling the destinies of that great people.

And I want to say here and now that I am against the control of any minority anywhere.

It is only a handful of men who are trying to defeat the treaty or to prevent the League being adopted. The great majority, in



official bodies and out, are scrutinizing it, as it is perfectly legitimate that they should scrutinize it, to see if it is necessary that they should qualify it in any way.

And my knowledge of their conscience, my knowledge of their public principle, makes me certain that many will sooner or later see that it is safest, since it is all expressed in the plainest English that the English dictionary affords, not to qualify it—to accept it as it is.

Just as American soldiers restored the morale of the fighting peoples of the Allies, so the United States could now restore the peace morale of the world.

England and France are bound and cannot escape their obligations. Are you going to institute a war against Japan and France and England to get Shantung back for China? That is an enterprize which does not commend itself to the present generation.

I have no intolerant spirit in the matter; but I also assure you that from the bottom of my feet to the top of my head, I have got a fighting spirit about it.

Any member of the League which breaks these promises with regard to arbitration or discussion is to be deemed thereby to have committed an act of war against the other members of the League; not merely to have done any immoral thing, but by refusing to obey those processes to have committed an act of war.

And you know what then happens. You say, "Yes; we form an army and go to fight them." Not at all. We shut our doors and lock out, we boycott them. Just so soon as that is done they cannot ship cargoes out or receive them shipped in; they cannot send a telegraphic message; they cannot send or receive a letter.

I don't think that after that it will be necessary to do any fighting at all.

This afternoon a book I had forgotten all about, one of the campaign books of the last political campaign, was put in my hands, and I found in that book the platforms of the two parties, and in both those platforms they advocated just such an arrangement as the League of Nations. When I was on the other side of the water I did not know I was taking, obeying orders, from both parties. But I was.

The treaty of peace is a Magna Charta, a great guarantee that labor shall have the councils of the world devoted to the discussion of its conditions and of its betterment; and labor all over the world is waiting to know whether America is going to take part in those conferences or not.

The confidence of the men who sat at Paris was such that they put it in the document that the first meeting of the labor conference under that part of the treaty should take place in Washington upon the invitation of the President of the United States. I am going to issue that invitation whether we can attend the conference or not. But think of the mortification. Think of standing by in Washington itself and see the world take counsel upon the rudimental matter of civilization without us. The thing is inconceivable, but it is true.

We have promised the people of the Philippine Islands that we will set them free. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them safe after we set them free. Under this arrangement they will be safe from the outset. They will become members of the League of Nations and every great nation in the world will be obliged to respect and preserve against external aggression from any quarter the territorial integrity and political independence of the Philippines.

At this moment it is an open question whether the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed. . . . Great peoples are driven out upon a desert, where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die, and then men, women, and children thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven, and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this great occasion?

The Question of the Caribbean

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

IN the present rearrangement of the maps of the world it is not to be expected that the Caribbean will remain unchanged. The war has shown plainly what was beginning to be realized before, that the tropical American colonies of the European powers are in an unfortunate and untenable position and the question of what is to become of them has been much discussed. As regards the British West Indies the two proposals that have received most attention are, (1) to annex them to Canada and (2) to cede them to the United States. Either plan would be an improvement and unobjectionable from the standpoint of American policy. The aim of the Monroe Doctrine was to eliminate European power in the New World. This was accomplished as regards Spain by the freeing of Cuba and Porto Rico in 1898 and as regards Denmark by the purchase of the Virgin Islands in 1917. There still remain as accidental anomalies left over from the eighteenth century the British, French and Dutch Guianas, British Honduras and the West India islands of these three powers. The transfer of any of the British possessions to Canada would not violate the Monroe Doctrine but would rather conform to it. For Canada is as much American as the United States and practically almost as free from the monarchical system of Europe. The comradeship in arms of the soldiers of the United States and Canada has shown the two peoples that they have more in common than they used to think. We should not be jealous of Canada for taking over the West Indies any more than we are of Australia for taking over New Guinea or of New Zealand for taking over Samoa. Tropical islands can only prosper when connected with a temperate country, but the closer the two are consistent with the difference in latitude the better for both.

That is one reason why the wooing of the West Indies by Canada has never been able to overcome their gravitation toward the United States. In 1898 Canada extended the benefits of the preferential tariff to all the British West Indies, but they did not reciprocate. Two years later the reduction of one-quarter in the duty on British colonial products was raised to one-third, but with no more effect. In 1909 a Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indian Colonies, with Baron Balfour of Burleigh as chairman and the Canadian ministers of customs and finance as members, visited the Caribbean and took three bluebooks full of evidence on the question. They found a decided disinclination on the part of the planters to give up their big market to get a little one. Dominica objected to losing her rapidly growing lime trade with New York. Jamaica feared that the Canadians could not eat the 17,000,000 bunches of bananas that she raises every year. The higher freight rate to Canada ate up half the advantage of the preference in customs. Two-thirds of Canada's imports from this region, not counting sugar, came thru by way of the United States. Canada could not consume more than 10 to 25 per cent of the various products of the islands and the disparity is bound to become greater, for productivity of the islands increases faster than the population of Canada and tropical agriculture is only beginning to show its possibilities.

The West Indies were nearly ruined by the free trade policy of Great Britain and they owed their later prosperity largely to the United States and Germany, which

had the protection of tariff. Since the war England has abandoned free trade and adopted colonial preference, but will never be able to do for the West Indies what the United States could do for them. Mr. Laing, managing director of the British Guiana Bank, testified before the Royal Commission: "The United States at present are [is] doing a great deal more for Cuba than Canada or the United Kingdom are [is] doing for British possessions." That is truer than when said ten years ago. The unprecedented prosperity of Porto Rico under American sovereignty was one of the reasons why the Danish Islands were anxious to come to us, and the prosperity of Cuba under the stimulus of American capital and security is having a similar effect on her neighbors. Before the American occupation Cuba produced barely a million tons of sugar. Her output in 1918 was four million. There is now \$600,000,000 invested in the Cuban sugar industry and paying handsomely. In 1914 the United States bought from Cuba sugar, tobacco and other products to the value of \$131,000,000. Last year we reached \$300,000,000, more than double. In 1914 we sold to Cuba goods to the amount of \$69,000,000 and last year this went up to \$250,000,000, more than three times.

The municipal council of Montego Bay, Jamaica, has petitioned the Government for the confederation of Jamaica with Canada. The *London Times* favors a triple-federation of Canada, the West Indies and Newfoundland. But all attempts to federate the islands or even to get them to act together on any commercial or political issue have been in vain. They are naturally rivals, rather than allies. Some of them would probably prefer to join Canada, some to join the United States, some possibly to remain as crown colonies. The *London Times* says: "Annexation to the United States is often spoken of in Jamaica," and "Recently a petition was addressed to the Governor of Jamaica by 100,000 planters and laborers, declaring that economic conditions in the island were so wretched that, failing immediate relief, increasing numbers of workers would be forced to emigrate." Emigration from the British West Indies to the United States is assuming the proportions of an exodus, so whether we annex the islands or not we are annexing a large part of the population.

It is essentially a question of whether sentiment or self interest will prevail. From a financial point of view it would be to the advantage of the mother country, as of the possessions, to sell them to the United States rather than give them to Canada. The imports of Canada from the British West Indies and Guiana amount to \$17,000,000 and her exports to \$9,000,000. It is hard to see how this could be much increased by union with Canada. Canada could doubtless do more for them than the mother country has done, but never as much for them as the United States would do. The gain to Canada is equally dubious. If it is asked how we can get the money to pay for them it may be answered that we have already paid for them in advance. Even if we should give for them the extravagant price per acre that we gave for the Danish Islands, it would not amount to much more than half we have loaned to Great Britain during the war, for this amounts to more than four billion dollars. No wonder that it has occurred to the British that here is an easy way of relieving themselves of some of their overwhelming burden of debt, ten times as great as it was before the

war. The *National News* of London says "that the suggestion that the British West Indies be ceded to the United States in part payment of Great Britain's war debt is being considered seriously on both sides of the Atlantic." To be sure Secretary of State Lansing says: "I have not even heard of it," but Mr. Lansing, as he admitted before the Senate committee, had not heard of various things, for instance, the partition of the Pacific islands between England and Japan, which other people had been talking about for a long time.

The sale of Dutch Guiana to the United States is openly advocated both in Holland and in Paramaribo. From a recent Demerara paper it appears that the people of British Guiana are getting alarmed lest the proposed bargain should go thru, for it would mean that the railroad which President Pessoa is preparing to build northward from the Amazon would be extended to the Caribbean thru American, formerly Dutch, Guiana instead of thru British Guiana.

Guiana would be the most valuable of the British

possessions for us, but Canada would prefer the islands. In any proposed territorial transfer of course the inhabitants should have the deciding vote as in the case of the Danish Islands. It is only after a frank and friendly discussion of these questions that the people involved can ascertain where their wishes and interests lie. Even tho England, the United States and the colonies concerned should all agree that a transfer to American sovereignty were advantageous it would not do to consummate the bargain if Canada would be offended by it, for her friendship is more important than anything else. But then Canada might be compensated for the disappointment of her ambitions of expansion in this direction by the cession of the panhandle of Alaska. This strip of coast shutting her off from the sea is a constant irritation to the Canadians and is no great use to us at present. Doubtless it may be of value in the future, but never so much to us as to them. The contrary is true of the West Indies. There is no reason why we should not talk over a trade.

The Two Japans

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

DO we want war with Japan or do we not? If we do we are going about it in the right way. If we do not, we are behaving like a nation of morons and hooligans.

If on the whole we would rather not drift into an Asiatic war we shall be under the necessity of bringing a modicum of common sense to bear upon the situation before long.

The most elemental fact that common sense would pay attention to is the circumstance that Japan is not more homogeneous politically than we are. There are two Japans: a militaristic Japan, mentally saturated with the discredited German philosophy of the state; and a liberal Japan, democratic in feeling and striving to develop Japanese civilization as culture rather than as kultur.

Militaristic Japan, incited and coached by German imperialism (a serpent that has been scotched but not yet killed), has industriously stirred up anti-American feeling. One of the most intelligent of the younger Japanese liberals writes:

"The anti-American propaganda which is now sweeping Japan is the product of the militarists. The disgruntled and discredited men of the army are behind the attempt to make the peace treaty a victory for Japan over China and the United States."

Liberal and democratic Japan, on the contrary, is entirely friendly to the United States, and profoundly desires American sympathy and understanding.

The leaders of the militarists since the death of Prince Taro Katsura in 1916 have been Baron Goto and Terauchi, whose cabinet was overthrown last fall after the collapse of Germany and the rice riots in Japan. The liberal leaders are Yukia Ozaki, a progressive democrat, who was Minister of Justice in the Okuna cabinet, and who may yet be Prime Minister, and Kei Hara, a commoner, six times minister, who came into power as Prime Minister last fall. Hara and his party, the Seiyukai, have held by Anglo-Saxon constitutionalist ideas in distinction from any form of imperialism, Japanese or German, and have gone so far as to advocate an Anglo-American-Japanese triple alliance. Hara backed up his professions by deeds: by curbing the power of the army, deposing the military governor of the Laio-

tung Peninsula and appointing a civilian, and by extending to the Koreans the sympathy that possibly was the decisive encouragement to their uprising, which has resulted in the substitution of a civil for a military régime in Korea.

Were we at pains to understand, and, within limits of international propriety and legality, to aid the struggling constitutional liberalism of Japan, it is highly probable that we could find solutions of the vexing problems of Japanese-American relations that would satisfy both peoples. What position the United States should take on the Shantung matter no one but a fool or a fully informed wise man (if there is one) is ready to say. A monstrous lot of lying (not all of it Japanese) has bewildered us. But, so far as our relations to Japan are concerned, what we ought or ought not to do about Shantung is not vital. The vital point is that if the Japanese liberals had our understanding, sympathy and coöperation, the best elements in Japan would respect our decision and acquiesce in it, even if it disappointed them. So, too, would they acquiesce in and respect our decision of the immigration question. No educated Japanese liberal would think of denying the right of a sovereign nation to say who shall be its citizens and how far it shall extend hospitality to non-citizens.

If in asserting this right the United States Government should go so far as to discriminate (without legal fiction or camouflage) between Orientals and Europeans, the racial and national pride of Japanese liberals would be wounded and they would protest. Nevertheless, not a few of them, men of keen and catholic intellect, are good enough philosophers to see that, as an abstract proposition, a nation may as decently and without offense as a private gentleman say who shall be invited to dinner; and good enough sociologists to see that racial antagonisms are concrete facts of instinctive reaction rather than generalizations of enlightened reason, and that where they exist, and so long as they persist, it is not conducive to domestic harmony and international peace to insist upon race intermixture. These men can be relied on to help high-minded men in America to reach amicable adjustments.

The Airplane and the Covenant

An Editorial

THE Atlantic has been crossed by steamship, by submarine, by airplane and by dirigible. New York and London are nearer now by the only significant kind of distance—time distance—than were New York and Richmond in the days of George Washington. And yet there are some who still talk of “national isolation”; something which, desirable or not, is now no more obtainable than the moon.

It is, broadly speaking, true that the size of an efficient political organism varies directly with the means of transportation and communication available. The skeleton of the Roman Empire was the system of Roman roads; wherever these ran Roman authority was felt, but where they were interrupted by hillside, forest, swamp or desert the power of the Empire was only nominal or ceased altogether. The breakdown of the Roman civilization made inevitable the parceling of Europe into local feudal sovereignties very largely because travel, whether by land or water, was unsafe in the troubled times of the Dark Ages. With improvements in shipbuilding and road building, and especially with an accumulation of mercantile wealth in the towns which made possible regular trading voyages, the upbuilding of modern nations and empires became possible.

Imagine what would be the effect on the political relations of the world if we should lose by some malign miracle all knowledge of the rapid means of transportation and communication developed in the last hundred years. Canada, Australia and South Africa would drift away from the British Empire, as the tie which now holds them together is not one of political or military force, but that community of trade, thought and administrative action which we owe to electricity and steam. The proof of this is that in the brief period about the middle of the nineteenth century after the colonies had been given home rule, but before steamships and cables had bound the empire together, nearly every public man in England expressed the belief that the colonies would soon be independent.

The disintegration of the British Empire might not directly concern us, but would our own case have been much better? President Wilson, even in Paris, with cable and wireless at his command, was in closer touch with California and the Philippines than was Jefferson with a neighboring state. Nationalism in this country grew with the railways. But for the Union Pacific the states beyond the Rockies could hardly have been retained within the nation; and to the New Englander of 1803 Louisiana seemed as far away as Mongolia does to

us now. In substantial fact the opponents of the Louisiana Purchase were wiser than some senators are today, for they were blind only to the future, whereas the adherent of “national isolation” is blind even to the present.

Of course lack of means of communication would offer some advantages. Our tariff problem would be less urgent, the flood of immigration which has inundated our shores would be reduced to a mere trickle, and we would be relatively safe from foreign invasion. The Atlantic would be at once the highest of tariff barriers, the most stringent of immigration laws, and the best of coast defenses. But there would be corresponding disadvantages. Without modern means of transportation we could never have sent two million men to save Europe from a German conquest nor the food to save Europe from famine. Our problems would all be internal; but these would suffice to keep Washington busy, since poor communication means inefficient government in the outlying parts of a large nation. Instead of worrying about a mandate for Armenia we would be worrying about an uprising in the frontier territory of Missouri, provoked by a misunderstanding between the Federal Government and a local official distant two weeks by courier from his superior officers. Senator Borah, instead of fighting Covenanters would be fighting Idaho Indians. Our influence in the world at large would be almost as great as that of China, and our export trade would rival that of Bolivia.

But instead of dwelling on these lost Utopias, let us view the near future thru the spyglass of the aviator. To that ninety-mile-an-hour bird the Atlantic has shrunk into a millpond. If we turn our back on Europe we may find Europe looking over our shoulder. If we maintain the “Monroe Doctrine” by resolutely refusing to take part in the councils of the powers, we may find that—in our convenient absence—these powers had decided to settle the Latin-American question by themselves. If we decline our duty to *keep* the world safe for democracy, we may find that Prussia has started again to make it safe for Junkers or Russia to make it safe for Bolsheviks, and that they include America in the world even if we do not. The lessons we would not learn when they were written large on land and sea in the Great War we may have to learn written in the air above us in the Greater War which can only be prevented by the common counsel and common action of the nations.

Editorially Speaking

Hon. W. E. Guinness, M.P., rises in the House of Commons to inquire whether it would not be a graceful act of reciprocity to place at the disposal of the United States the benefit of British experience in governing negroes in return for the discussion of Irish affairs in the Senate. What an impudent suggestion! If the English had only adopted our American plan for hanging and roasting any Irishman who did not know his place the Irish question would have been as happily solved as the race question has been in America.

The expenses of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris will amount, according to the

President's estimate, to \$1,506,776.63. Now the average daily expenditure of the United States during the war was about \$40,000,000, more than \$1,500,000 an hour. That is to say, a year of peace negotiation costs less than an hour of fighting. Or, to put it in another way, if all the labors of the commissioners result in nothing more than postponing or curtailing a future war by an hour it will have justified the total expenditure. The corps of experts, comprizing the best historians, geographers and economists who could be found in this country, have devoted more than a year to the study of racial claims, historic rights, boundary lines, commercial channels and economic necessities, and their

conclusions are embodied, however inadequately, in the pending peace treaty. Every day's delay in concluding the war is costing the world more than \$100,000,000 and there is no reason to think that such delay is likely to result in a more satisfactory settlement. However slow and cumbrous may be the workings of diplomacy, it is immeasurably cheaper than war, not to consider the saving in lives. Any peace conference, however selfish and stupid may be its participants, is an effort to arrive at an equitable and durable settlement of the conflicting interests, while a war settles nothing except which party is the stronger—at the time.

Those who feared that Lloyd George had gone over to the Tories when the Tories went over to him or that his hand had lost its cunning now realize their mistake. For he has aimed a blow at royal prestige such as has not been inflicted since January 30, 1649. He won the khaki campaign with the slogan of full indemnities from Germany and punishment for the Kaiser. He came back from Paris triumphant with a blank check signed by Germany and announced to Parliament—

without, it appears, any particular authority from his colleagues—that the Kaiser would be brought to London for trial. The announcement was received with general applause, but it dawned upon the minds of the conservatives that it would be decidedly uncomfortable for King George to have his cousin confined in a London jail, tried in Old Bailey and hanged for murder according to the indictment of the coroner's jury on the U-boat cases in 1917.

So the conservatives began to back water and to urge that it might be better to let up on the Kaiser or at least have him tried elsewhere. But as soon as they turned in this direction they found themselves in worse water. For the radicals, who had not been keen about trying the Kaiser, now rose to inquire if he was to be let off on the ground of royal blood while private malefactors who were only guilty of a casual murder or two suffered the penalty of the law. The republicans of England are amused at the dilemma of the monarchists, for whichever way they turn there is bound to be a breach in the divinity that doth hedge about a king. But nobody can blame Lloyd George for it. He only did what the people asked him to do.

Bluestone

By Marguerite Wilkinson

Under the bluestone they quarried and cut,
Under a great block, facing blue sky,
Not too far from the home of their pride,
Six feet deep my fathers lie.
Their great arms are folded on each broad breast,
Their strong voices quiet, for their lips are dust,
And none, forever, shall break their rest—
But theirs are the words and the deeds that I trust!
*They rise from the dead, tho their graves are shut
Under the bluestone they quarried and cut.*

They were a good race, theirs was the power
Of good hight and girth, firm-knit and clean;
Great skulls they had, and broad square brows,
Eyes like the bluestone with arched nose between;
Their minds were rugged as their hands were strong;
They loved good food and they loved good song;
They built big homes and they planted much grain,
Laughing deep laughter in sun and rain;
Many sons and daughters they got in their pride,
Heartily they lived and hardly they died,—
*They died, but they live, for they speak to me
Suddenly, sharply, mysteriously.*

When I was a child, they set me my task—
"Bid your mind get all that your mind can ask!"
When I was a girl, the word of my sires
Was "Bid your heart give all that your heart desires!
For a woman, one lover," they said, "one mate,
Choose you one of our kind and let your love be great,
Then build walls about your heart, like the bluestone
strong,
For the daughters of our race love deeply and long."
When I was a woman, the wife of a man,
Like hammers in quarries, their voices rang clear,
"We are the source of your being began—
You are a mother of Tomorrow, my dear.
You shall thrust our strength and our beauty and pride
Out into life again, ere you have died;
You shall be our hands to reach endless years away . . .
Your shall be our voice, speaking out of today."
*These things they said, tho their bodies were shut
Under the bluestone they quarried and cut.*

Sometimes when morning finds me slow to rise,
Wistful in the sun, dull before the skies,
I feel on my shoulder a pressure like Fate,
The touch of a race that stood tall and straight,
That stood straight till age had broken body and will
That nothing else could break. . . . I am one of them
still. . . .
"The bluestone is broken, but never bent," they said.
These are still the words of my ever-living dead.

Sometimes at noon, when I would do no more,
When I am weary, when all my joy is spent,
When I am weak before life, ready to implore,
Tho I should command, then with wise intent,
"Time, not trouble, crumbles bluestone," they say;
"Be like the bluestone for another day."

Sometimes in the evening, when my work is done,
When my man comes home to me with the setting sun,
I think that my fathers are met with us too,
That they rest in our chairs, that they feast as we do.
For "The bluestone is blessed," they said, "when Fate
Lets it pave a quiet walk to the dear home gate."

But oftenest at night, when I cannot sleep,
When thoughts that rest by day wake their watch to
keep,
When my hands are strangely still, when winds drone
endlessly,
My ever-living dead come back to speak to me.
I do not see them white-clad in garments of the
tomb . . .
I am not afraid when they fill my quiet room. . . .
*They murmur in my pulse, they throng my wondering
brain,
They give me their wisdom, their dreams, tho they
remain
With their great arms folded, their fine eyes shut
Under the bluestone they quarried and cut,
Tho under a great block, facing blue sky,
Six feet deep my fathers lie.*

The Students' Revolt in China

By Paul Jones

An American in Shantung

STUDENTS are holding the reins of power in China. They do not occupy a single political position; yet within three months they have terminated the official careers of a Minister of Communications, a Minister to Japan, a director of the National Mint; led an entire cabinet to step out of office; caused President Hsu to tender his resignation, and steeled the nerves of the Chinese delegates at Paris to astound the powers by refusing to sign the treaty with Germany.

What is the secret of these youngsters' herculean power? A righteous cause—the recovery of German rights in Shantung. Shantung is the Alsace-Lorraine of China. It is the sacred province because it gave birth both to Confucius and Mencius. Touch Shantung and you touch the apple of China's eye. Let aggression sow

the wind in this sacred province and it will reap a Chinese whirlwind. Germany's aggression in Shantung in 1897-98 was one of the causes of the Boxer rebellion. The fear that Germany's mantle will fall upon the shoulders of Japan has bound together the incoherent masses of China by bands of steel, and "Give us back Tsingtao" has become the battle cry of millions.

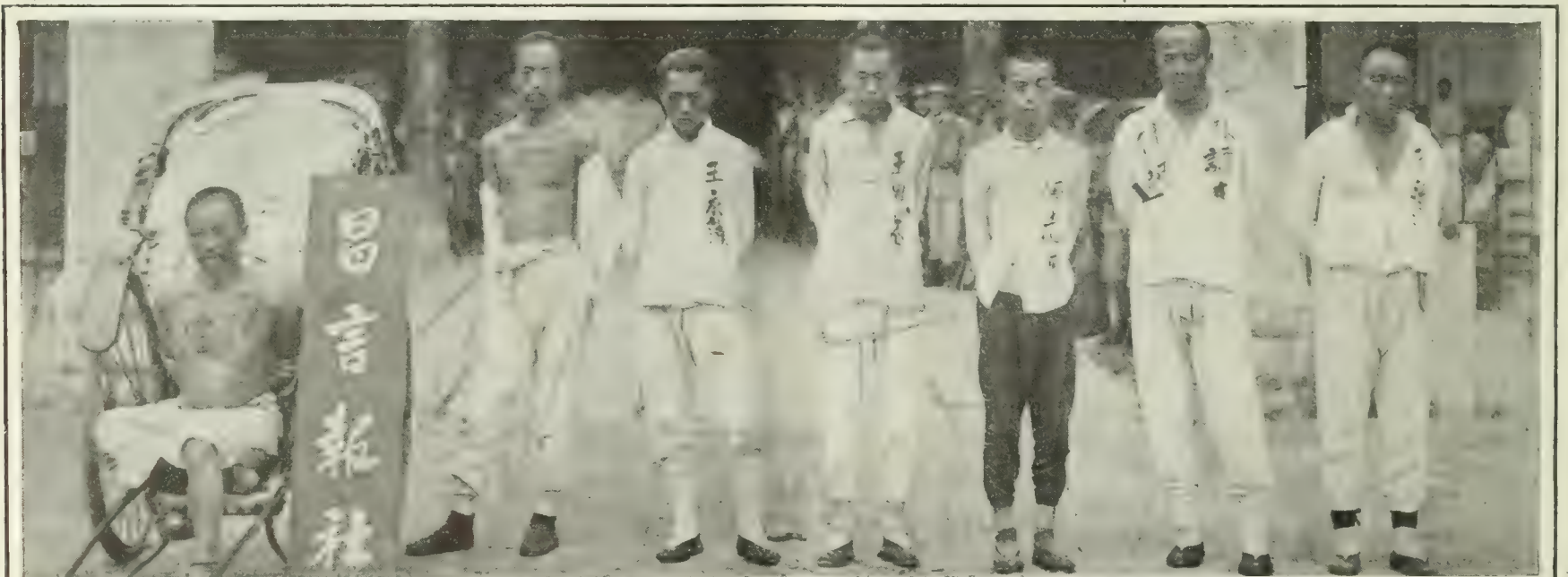


"The pitiable condition of the conquered nation"—One poster the students used to rouse the people. The man in chains represents Korea; the military official, Japan

This crusade had its birth on May 4, when some Peking (Government) University students broke into the residence of Tsao Ru-lin, the Minister of Communications, set fire to the house, unceremoniously threw Chang Tsung-hsiang, Minister to Japan, who happened to be present, into the street, where they left him half dead, while Minister Tsao escaped by means of an automobile to the Wagon Lits Hotel in the Legation quarters. By means of secret loans and secret treaties these two men and Lu Tsung-yu, director of the National Mint, had been selling China to Japan, and this night's disgraceful affair was their reward. Instead of imprisoning the "traitors," however, the Government arrested thirty-three students, none of whom seem to have been implicated in the riot. These arrests furnished the martyrs necessary to inflame an exasperated nation.

Three days later, May 7, came the so-called "Day of National Humiliation" on which China from Shanghai to Chengtu and from Canton to Kalgan commemorated the ultimatum of May 7, 1915, by means of which Japan compelled China to accept the majority of the notorious "Twenty-one Demands." In every city students paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with such impassioned phrases as, "Give us back Tsingtao," "Kill the Traitors," "Remember May 7, 1915," "Revenge the Disgrace," "Might Destroys our Sovereign Right," and "Let Us Lose Our Heads, but Keep Tsingtao." Telegrams flooded to Peking and to Paris demanding the return of Tsingtao to China. The students of Tsinanfu, Shantung, telegraphed to President Hsu that by imprisoning patriots and protecting "traitors" bargaining away their province he had turned right and wrong topsy-turvy. They advised him to punish the "traitors" and to remember that "to eat their flesh and to sleep on their skins" would be much less than they deserved. The delegates in Paris were informed that if they signed a treaty giving the Japanese special privileges in Shantung the fate of Tsao and Chang would await them on their return.

Altho the Government liberated the arrested students, it did not cashier the triumvirate of "traitors."



In order to drive out the civil governor of Shantung the pro-Japanese military clique started to publish the *Chang Yen Pao*, their own paper. After a virulent attack on the civil governor and the students some merchants and students raided the office of the paper, bound the men and turned them over to the court. Their names are written on their clothes or on their bodies. Two photographers each took a picture of the bound men; the police confiscated the prints and one of the negatives. The other negative was secreted; after promising not to divulge names and not to publish the picture in China the writer secured this plate



In Tsinanfu, Shantung, students kneeling to protect themselves against the troops ordered to arrest them.

The students of Peking now drew up an ultimatum in which they demanded the punishment of Tsao, Chang and Lu and a definite promise from the Government not to transfer the German rights in Shantung to the Japanese. To enforce these demands the schools of the capital began a strike on May 19, and by telegraph exhorted all the higher institutions in China to follow their lead. The following day the students of the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin informed Principal Hart that henceforth classes would be suspended. On the 21st the President of Shantung Christian University in Tsinanfu was told that, whether he approved or not, beginning with the next day no students would attend classes. Twenty-four hours later all the classrooms of the twenty-one higher schools in Tsinanfu were deserted. Within a few days the school authorities, like the Government officials, were looking on, utterly helpless.

So far the movement had been an unorganized spontaneous protest against a Government forever truckling to Japan. Over night as it were, however, there sprang into being an organization uncanny in its efficiency—the Students' League. The nucleus of this human machinery is the "Ten Men Group." Any ten congenial students can form a "Group." According to the regulations of the league these ten men elect of their number:

One chairman, who puts his strength where the group most needs it.

One inspector, who takes an inventory of the Japanese goods in the shops of the district assigned to his group.

One editor, whose duty it is to write leaflets, newspaper articles and other propaganda material.

One disciplinarian, to impose and to collect fines for infraction of the group's rules.

One treasurer, who looks after the finances of the group. One of his main duties is to solicit money to carry on the propaganda.

Five orators, upon whom falls the burden of exhorting the people to promote native industries and to buy Chinese instead of Japanese goods.

A particular group is responsible to the league of its own institution; this local league is answerable to a Provincial Students' League and the latter to the National Students' League. The purpose of the league is to boycott everything Japanese. The position of a Japanese in China was, and still is, unenviable; he awoke one morning and found himself a social outcast. The ricksha man would not pull him, the hotel keeper slammed the door in his face, the banker scorned his Japanese notes, the grocer refused to sell him provisions, and the barber had no time to shave him.

The time for signing the treaty of peace with Germany was rapidly approaching. But Peking had neither dismissed and punished the "traitors" nor had she taken an unequivocal stand on the Shantung question. To force the hands of the Government the boycott leaders, mostly students, induced the merchants to strike.

The situation grew daily more tense, and China stood on the brink of another revolution.

In Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, the 12th of June was a day of intense excitement. A policeman had given out the secret that at noon all the students on the streets would be arrested. About one o'clock a patrol of mounted infantry, led by an officer flourishing a drawn sword, swept down the main street to break up an approaching procession of unarmed students. The lads knelt on the street, and with tears streaming down many a face they cried, "This is a matter of conscience." As they saw this scene the soldiers refused to obey their superiors, and the students were safe.

The same day in the business section of Tsinanfu the soldiers forced the merchants to open their shops, but everywhere group of students appeared to countermand the orders and close the shops.

Such sledge hammer blows dealt by the strikers and a boycotting public played havoc with Japanese trade and soon brought Peking to her knees. The Government accepted the resignations of the detested triumvirate of "traitors," and the strike was discontinued.

The boycott, however, is being pushed with increasing vigor. Hundreds of students are spending their summer vacation in preaching the crusade. Japanese officials in Shantung have arrested several students on Chinese soil, and this is adding fuel to the flames. The students say that the boycott will continue until Japan returns Tsintao and releases her grip on Shantung.

Tsinanfu, Shantung



These Chinese student orators have been arrested. The banner on the one in front reads, "Peking Government University Students Speakers League—22nd Group"

Apes and Men

By Professor R. L. Garner

The greatest living authority on the domestic habits of the Apes and a collector for the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Garner, has returned after spending 23 out of the past 27 years in Central Africa. In his study of Ape life, he has kept and partly educated 27 Chimpanzees and 12 Gorillas

THE great apes, or anthropoid (manlike) apes stand between man and the monkey races in the evolutionary scale. Altho they are frequently classed with monkeys they are, in reality, as unlike the simian types as they are unlike man himself. The resemblance of these animals to human beings, however, is apparent at a glance. In bodily structure and in many conspicuous points of behavior the likeness strikes the most casual observer. But it requires close study



A patriarch among the great apes

and research into every phase of ape life to realize fully how humanlike these animals are in almost every aspect, from racial habits and characteristics to minute details of individual reaction and behavior. The facts are then little short of astounding.

In their modes of life the great apes are approximately as near to some of the primitive races of men as they are to the simian types below them. Their domestic economy assigns them to a place distinctly above the so-called "animal plane." They are different from the hoofed animals (ungulates), for instance, which herd together, mate temporarily and separate into fragments of herds at will, with no continuous relations of any kind. The apes take unto themselves permanent mates, establish family groups with continuous relations and responsibilities which they discharge with a certain degree of fidelity and devotion. With the apes the family grouping is remarkably clear-cut and institutional, as evinced by the fact that some of their families have positively been known to remain intact for at least two and three generations.

The patriarch, or old man, appears to be the chieftain and lawgiver. He leads them in their peregrinations about the forest, makes such provisions for their welfare as are possible, and defends them from attack. In retreating from a foe he is the rear guard, placing himself between his family and the danger and seeking to delay its advance until his wives and children can escape.

The wives, of which there may be two or three (altho I have more often seen only one), each takes care of her youngest offspring, carrying it on her back, pick-a-back fashion, his arms around her neck and his feet under her arms. I have never seen a patriarch carry a youngster, an act which he probably considers beneath his dignity save on occasions of necessity. Altho apes sometimes desert their young in flight, I have reason

to believe that the old man sometimes assumes the task of carrying the baby. Upon the back of a gorilla killed near my house in the bush I found marks worn in the hair corresponding to those upon the back of a mother ape. This Y-shaped mark I have seen on a number of specimens, including the giant stuffed gorilla on exhibit in the British Museum. This mark is not such as could be easily accounted for in any other way.

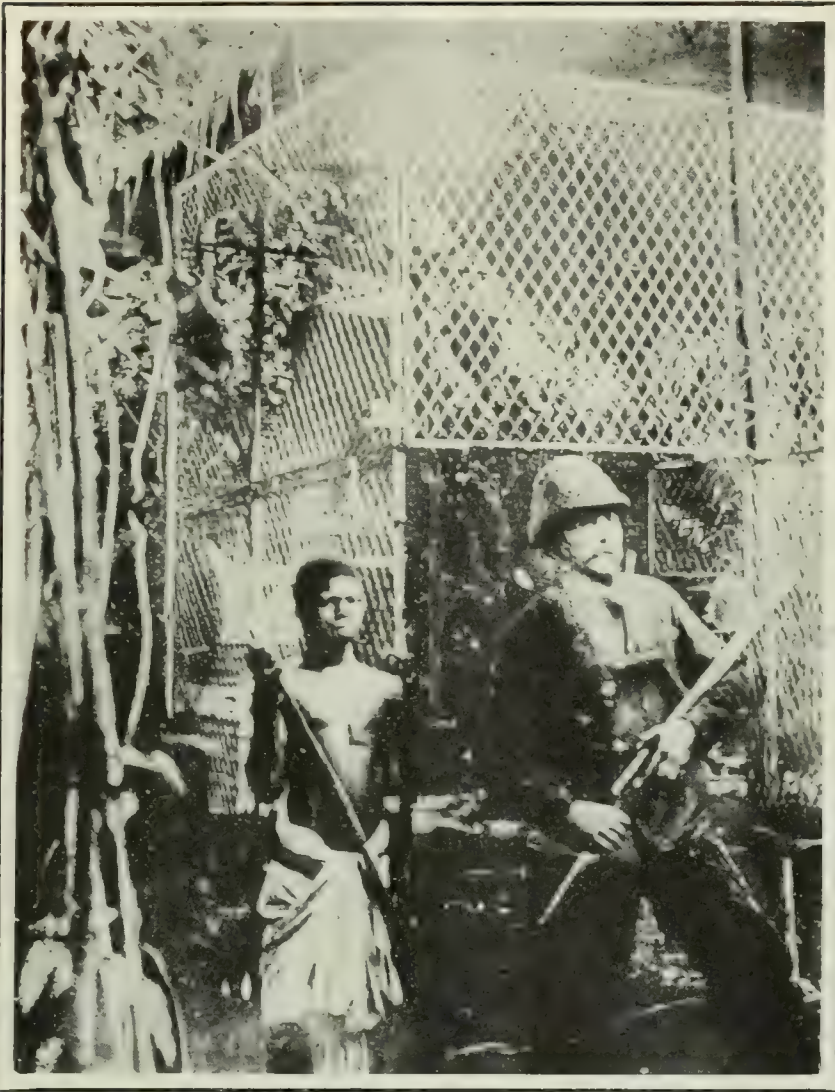
In the relations of mother and child the domestic life of

the apes is strikingly like what it would be among primitive races of mankind living under the same conditions. The babies, which are usually born singly, are nursed at the mother's breast; and it is no uncommon sight in the jungle to see an ape mother holding her babe in her arms exactly as a human infant is held.

Baby apes are born with instincts no more numerous or acute than those of children, their only apparent advantage being that they are not entirely helpless. The baby apes must therefore learn everything from their elders just as our own infants do. In doing this like methods of imitation and correction are brought into play. The little apes have to learn the kinds of things to eat and how to eat them. Apes are fastidious in their habits of eating. When eating a banana, for example, they not only peel it but carefully remove any fibers that remain upon the edible portion. When an ape has finished his repast he carefully wipes his hands on the grass or anything else that is convenient. His mouth he often wipes on his forearm, for all the world like a schoolboy using his sleeve.

When an ape is about to eat something he holds it up in his hands, examines it with his eye, then touches it to his lip as if tasting it. He does not touch his tongue to it, however. He brings it in contact with his upper lip. There must be some tactile nerve at that spot which in some degree guides his judgment.

The dental formula of an ape is exactly the same as that of a human being, and the process of dentition is identical. The teeth are larger than those of man and the canine teeth are very much longer. As in the case with practically all the lower animals, the teeth of an ape develop more rapidly. A baby ape has a complete set of milk teeth in two or three months. At about four years of age he casts these and develops a permanent set which in number, model and order correspond to those of a human being.



Prof. R. L. Garner in front of a cage in which he collects monkeys in the jungle. A member of eight separate expeditions to Central Africa, Professor Garner has spent twenty-three out of the past twenty-seven years on the Dark Continent

When from five to seven months old the young apes are weaned and their education then really begins. They are still carried upon the mother's back as before, but in other ways they must learn to take care of themselves under the mother's watchful eye. I have raised three apes by hand; so I know the limitations of a baby ape by more than mere observation in the jungle. Susie, the chimpanzee which became famous by her mental attainments, was absolutely helpless when given her first banana. She tried to suck the end of it. And a pineapple was more than she could manage, however hard she tried to get at the edible part.

Besides teaching him how to eat the different viands the forest affords, the ape mother must give her baby much the same training as children require; and she resorts to similar methods of enforcing the necessary discipline. I have several times seen a mother ape slap her baby when he was doing something that did not meet with her approval. Never have I seen such a blow struck as if in anger, or with force or ferocity as would be used against an enemy. It was unmistakably the maternal slap of correction. The stern necessities of their wild life in the jungle make obedience imperative to the safety of the entire family. And the quickness with which an ape mother quiets her baby when danger is near would be a good example for human mothers to emulate.

One of the most humanlike acts in the domestic life of the great apes is the way they make their beds at night. As regularly as evening falls they start about preparing their couches, availing themselves of whatever advantages are at hand. Chimpanzees sleep in the trees, on intersecting branches. In these places they fashion beds of twigs and foliage, breaking off the small limbs nearby to further add to the structure. Here they sleep, each by himself save the mother and

baby, high above the reach of many night dangers of the jungle. These beds are seldom, if ever, less than eighteen feet above the ground, and are often seen as high as forty feet.

Gorillas differ in their manner of sleeping in a way which is even more humanlike. The mother makes the bed for herself and her baby about twenty feet above the ground in much the same way as the chimpanzee. But the father gorilla makes his bed on the ground itself.

I remember finding the bed of a male gorilla on a kind of little island in the middle of a swampy bit of jungle into which leopards and other beasts of prey would not venture because of the treacherous footing. The bed of the female in the tree above was very much like others I had seen in the bush. But the old man had proved more ingenious. He had chosen a mound of moss to act as bed springs, and upon this he had made him a mattress of fern leaves. These grew in patches about two hundred feet from the spot, and I could follow his tracks to and from them. He had made two trips, gathering an armful each time. The two places, not far apart, where he had gathered them were plainly visible. When completed the bed would have been good enough for a man save for the moisture. What a sight it would have been to see the old fellow engaged in preparing his bivouac for the night like any woodsman making what shift he could for comfort thru the dark hours until he again resumed his march thru the forest! Other gorilla beds I have seen were made by bending over one or more bushes or small trees, thus keeping the body off the ground while the animal slept.

New York City



In his life-long study of ape life, Professor Garner, who collects for the Smithsonian Institution, has kept on his premises and partially educated twenty-two chimpanzees and twelve gorillas

Why the Railways Have Failed

By Tariff Commissioner David J. Lewis

The members of the United States Tariff Commission occupy a strategic place from which to judge the comparative advantages of government ownership or operation of public utilities thruout the world. During three terms in Congress, David J. Lewis, one of its present Commissioners, drafted the parcel post legislation and gave, as he had given for years before, special study to public utilities. Postmaster Burleson later associated him with the Operating Division of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration



Van der Weyde

Engines, in any crowded railroad yard, as they look in the early evening

WITHOUT question "government ownership or operation of public utilities" is one of the most serious subjects ever presented to the American people. Certainly it ought to receive adequate consideration and an impartial decision.

But here be it said that no thoughtful man will regard either the recent experience with the wires or with the railways as tests of government ownership or operation. These are no more soundly to be regarded as true examples of real government ownership than are court receiverships. For the basis of government ownership is unification of instruments and function. There was no such unification in the case of the wires. To this very day three-pole lines continue to be operated as well as their complementary ownerships, managements and business methods, when one-pole line and management, with resulting economy and increase of effectiveness and efficiency, are basic to real government ownership, as real government ownership is exemplified in other countries.

In the case of the railways the situation is hardly different. Except for a few conspicuous instances, such as the joint use of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel in New York and the merging of downtown ticket offices in a few cities, there has been no unification to speak of, and it is therefore absurd to employ the misnomer, "government ownership," in reference to the operation by the Government, not of the fiscal and financial affairs of the roads, but, within limits, of their lines.

After all, what are the comparative merits of government ownership on one hand and private ownership on the other?

Clearly this is a large question, involving not merely great economic but very important sociological interests. And clearly the first step in attempting to answer is to inquire, Can these great interests affected be categorized—can they be formulated into distinct issues and be subjected to tests?

I think they can, in the main, and therefore submit the following tests:

Test I.—The capital invested. Let us consider it with reference to (a) security, (b) constancy of remuneration, (c) amplitude and readiness of supply.

Now which, private or government direction, insures the greatest security, constancy of remuneration, and readiness and amplitude of supply of capital? Certainly the investor is entitled to an assured return, and surely the great function performed justifies an ample and ready supply of capital.

Government capital, or guaranty, met all the conditions imposed, but under company control capital was most unstable and the remuneration from it, and the supply of it, were, as a result, precarious. In fact, during the generation preceding the failure of the roads to function, in 1917, 145,176 miles of railways and eight billions, or about half of all the railway capital in America, had been in the hands of receivers, while railway securities fluctuated from 25 to 50 per cent a year. Clearly the Government's guaranty stabilized railway investments. Besides stabilizing the investments, railway improvement could be used by the Government as a lever to prevent threatened depressions and steady the industrial market.

Test II.—Economic efficiency, with respect (a) to utili-

zation of rolling stock, (b) routing of freight, (c) coordination of railway carriers with water carriers, (d) simplicity of rates and fiscal practice.

Now, in respect to the efficient utilization of rolling stock, it is certainly in point to refer to the seventeen leading countries and their accomplishment. Such a comparison shows that the United States and Canada ranked fifteenth and sixteenth in the number of tons moved, length of haul considered, *per ton of car capacity employed*. This result is due to the fact that in those countries with real government ownership, whose records are better than ours were before the war, a freight car has but one thing to do—to keep loaded and move. The government car is at home anywhere on the lines. But with many companies owning cars, as in the United States, the car had another function to discharge, namely, to move back to its owner, which meant a great waste of empty car movement, whole trains of "empties" crossing the continent without freight. The greatest waste resulted, moreover, from the inefficient movement of not only empty but also loaded cars. It is 373 miles from St. Paul to Chicago by the most direct route, yet routes of 734 miles were employed in handling the traffic between these two points. From Chicago to New York there were twenty-one railway routes, the shortest of which was 912 miles and the longest 1376 miles. Between Omaha and San Francisco there were five routes ranging from 1865 miles to 2742 miles, while between New York and New Orleans there were ninety all-rail routes, the direct route being 1340 miles and the longest 2051 miles; yet all these ninety routes competed for traffic. I say "com-



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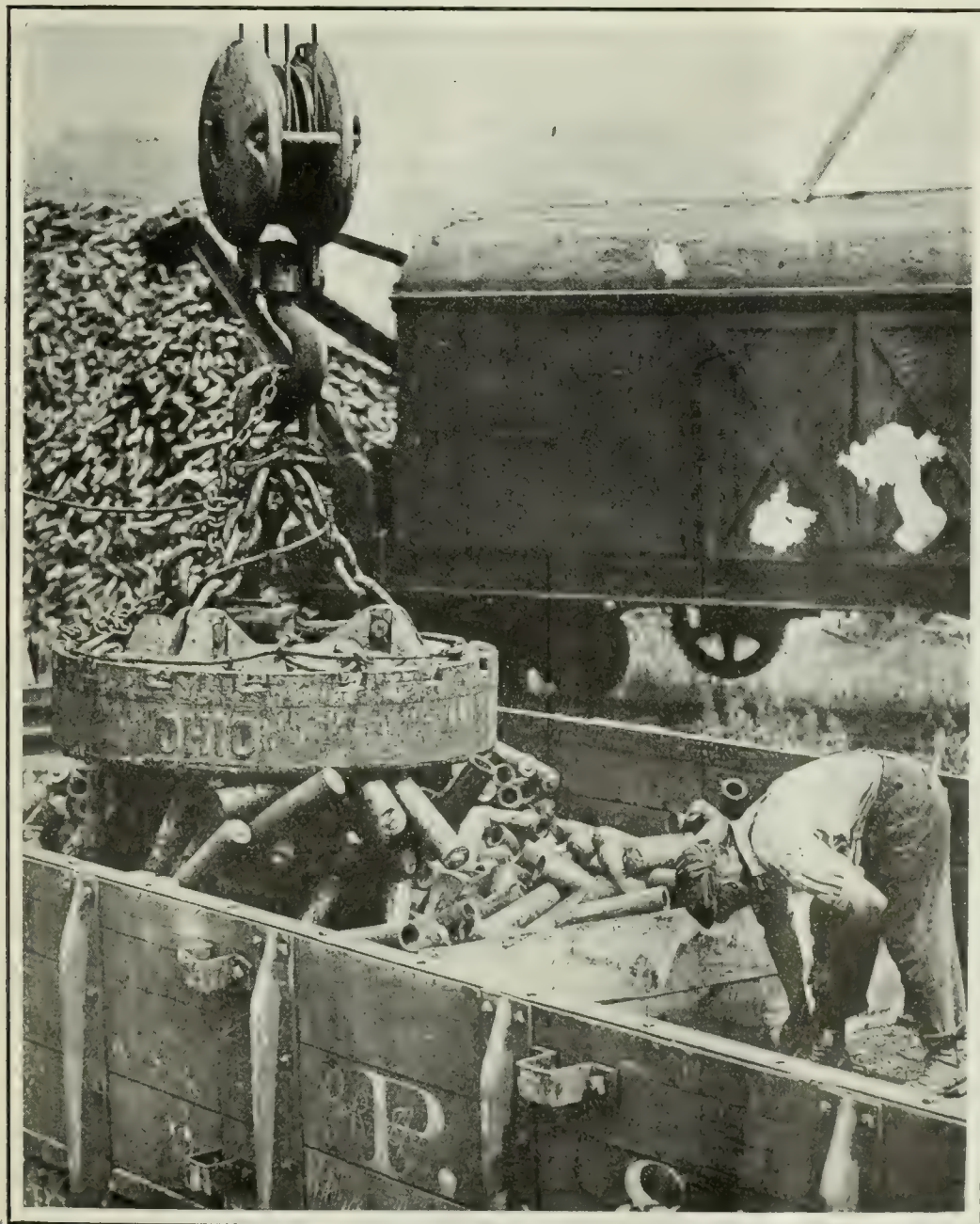
Commissioner David J. Lewis

peted" advisedly. For, tho Nature invites the use of the shortest distance between two points, company interests, by the use of differentials or lower rates, forced the traffic that could stand the longest time in transit to the longest hauls, these hauls having the lowest rates. The shipper said, "Why should I send my freight 2051 miles when I need to send it only 1340 miles?" The carrier answered, "Well, I'll charge you less, altho I've got nearly twice as far to carry it, if you'll ship my way."

No computation has been made as to the gross amount of this economic waste, but it characterizes the whole field, and without question has been an enormous drain on railway resources.

Test III.—Effectiveness of personnel in respect to (a) work accomplished, (b) relative exemption from accidents, (c) experience of certain countries in this regard before and after governments took charge.

The function of railways is to move freight and passengers. Under which, private or government management, is the greatest number of tons of freight and of passengers moved per employee engaged? By dividing the number of employees engaged into the work done—*i. e.*, into the number of passengers and the tons of freight carried, and giving due consideration to the factor of distance hauled—I have found that, despite our supposed efficiency, six countries, with government ownership, out-ranked in this respect the United States and Great Britain, which are the only two considerable countries of the world without government ownership. In Japan the work done—that is, the tons of freight and the number of passengers moved per employee—increased 14 per cent after nationalization. In Switzerland and in Italy, where the railways had formerly been leased to regional operating companies, the effectiveness of the employee increased, after government ownership was established, nearly 23 per cent. Meanwhile, the American railways in 1909-10 ranked but sixteenth in conservation of life and limb. Belgium, for instance, had [Continued on page 413]



Ledger Photo Service

This huge mobile 20-ton crane which operates a 50-foot boom with an electromagnet attached is here shown unloading cars of shells purchased as "junk"

The Gentle Art of Blowing Bottles

And the Story of How Sand Is Melted Into Glass

By F. Gregory Hartswick

REMEDIES for our manifold ills; the refreshment that our infant lips craved; coolness in time of heat; yes—even tho July 1st has come and gone—drafts to assuage our thirst; the divers stays and supports of our declining years—all these things come in bottles. From the time of its purchase to the moment of its consignment to the barrel in the cellar or the rapacious wagon of the rag-and-bone man the bottle plays a vital part in our lives. And as with most inconspicuous necessities, but little is known of its history. We assume vaguely that it is blown—ever since we saw the Bohemian Glass Blowers at the World's Fair we have known that glass is blown into whatever shape fancy may dictate—but that is as far as our knowledge of its manufacture extends.

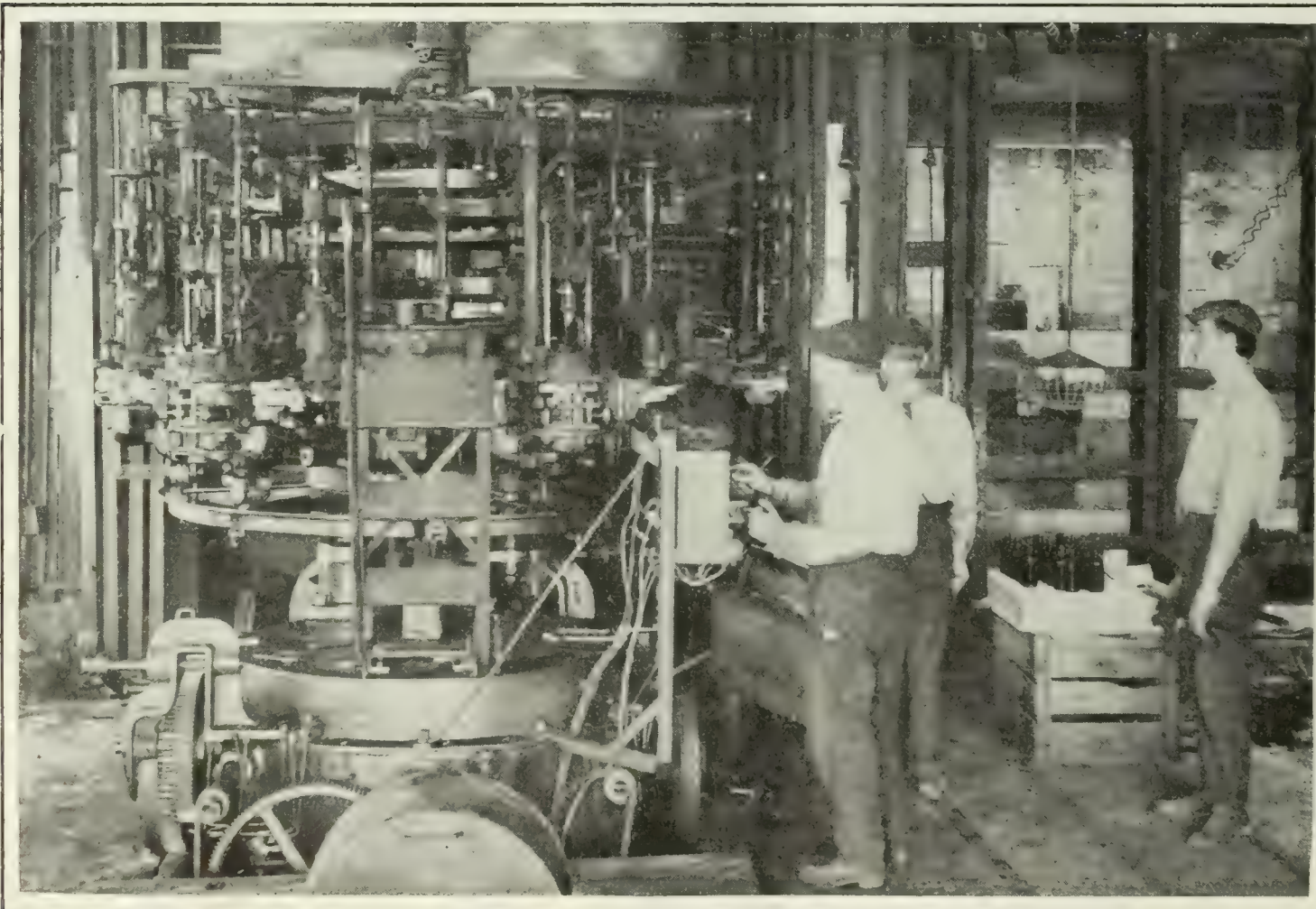
As a matter of fact the production of bottles in bulk is one of the most important features of the glass industry of this country today. The manufacture of window glass fades into insignificance before the hugeness of the bottle-making business; and even the advent of prohibition, while it lessens materially the demand for glass containers of liquids, does not do so in such degree as to warrant very active uneasiness on the part of the proprietors of bottle factories.

The process of manufacture of the humble bottle is a surprisingly involved one. It includes the transportation and preparation of raw material, the reduction of the material to a proper state of workability, and the shaping of the material according to design, before the bottle is ready to go forth on its mission.

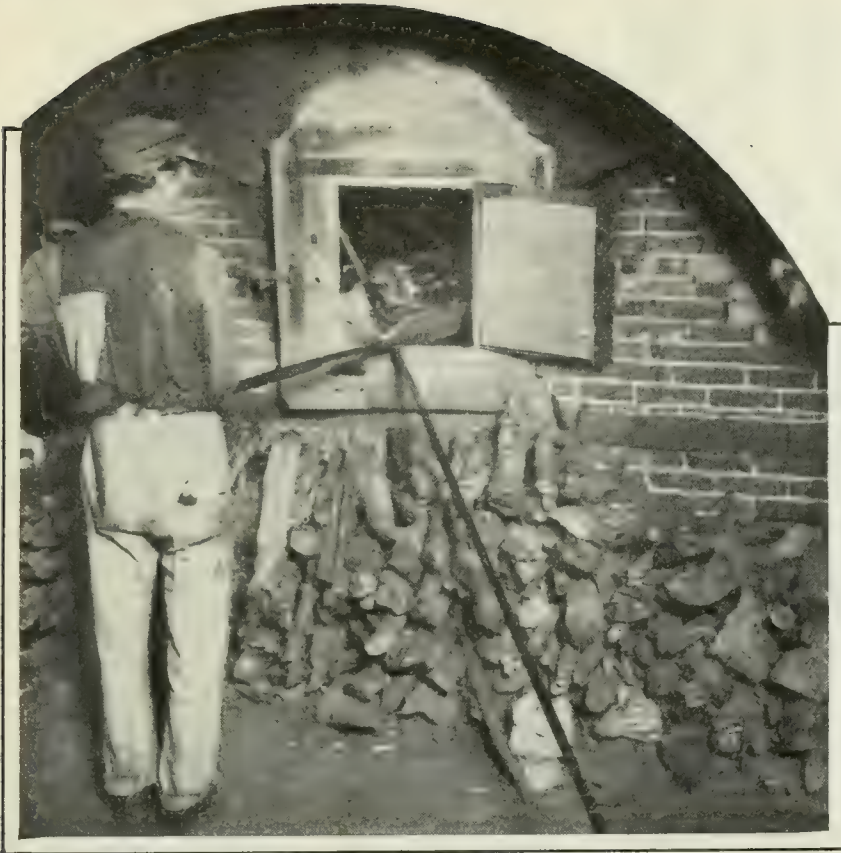
The basic material of which all glass is made is, of course, sand. Not the brown sand of the river-bed, the well remembered "sandy bottom" of the swimmin' hole of our childhood, but the finest of white sand from the

prehistoric ocean-beds of our country. This sand is brought to the factory and there mixed by experts with coloring matter and a flux to aid the melting. On the tint of the finished product depends the sort of coloring agent used. For clear white glass, called flint glass, no color is added. The mixing of a copper salt with the sand gives a greenish tinge to the glass; amber glass is obtained by the addition of an iron compound; and a little cobalt in the mixture gives the finished bottle the clear blue tone that used to greet the waking eye as it searched the room for something to allay that morning's morning feeling. The flux used is old glass—bits of shattered bottles, scraps from the floor of the factory. This broken glass is called "cullet," and is carefully swept into piles and kept in bins for use in the furnaces.

The sand, coloring matter, and cullet, when mixed in the proper proportions, form what is called in bottle-makers' talk the "batch" or "dope." This batch is put into a specially constructed furnace—a brick box about thirty feet long by fifteen wide, and seven feet high at the crown of the arched roof. This furnace is made of the best refractory blocks to withstand the fierce heat necessary to bring the batch to a molten state. The heat is supplied by various fuels—producer-gas is the most common, tho oil is sometimes used. The gas is forced into the furnace and mixed with air at its inception; when the mixture is ignited the flame rolls down across the batch, and the burnt gases pass out of the furnace on the other side. The gases at their exit pass thru a brick grating or "checkerboard," which takes up much of the heat; about every half hour, by an arrangement of valves, the inlet of the gas becomes the outlet, and vice versa, so that the heat taken up by the checker-



This modern glass blowing machine does away with five of the six men formerly employed in making one bottle. It averages a bottle a second



Photographs © Underwood & Underwood.

After the bottle is shaped it is put into an annealing furnace or "lehr" for thirty hours. Here it is cooled gradually, lest it become brittle. The packing and shipping remain to be done

board is used instead of being dissipated, and as little of the heat of combustion is lost as is possible. The batch is put into the furnace from the rear; as it liquefies it flows to the front, where it is drawn off thru small openings and blown into shape.

The temperature in the furnace averages about 2100 degrees Fahrenheit; it is lowest at the rear, where the batch is fed in, and graduates to its highest point just behind the openings thru which the glass is drawn off. This temperature is measured by special instruments called thermal couples—two metals joined and placed in the heat of the flame. The heat sets up an electric current in the joined metals, and this current is read on a galvanometer graduated to read degrees Fahrenheit instead of volts, so that the temperature may be read direct.

All furnaces for the melting of sand for glass are essentially the same in construction and principle. The radical differences in bottle manufacturing appear in the methods used in drawing off the glass and blowing it into shape.

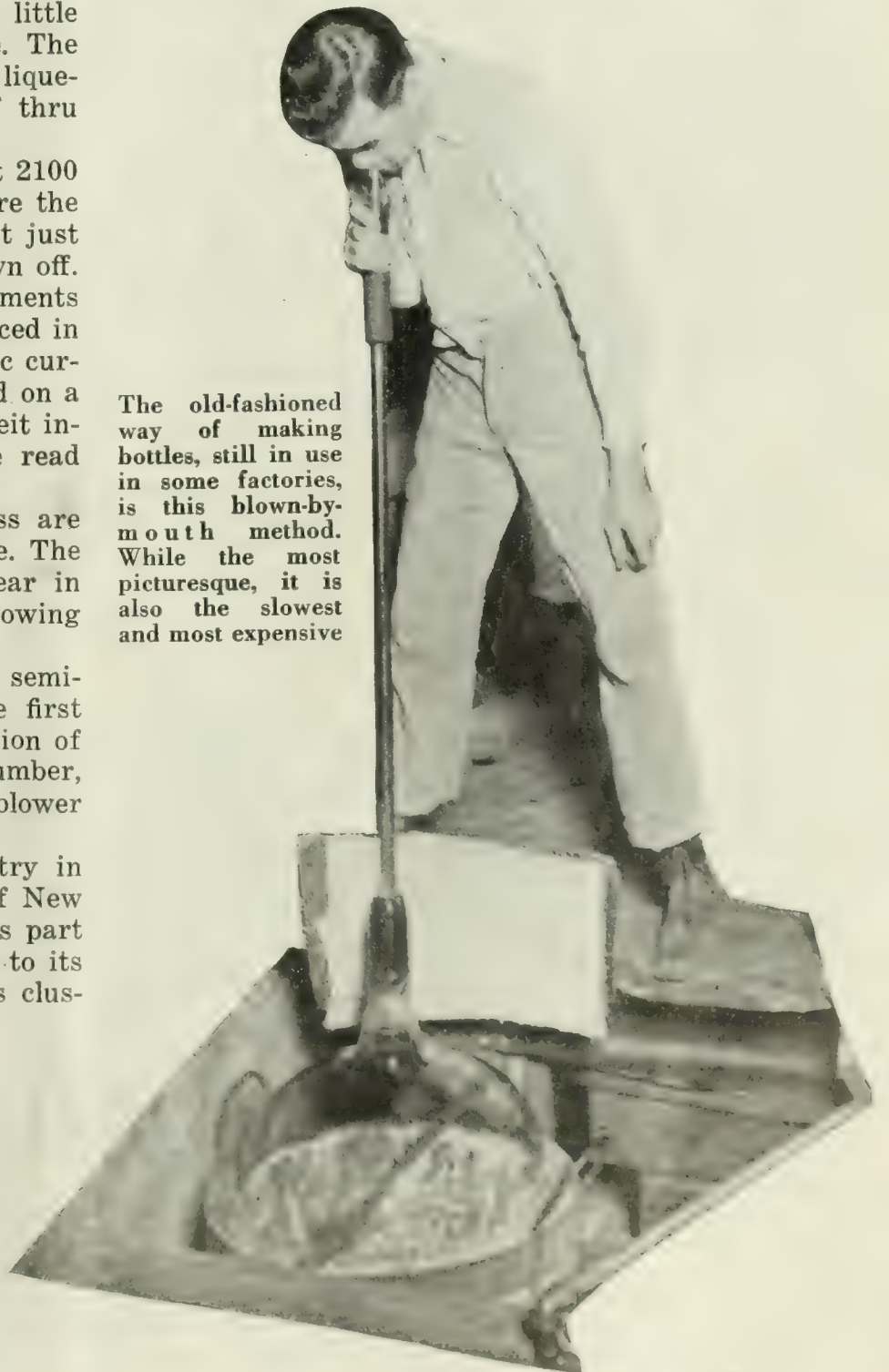
Glass is blown by three methods: hand-blowing, semi-automatic blowing, and automatic blowing. The first used was the hand method, and tho the introduction of machines is rapidly making the old way a back number, there are still factories where the old-time glass blower reigns supreme.

One of the great centers of the bottle industry in the United States is down in the southern end of New Jersey. Good sand is dug there—New Jersey was part of the bed of the Atlantic before it literally rose to its present state status—and naturally the factories cluster about the source of supply of material. Within a radius of thirty miles the investigator may see bottles turned out by all three methods.

The hand-blowing, while it is the slowest and most expensive means of making bottles, is by far the most picturesque. Imagine a long, low, dark building—dark as far as daylight is concerned, but weirdly lit by orange and scarlet flashes from the great furnaces that crouch in its shelter. At the front of each of these squatting monsters, men, silhouetted against the fierce glow from the doors, move about like puppets

on wires—any noise they may make is drowned in the mastering roar of the fire. A worker thrusts a long blow-pipe (in glassworkers' terminology a wand) into the molten mass in the furnace and twirls it rapidly. The end of the wand, armed with a ball of refractory clay, collects a ball of semi-liquid glass; the worker must estimate the amount of glass to be withdrawn for the particular size of the bottle that is to be made. This ball of glowing material is withdrawn from the furnace; the worker rolls it on a sloping moldboard, shaping it to a cylinder, and passes the wand to the blower who is standing ready to receive it. The blower drops the cylinder of glass into a mold, which is held open for its reception by yet another man; the mold snaps shut; the blower applies his mouth to the end of the blowpipe; a quick puff, accompanied by the drawing away of the wand, blows the glass to shape in the mold and leaves a thin bubble of glass protruding above. The mold is opened; the shaped bottle, still faintly glowing, is withdrawn with a pair of asbestos-lined pincers, and passed to a man who chips off the bubble on a rough strip of steel, after which he gives the bottle to one who sits guarding a tiny furnace in which oil sprayed under pressure roars and flares. The rough neck of the bottle goes into the flame; the raw edges left when the bubble was chipped off are smoothed away by the heat; the neck undergoes a final polishing and shaping twirl in the jaws of a steel instrument, and the bottle is [Continued on page 411]

The old-fashioned way of making bottles, still in use in some factories, is this blown-by-mouth method. While the most picturesque, it is also the slowest and most expensive



The Growth of Rural Motor Express

By John R. Eustis

INAUGURATED in the war emergency as a means of more closely connecting the producer on the farm with the consumer in the towns and cities, Rural Motor Express is continuing to develop and expand under peace-time conditions. In fact its progress is so widespread and rapid that even the agencies which promoted it are astounded by the results. Of the many movements started during the war by governmental and semi-governmental agencies none other has continued so well with the cessation of hostilities; and in the general field of motor transportation Rural Motor Express is easily the most active, the most promising today. The number of Rural Motor Express lines is already counted by the hundreds; and they are established in every state, almost in every county, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

An example of the support already forthcoming for Rural Motor Express is found in the recent action of Governor Smith of New York in appointing a committee to "promote motor express services to move the perishable farm produce soon to be harvested." This action followed an urgent recommendation by the New York State Reconstruction Commission and it is significant that this is one of the first recommendations, and the most important, made by the commission to date. In its report the commission stated that after investigation and study it had "come to the conclusion that so many demonstrations have been made of the efficiency of Rural Motor Express since the beginning of the war that the state may safely lend encouragement to the movement." The report also stated that inquiries had been made by the commission of farmers thruout the state and that almost universal endorsement had been forthcoming from every county.

In its report the New York State Reconstruction Commission quoted former Federal Food Administrator Hoover to the effect that 50 per cent of the perishable foodstuffs produced in this country were wasted largely thru the lack of adequate transportation facilities and it was for the purpose of saving such foodstuffs in New York State that the recommendation for Rural Motor Express was made. Analyzing existing conditions, the report says: "The farmer cannot profitably produce perishable foodstuffs unless he can get them promptly to market. The owner of a large truck farm or poultry plant near a city may be able to afford to purchase and operate one or more motor trucks of his own to get his products to market, even tho the vehicle is used only a few months each year. The small farmer, however, has to go to an expense of time and labor to get his foodstuffs to market that in many instances takes away the profit from the sale. By a



Underwood & Underwood

Army trucks are utilized for direct farmer-to-consumer service in the Post Office's attempt to lower the cost of living

lack of easy and reliable means of sending small quantities of produce to market he is discouraged from raising anything he cannot sell in large quantities and from attempting to market the surplus of perishable foodstuffs he may have above his own needs. His attention must be given to his fields if he is to secure a production that will pay."

The members of the committee appointed by Governor Smith to promote Rural Motor Express in New York State are former Representative Peter G. Ten Eyck, chairman; Frederick C. Green, State Highway Commissioner; Professor E. Boyle, of the State College of Agriculture; William E. Dona, chairman of the Council of Farms and Markets; and F. W. Fenn, secretary of the Rural Motor Express Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Incidentally Mr. Fenn and his chief, Samuel A. Miles, have been largely responsible for the rapid development of Rural Motor Express in this country, for it was to their committee that the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense well over a year ago intrusted the promotion of Rural Motor Express thruout the United States.

The plan of action laid down by the new committee is as follows:

First. To secure the coöperation of existing governmental agencies, including county farm bureau managers, municipal officials and state departments, together with organizations of farmers, food distributors and consumers, in formulating a program for development of Rural Motor Express routes in the localities of the state where they will aid most in giving the farmer a more direct outlet for his produce and in supplementing the existing transportation facilities.

Second. To coöordinate the state's policy of highway construction and improvement as far as possible with the needs of this program.

Third. To stimulate interest in the development of rural motor truck

transportation, give publicity to the public utility of motor express services, and furnish authentic information regarding the conditions under which it may be profitable and of greatest value.

Fourth. To recommend to the Governor any legislation or regulation that may be necessary to protect the interests of the public in the operation of motor express lines.

This plan and the personnel of the new committee both give high promise that the work will be carried on intelligently and effectively. That part of the plan which deals with the matter of highway construction and improvement is especially interesting, because highway policies, largely thru the effort of automobile interests, are now generally directed toward providing thru routes of travel, rather than connecting up agricultural districts with their nearby markets or with shipping points on the lines of railroads and water carriers. The principal handicap encountered in the operation of motor express lines thru rural territory is the lack of good hard roads. Without them efficiency in motor transportation is unobtainable, with the result that high rates are necessary to cover increased fuel consumption and undue wear and tear on the trucks. Thus the further development of Rural Motor Express is closely associated with the improvement of roads over which farm produce is to be moved, rather than on the routes which motorists travel.

A few over eight hundred Rural Motor Express lines have been tabulated to date, but undoubtedly many others are in operation in out of the way sections of this country, and the number is added to almost daily. In some instances these lines have been in operation for several years, in one case at least for twelve years. However, the real growth and development began with the emergency requirements of the war. In previous articles in *The Independent* the writer has discussed in some detail the service rendered by these motor transport lines in various sections of the country and the varied character of the loads carried. One of their most important services is the carrying of live stock to the stock yards, the total number of head thus transported now being counted annually by the million. The South Omaha, Nebraska, stock yards, for example, in 1918 received over a quarter million head of live stock via motor truck direct from the farmers. This represents an increase over 1917 of 300 per cent.

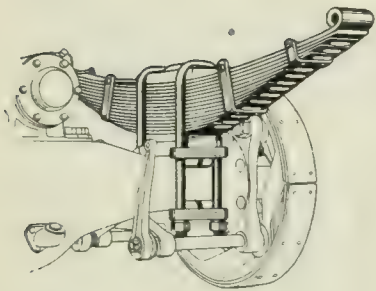
One factor which is contributing a favorable influence to the growth of Rural Motor Express is the attitude of the railroads and express companies toward it. Both seemingly welcome the advent of Rural Motor Express as a solution of their unprofitable short haul business.

New York



General Motors Trucks

—In Marketing Livestock



The Springs

GMC Springs, as one unit in the structural plan, are wider, longer, and more sturdy, amply strong to carry the rated load under all road conditions. On the efficient functioning of these Springs, depend long life and flexibility.

This ton-and-a-half GMC Truck earned \$3,300 the first year of its operation hauling livestock for its owner, A. C. French, Honey Creek, Ia.

In 250 trips from Honey Creek to the South Omaha stock yards a million pounds of cattle on the hoof were carried—a total mileage of 8,750 miles.

According to the owner's statement, taken from detailed daily records, the total upkeep expense for this first 12 months was \$6.90, and the original tires are apparently good for another 12 months.

Still another profitable feature of the performance of this GMC Truck—and one, by the way, which does not appear in the daily record—was the prevention of loss through shrinkage. That alone is a big item.

GMC Trucks are built with every regard for the efficient service shown in this instance—economy of operation, mechanical strength, reliability, endurance and low tire expense.

Behind every GMC Truck is the backing of the General Motors Corporation, the largest and most important organization in the automotive industry.

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Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities

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Making Workers Like Their Work

By Edward Earle Purinton

Director of The Independent Efficiency Service

DO you like your work? The answer tells the history and foretells the fate of man during most of his waking hours.

Looking toward the past, the average worker says "No." Looking toward the future, the superior worker says "Yes." Between the two persons lies a mental and moral span equal in extent to the reach of the spaces that separate the stars. The man who hates his work lives in a dead sphere. The man who loves his work lives in a world of majesty and beauty.

I am glad that we have not found a way to talk with Mars. We should be everlastingly disgraced among the planets if our neighbors in the skies could observe the childish folly of most of our actions, words, thoughts, feelings, customs, conventions and superstitions. We should doubtless be looked upon as remnants or rudiments of a prehistoric race, interesting and valuable chiefly as a curiosity for the children of Mars to study.

Take, for instance, our general attitude toward work. If a huge telescope or telephone erected on Mars enabled the inhabitants to perceive us in our daily doings, the sensation caused would resemble that which follows here the discovery of a lost tribe of aboriginal people in the wilds of a dark continent. The next great discoverer, the greatest discoverer of all times, will be a Stanley or Peary of the Planets. If a Martian discoverer of this planet watched the majority of Americans at their business or profession, he could write an astonishing report on the habits of lower animals, to submit to the learned professors of sociology, psychology and psychiatry of the universities and laboratories of Mars. The report would read something like this—translated into our language.

"A peculiar characteristic of the strange beings that inhabit earth is their marked antipathy to work. They toil merely to clothe and feed their bodies, or to gratify their appetites, or to lay up a collection of queer-looking stuff they call money. To keep them working against their will they employ a set of ungodly contrivances termed 'clocks' and 'whistles,' by means of which they know when they have to start work and when they are

permitted to stop. If a so-called rich relative dies and leaves a person a lot of money, and the person sticks to his job as though he really likes it, the event is so unusual that the account is published in all parts of the country. When a man gets an unexpected holiday, he is happier than a child with a bag of candy. The natives are so averse to honest labor that, in preference to following their vocation, it is said that the men would rather eat or puff at a burning weed, while the women would rather gossip or foolishly adorn themselves. Only a few of the greatest men of earth really enjoy doing a big, fine thing for its own sake. The human beings who do not are of course mental invalids, moral idiots and social paralytics. Yet, strange to remark, this fact does not seem to be recognized as universal and abnormal by officials of the industrial and educational institutions of earth. And no organized effort is being made to improve the situation."

We doubt if the scientists of Mars could solve this problem of our hatred of work. On a planet so far evolved as Mars it is probable that work is regarded as the highest form of individual expression. Every worker is an artist, as every worker ought to be; the children are born with an appetite for work as keen as an appetite for food; society thruout is made by the workers, ruled by the workers for the benefit of the workers, and kept safely clean of the parasites who are not workers. Why should *men* be born loafers?

You say men are not born with a huge appetite for work? Oh, yes, they are. Most of the world's famous inventors, musicians, artists, writers, bankers, lawyers, soldiers and scientists were born with a supreme talent and love for the work of their lives, the attitude sometimes being shown clearly before the boy was old enough to talk plainly. Every world's masterpiece was the product of the mind, heart and spirit of a man so in love with his work that he cared for nothing else but to make it perfect. We have so few masterpieces because there are so few men in love with their work.

I visited recently a large and prosperous glass factory. Speaking with the man- [Continued on page 417]



Photographs from C. L. Edholm

Four o'clock tea is the latest efficiency idea being tried at the Bush Terminal offices in New York to put spirit into the slow end of the day. Not only employees, but visitors, too, are offered afternoon tea as part of the office routine

How I Discovered My Own Character

One Evening's Experience That Changed the Career of Donald Warwick and Gave Him the Big Job of His Dreams

I SHALL never forget the light that flooded my mental vision when Dr. Blackford singled me out from that audience of 153 purchasing agents and said: "This gentleman is wasting his time in the wrong kind of work—for he is the *blond* type!"

We were gathered at the Hotel Astor for a dinner and meeting of purchasing agents—and the men represented the greatest concerns of their kind in the United States.

Dr. Blackford had come to give us one of the famous demonstrations in Character Analysis about which I heard more than once—and the eager audience by this time was leaning forward to catch every word of a remarkable message.

No wonder! For Dr. Blackford had begun with the startling observation:

"It is exactly as I told your president it would be—when he invited me to address this company."

"All of you—with a half dozen exceptions—are rather pronounced brunets."

"You will never fail to find this true of any group of successful purchasing agents—no matter where you meet them."

"But, were this an organization of successful salesmen, you would find most of them to be *blonds*."

"The brunet is the man from Missouri. He must be 'shown.' He is thoughtful, analytical, conservative, deliberate—everything a buyer should be. The blond is usually quite the reverse. He is a man of moods, of imagination, impetuous, easy to sell, but remarkably qualified to influence other people and to make them buy things."

And I am the blond type—thought I—one of the exceptions in this room! Can it be that I am "in wrong"? I had felt that in that group of purchasing agents I could hold up my end quite well. And I was jolted!

But as Dr. Blackford went on I became

more and more certain that this remarkable teacher of character analysis had called the turn correctly.

"There is more to this scientific fact than color of the eyes, hair and skin—vastly more," continued Dr. Blackford.

"I observe that the prevailing type of features among you gentlemen is what science knows as the 'concave type'—prominent forehead at the top, short nose, prominent chin."

I found my hands playing about my face—and looking in embarrassment, I found many of my neighbors doing the same thing! Then I realized that my features were just the opposite—sloping forehead, prominent nose, receding chin.

(The convex type, Dr. Blackford called it.)

If I needed any more proof, I got it overwhelmingly when Dr. Blackford asked the audience to choose "subjects" from their fellow-members, invited them to the plat-



"And I Am a Blond"

form, and after a quick survey of their features told them with startling accuracy what their special capabilities were and where their greatest powers lay.

I cannot remember when I have seen a group of men more deeply or more seriously interested.

But Dr. Blackford's revelation of the science of Character Analysis had done more for me perhaps than for any other man in the room.

The next day I got a set of Dr. Blackford's simple lessons in "Reading Character at Sight," which I learned the Independent Corporation was publishing at a popular price, and it took me just one evening to discover the practical application of all the wonderful things that Dr. Blackford had told us at the meeting of the purchasing agents.

In one week I changed my job. Having "sold myself" on the big secret of my success, I went out and sold goods. I sold in quantities that surprised me. I sold myself to our customers. And, best of all, from a monetary standpoint, I sold myself to my firm.

With the result that, first having achieved the coveted position of sales manager, I am today vice-president of our company.

You see, I am the blond type.

And my features are *convex*.

And if it hadn't been for my chance meeting with Dr. Blackford I would probably

still be plugging along at the same old "wrong job"—with a salary check only a fraction of the rather big one that cheers up my bank balance every week in these happy and more prosperous days.

Perhaps you, too, have been jolly yourself about yourself and trying, as I did, to make your success by sheer courage and hard work, instead of analyzing your capabilities and fitting yourself into the kind of work you are naturally best fitted to do.

In that case, I beg of you to get that wonderful course of Dr. K. M. H. Blackford, the leading character analyst in the United States, and join the many thousands who have learned, in an amazingly short time, not only how to size up other people from outward signs, but how to size up one's own character, how to attract the friendship of other people, how best to strive for the success that your ordinary qualifications entitle you to achieve.

DONALD WARWICK

Dr. Blackford's development and application of the science of Character Analysis has been built on a solid foundation of direct professional study of all kinds of men and women. After years of extensive character work among business concerns, merchants, manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, and trade associations, which sought assistance in solving human problems, Dr. Blackford

made a trip around the world, observing widely different races, comparing notes with leading specialists in forty nations, and comparing theories with such famous authorities as Alfred Haddon, Metchnikoff and Giuseppe Sergi, and studying the exhaustive records of Bertillon. So Dr. Blackford's store of material and ideas in the realm of human relations has become probably the most carefully arranged exhibit of facts on Character Study in the United States.

It is not surprising, therefore, that many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company, and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature.

So great was the demand for these services that Dr. Blackford could not even begin to fill all the engagements. So Dr. Blackford has explained the method in this simple seven-lesson course which meant so much to the business career of Donald Warwick. Even a half hour's reading of this remarkable course will give you an insight into human nature and a power over people which will surprise you.

Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's Course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval. Send no money. Merely fill in and mail the coupon. The complete course will go to you instantly, on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit Five Dollars in full payment.

Remember you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW while this remarkable offer remains open.

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Publishers of The Independent Weekly
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You may send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons entitled "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remail the course to you within five days after receipt, or send you \$5 in full payment of the course.

Name
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Just 3 Letters

"My life began anew the day I discovered you. The money I spent was well earned by you and well spent by me. It pays to know yourself as others know you, and in my case the knowledge has laid for me a solid foundation upon which I am now building my temple of success."

"The investment is the best I ever made. The analysis of character, aptitudes, etc., is remarkably true and accurate, and is a very valuable possession. It enables one to realize and appreciate with certainty just what his abilities are, and you have brought to light things that would have taken years of experience to unearth."

"One glance at the course was sufficient to tell me that it was exactly what I wanted and had been looking for. . . . In the pages of that course I found myself looking into a clear mirror and saw myself reflected there as I have never seen myself reflected in a material sense. I now know myself for the first time in my life."

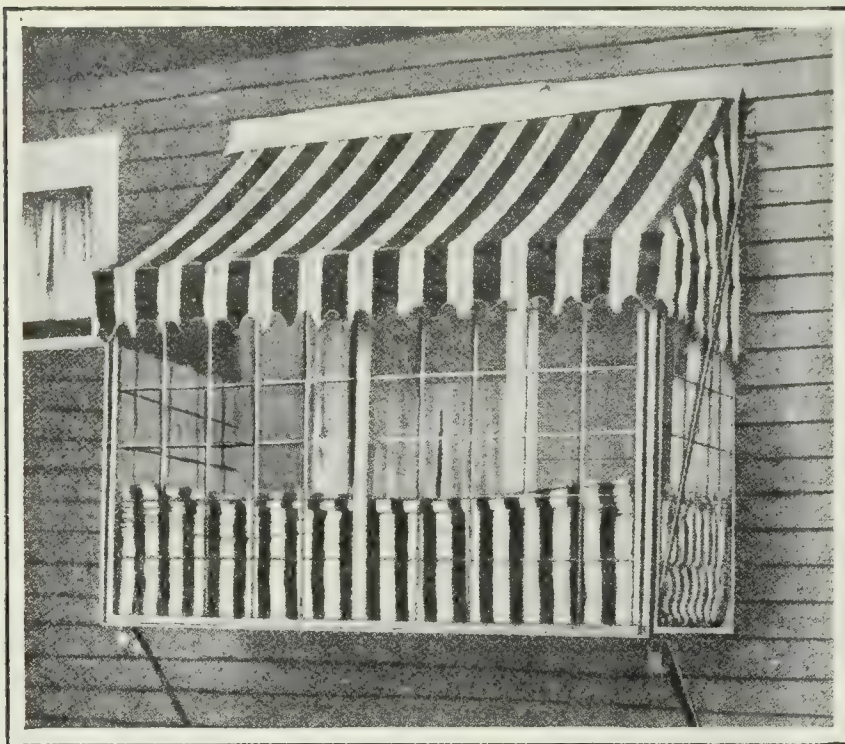


Shape and dimensions can harmonize with present conditions above and below, as when the porch merges with the wall

Sleeping Out-of-Doors in All Temperatures and All Weathers



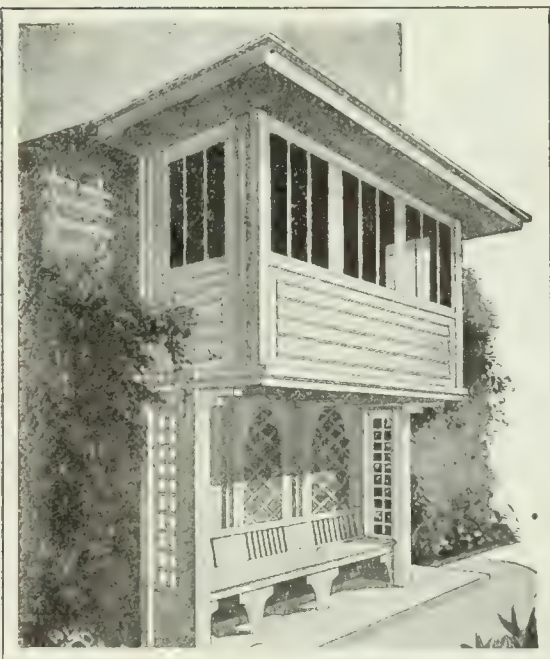
Several good designs of roof and brackets are available. These eaves serve to keep the sun out of the occupant's eyes



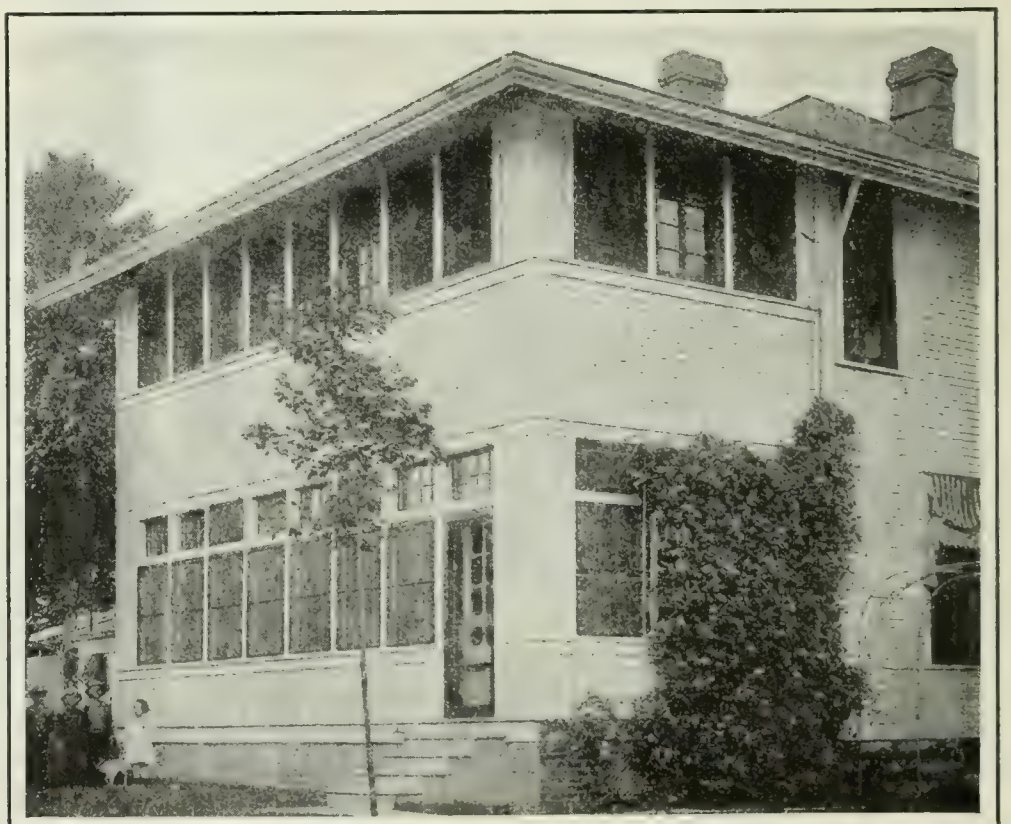
This porch can be set up at will outside your bedroom window. Altho strong and firmly attached, it may be taken down if it is so desired



More permanent, but easily added after your house is built, is the porch shown above which projects far enough beyond the house to get all the breezes blowing



A second floor porch can have an attractive bench below, adding a pleasing feature to your house. This successfully designed sleeping porch serves its purpose while contributing to the beauty of the whole



If when you plan your house you include an "outdoor room" you can construct it to meet all weather conditions and family requirements

The Gentle Art of Blowing Bottles

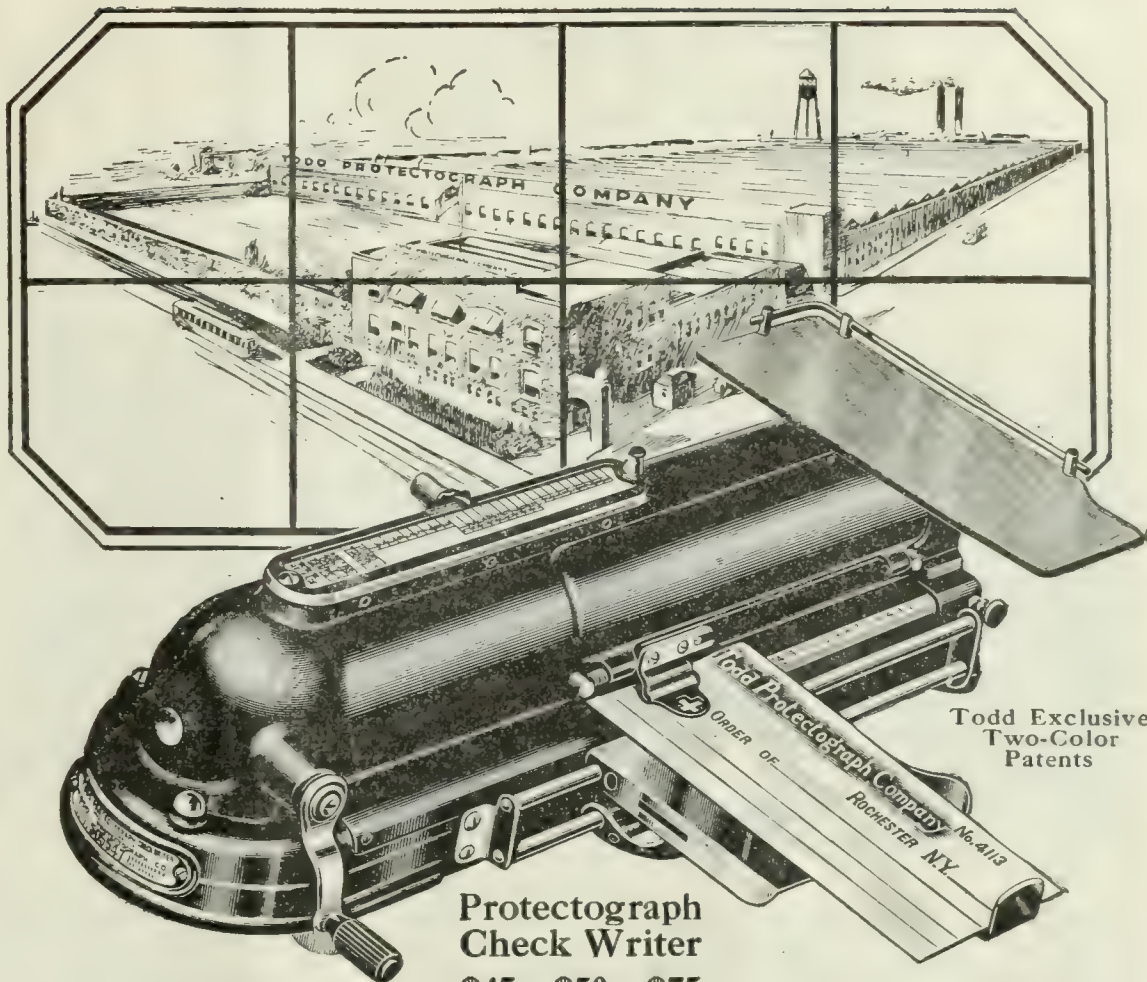
(Continued from page 405)

laid on a little shelf to be carried away. It is shaped, but not finished.

The glass must not be cooled too quickly, lest it be brittle. It must be annealed—cooled slowly—in order to withstand the rough usage to which it is to be subjected. The annealing process takes place in a long, brick tunnel, heated at one end, and gradually cooling to atmospheric temperature at the other. The bottles are placed on a moving platform, which slowly carries them from the heated end to the cool end. The process takes about thirty hours. At the cool end of the annealing furnace the bottle is met by the packers and is made ready for shipment. These annealing furnaces are called "lehrs" or "leers"—either spelling is correct—and the most searching inquiry failed to discover the reason for the name. They have always been called that, and probably always will be.

In the hand-blowing process six men are needed to make one bottle. There must be a gatherer to draw the glass from the furnace; a blower; a man to handle the mold; a man to chip off the bubble left by the blower; a shaper to finish the neck of the bottle; and a carrier-off to take the completed bottles to the lehr. Usually the gatherer is also the blower, in which case two men are used, one blowing while the other gathers for his turn; but on one platform I saw the somewhat unusual sight of one man doing all the blowing while another gathered for him. The pair used two wands, so that their production was the same as the two men were gathering and blowing. This particular blower was making quart bottles, and he was well qualified for the job. He weighed, at a conservative estimate, two hundred and fifty pounds, and when he blew something had to happen. I arrived at his place of labor just as the shifts were being changed—a glass-furnace is worked continuously, in three eight-hour shifts—and as the little whistle blew to announce the end of his day's toil the giant grabbed the last wand, dropped it into the waiting mold, and blew a mighty blast. A bubble of glass sprang from the mouth of the mold, swelled to two feet in diameter, and burst with a bang, filling the air with shimmering flakes of glass, light enough to be wafted like motes. When the shining shower had settled and I had opened my eyes—it would not be pleasant to get an eyeful of those beautiful scraps—the huge blower was diminishing in perspective toward his dinner, and the furnace door was, for the moment, without its usual hustling congregation of workers. I made bold to investigate the platform.

Close to me glared the mouth of the furnace, with masses of silver threads depending from it like the beard of some fiery-gulleted ogre—the strings of glass left by the withdrawal of the wand. The heat three feet away was enough to make sand melt and run like water, but I was not unpleasantly



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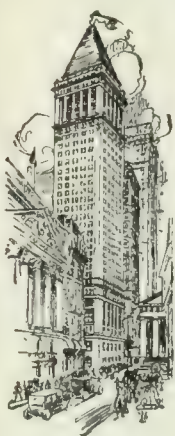
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warm. This was because I stood at the focus of three tin pipes, thru which streams of cold air, fan-impelled, beat upon me. Without this cooling agent it would be impossible for men to work so close to the heat of the molten glass.

Later, in the cool offices of the company, where the roar of the furnaces penetrated only as a dull undertone, and electric fans whizzed away the heat of the summer afternoon, I learned more of the technique of the bottle industry. Each shape demanded by the trade requires a special mold, made of cast iron and cut according to the design submitted. There are, of course, standard shapes for standard bottles; these are alluded to (reversing the usual practise of metonymy) by using thing contained for container, as "ginger ales," "olives," "mustards," "sodas" and (low be it spoken) "beers." But when a firm places an order for bottles of a particular shape, or ones with lettering in relief on the glass, special molds must be made; and after the lot is finished the molds are useless till another order for that particular design comes in. A few standard molds are made so that plates with lettering can be inserted for customers who want trade-marks or firm names on their bottles; but the great majority of the lettered bottles have their own molds, made especially for them and unable to be used for any other lot.

All bottles are blown in molds; it is in the handling of the molten glass and the actual blowing that machinery has come to take the place of men in the glass industry. The first type of machine to be developed was for blowing the bottle and finishing it, thus doing away with three of the six men formerly employed in making one bottle. In appearance the bottle-blowing machine is merely two circular platforms, revolving in the same horizontal plane, each carrying five molds. One of the platforms revolves close to the furnace door, and as each mold comes around it automatically opens and the gatherer draws from the furnace enough glass for the bottle which is being made at the time, and places it in the mold. The mold closes, and the platform turns on, bringing around another mold to the gatherer. Meanwhile a nozzle has snapped down over the first mold, shaping the neck of the bottle, and beginning the blowing. As the mold comes to a point diametrically opposite the furnace door it opens again, and a handler takes the blank, as the bottle is called at this stage, and places it in a mold on the second revolving platform. This mold closes and compressed air blows out the bottle as the platform revolves. As the mold comes around to the handler again it opens and the handler takes out the finished bottle, replacing it with a new blank drawn from the mold on the first platform. This operation necessitates only three men—a gatherer, a handler, and a carrier-off. It is also much faster than the old method—an average of about forty bottles per minute as against barely twenty.

A newer development of this machine

does away with the gatherer. A long rod of refractory clay is given a churning movement in the mouth of the furnace, forcing the molten glass thru a tube. As enough glass for one bottle appears at the mouth of the tube a knife cuts the mass and the blob of glass falls into a trough which conveys it to the blank mold. By an ingenious device the same trough is made to feed three or four machines at one time. As many as fifty bottle a minute can be turned out by this combination blowing machine and feeder.

But the apotheosis of bottle-making is to be seen in another factory in the south Jersey district. Here it is the boast of the superintendents that from the time the sand goes out of the freight cars in which it is brought to the plant till the finished bottle is taken by the packer, no human hand touches the product; and their statement is amply confirmed by a trip thru the plant. The sand, coloring matter and cullet are in separate bins; an electrical conveyor takes enough of each for a batch to a mixing machine; from there the batch goes on a long belt to the furnace. At the front of the furnace, instead of doors or mouths, is a revolving pan, kept level full with the molten glass. Outside the furnace revolves a huge machine with ten arms, each of which carries its own mold and blowpipe. As each arm passes over the pan in the furnace the proper amount of glass is sucked into the mold by vacuum; the bottle is blown and shaped in the course of one revolution, and the mold, opening, drops the finished bottle into a rack which carries it to thelehr on a belt. It passes thru the lehr to the packers; and as each rack is emptied of its bottles the packers place it again on the belt, which carries it up to the machine, where it collects its cargo of hot bottles and conducts it again thru the lehr. The entire plant—mixing, feeding, actually making the bottles, delivery to the lehr, and packing—is synchronized exactly. Men unload the cars of sand—men pack the bottles. The intermediate period is entirely mechanical. The plant itself is as well lighted and ventilated as a department store, and except in the immediate vicinity of the furnace there is no heat felt above the daily temperature. The machines average well over a bottle a second, and by an exceedingly clever arrangement of electrical recording appliances an accurate record of the output of each machine, as well as the temperatures of the furnaces and lehrs, is kept in the offices of the company. The entire equipment is of the most modern, from the boilers and motors in the power-plant and producer-gas plant to the placking platforms. In addition, the plant boasts a complete machine shop where all the molds are made and the machines repaired.

It is a far cry from human lung-power to the super-efficient machinery of the new plants; but it is the logical progress of human events, applying to every product of man's hands, from battleships to—bottles.

New York

Why the Railways Have Failed

(Continued from page 403)

but one employee killed out of each 1380; the United States had one killed out of 421. Belgium showed one man injured in every 113, the United States one in every nineteen. And yet Belgium ranked but third from the top in the matter of vital efficiency.

Test IV.—Social efficiency. Governmental and private direction examined in respect to (a) movement of actual and potential freight and passenger traffic, (b) relative costs, (c) adjustment of rates to service, (d) reduction of rates.

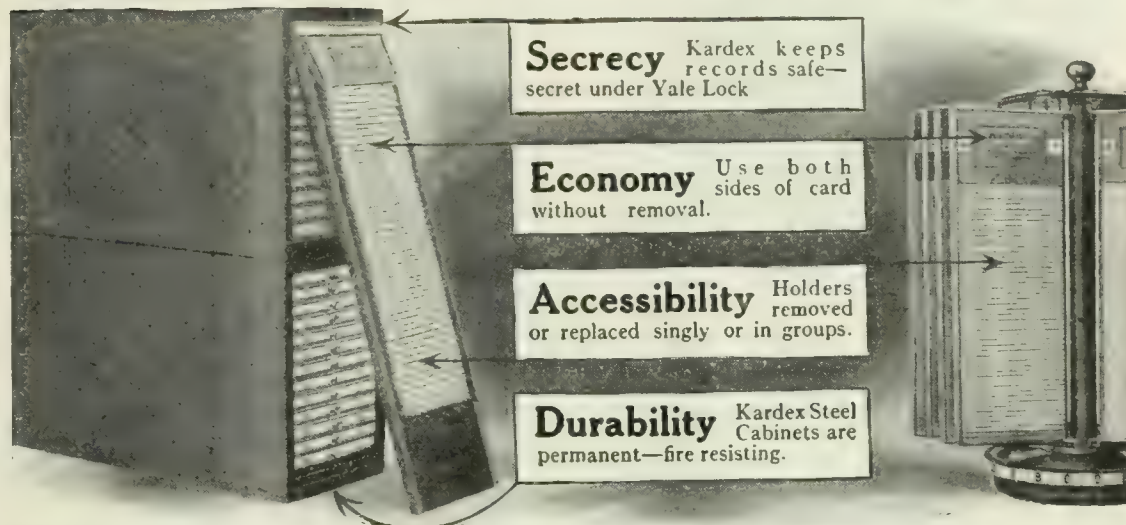
A comparative investigation shows that the American railways succeeded very well in respect to the movement of the potential freight traffic. In 1913, for instance, our roads moved about twelve tons of freight per capita, and were equaled only by Western Australia and Prussia. The *average* freight rate in the United States was fair, all things considered. Yet those rates were indescribably confused, and a vast part of the total tonnage was carried unnecessarily over long distances. In many cases the relative inequalities worked ruin to companies and investors. And the number of tariff schedules in the keeping of the Interstate Commerce Commission has become enormous. About 194,000 were filed in a single year. Between July, 1906, and January, 1909, 600,000 separate schedules were filed, constituting some 3,000,000 pages of rates which are understandable only to experts, and which, if calculated between every shipping point in the United States and every other shipping point, would be increased in arithmetical progression and would number, *in toto*, it has been estimated, more than two trillions! Yet the express rate structure initiated and formulated by the Government when it took over the express companies is so relatively simple that it demonstrates that the freight rates of the United States could be so simplified, if we had real government ownership of the roads, as to go into 1000 pages of tariff schedule, and be easily comprehensible to almost any one. And nine-tenths of the parcel post rates are calculated "mentally." That is, the average shipment is 256 miles, and one can calculate mentally into which zone the destination lies. In fact the schedule, when referred to, is nothing more than a list of our 50,000 post offices, with the zones indicated.

With respect to effectiveness in moving potential traffic our railways failed to move more than half of it. In other words, the cost per journey here is about five times as great as it is on the Continent, the rate per mile being twice as great and the length of journey approximately three times as great, with the result that only about ten railway journeys per capita were made here and the United States ranked, in this significant respect, sixteenth among twenty-two countries. Our average passenger car, under private ownership and operation, was only about one-fourth occupied [Continued on page 415]

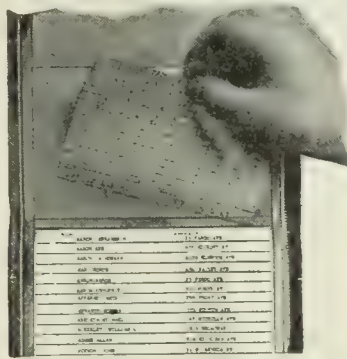
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What's Happened

In New York City alone 800,000 boys and girls have started back to school.

Four hundred thousand German workers have volunteered for the work of restoration in northern France.

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, arrived on the United States naval transport "Northern Pacific."

British destroyer "S-19" was sunk by a Russian mine on September 3. Ninety-two members of the crew were saved and twenty-four lost.

On the hottest September 8 since 1881, the thermometer stood at 91, only one degree below the figure of the former date.

Meat prices rose two cents a pound on the "fair price" lists issued by food administrators, but groceries remained about the same.

Two hundred and forty-seven Swiss engineers, from German cantons and speaking German, have come to the United States to study economic conditions.

The Boston Policemen's Union voted to call a strike, in sympathy with nineteen patrolmen who were suspended because of their part in organizing the union.

Swift & Company of Chicago have offered to coöperate with District Attorney Palmer in investigating conspiracy charges against the Chicago packers.

A boy who had left a Wall Street office with \$173,000 in bonds to be delivered across the street was found slain near the lonely Milford Road in Connecticut.

President Wilson, having made speeches for the acceptance of the Peace Treaty thruout the Northwest, started for the Pacific Coast on his country-wide tour.

The daily expenditure for the British navy has been cut down to half what it was when the armistice was signed and the personnel reduced from 400,000 men to 110,000.

A strike of local pressmen against the printing press department of the American Federation of Labor is reported in New York City. There is no question of hours or wages.

The Knights of Columbus spent \$16,794,552.41 on war relief during the twelve months that ended June 30 last, according to a report made public by the Supreme Board of Directors.

A fire on board the United States ship "New Mexico," flagship of Admiral Hugh Rodman, resulted in the death of three members of the crew and the injury of thirty-one others.

The French claims against Germany, according to Finance Minister Klotz, amount to \$93,000,000,000, payable in thirty-six years. The British, American and Italian financial experts on the Reparation Commission esti-

mate \$30,000,000,000 as the total that Germany will be able to pay to all the Allies.

Labor leaders conferred in Washington as to the next step they should take in their effort to unionize the steel industry.

Admiral W. S. Benson, U. S. N., and other army and navy heroes have had Distinguished Service medals conferred upon them by the War Department.

James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, has bought the dwelling at 1015 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which George J. Gould bought for his daughter about nine years ago.

Sixteen hundred workers in the plants of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company have walked out on strike. Their demands are a 25 per cent wage increase and improved working conditions.

Representatives of labor, employers and public-spirited men and women were called together by Governor Smith of New York for the purpose of creating a state labor board to prevent strikes.

Cleveland began operations against the Yankees, and the Giants began their last appearance in Chicago against the National League champions, the results of which will probably clinch the championship.

Members of the Actors' Equity Association in New York City have ratified the terms upon which their strike against the Producing Managers' Association has been settled, thus ending the actors' strike.

Work toward the criminal prosecution of leaders in the packing industry has been started in Chicago by Isadore Kresel, a special assistant to District Attorney Clyne, who is conducting the packers inquiry.

Twenty Sinn Feiners in County Cork attacked a party of thirty British soldiers on church parade, killing one and wounding three. The Sinn Feiners secured the arms of the whole party for the Irish republic.

A bomb was thrown at the Japanese Governor General Saito at Seoul, the capital of Korea, on September 2. He was not hit, but twenty bystanders were wounded, including W. H. Harrison and wife, of Chicago.

It is expected that demands for higher wages and shorter hours, as well as coöperation with the miners of Great Britain in the six-hour day, the thirty-hour week and the nationalization of coal mines, will develop at the miners' convention being held in Cleveland.

The commission of Allied generals, sent to Fiume to investigate the frequent clashes between the Italian and French soldiers in which several of the latter have been killed, recommends that the disputed port be garrisoned by British troops and American marines.

Why the Railways Have Failed

(Continued from page 413)

with approximately sixteen passengers as against a capacity of about sixty. Experience with passenger rate reductions shows, moreover, that, with all other things equal, within reasonable limits, the passenger traffic on any road increases with the reduction of rates, and more persons are thus able to make journeys than are necessary or desirable. So far as encouraging and carrying potential passenger traffic is concerned, our roads have been a failure from the beginning, largely because competition has existed in the handling of freight—coal from Tennessee, for instance, competing, on the Atlantic seaboard, with coal from Maryland—whereas passengers, of course, are not competitive. Another reason why European nations having government ownership excelled us, is that they apportion passenger rates in accordance with service rendered. If, for instance, they conclude that three cents, as in America, is a fair rate per mile for traveling in a coach, then nine cents, say, ought to be the rate for traveling in a Pullman sleeper; or if three cents is the rate for traveling in the sleeper, then one cent ought to be the rate for travel in a coach. If, in other words, passenger rates were made like freight rates, that is, on the basis of the weight moved to transport them, the Pullman passenger, in the parlor car, would have to pay more than twice (2.3) and the sleeping car more than three (3.25) times the rate in the coaches. The Pullman passenger secures also from two, in one case, to three times, in another, the space accorded the day coach passenger. We have, then, clearly presented, three classes of service judged by standards of weight, space, comfort and costliness of movement and construction—the coach, the parlor, and the sleeper. On the Continent these distinctions of service are recognized in the rates. The trains are divided into compartments. The seats are six feet long; first class, three feet to the passenger; second class, two feet; third class, eighteen inches (about our day coach space); the fourth class may have to stand; and the military class, unspecified. The rates are graded as follows:

Class	Seat	Average Rate per mile	Per cent of traffic carried
First	3 feet	0.0289	.14
Second	2 feet	0.0149	9.66
Third	18 in.	0.0093	43.66
Fourth	18 in.	0.0069	45.51
Military	.....	0.0039	1.03

These rates reflect the presence and the ethics of a national policy. They exact payment according to service rendered, as any national rate maker would do. Our rates plainly and absurdly discriminate in favor of the well-to-do and against the average man.

Test V. Are railways extended, and coordinated with waterways to the best national advantage under private control?

As to this great test I have found no instance of the proper coordination

You Can Buy

Food for Little or Pay Ten Times as Much

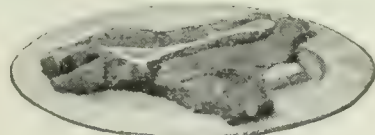


The Man's Need

is largely for energy. This is what energy costs, at current prices, per 1,000 calories—the unit of measure:

Cost Per 1000 Calories

In Quaker Oats	-	-	-	5½c
In Round Steak	-	-	-	33c
In Veal or Lamb	-	-	-	50c
In Average Fish	-	-	-	50c
In Hen's Eggs	-	-	-	50c



Meats

up to 50c per 1000 Calories

The Boy's Need

is for energy, too, but also for protein, the body-builder. And this is what protein costs at current prices when figured alone:

Cost Per Pound For Protein

In Quaker Oats	-	-	-	70c
In White Bread	-	-	-	\$1.30
In Hen's Eggs	-	-	-	\$2.45
In Ham	-	-	-	\$4.00

Compare Cost With Quaker Oats

These are times to figure on food values and food costs.

You should know that Quaker Oats supply 1810 calories of energy per pound. Lean beef supplies less than half that, eggs about one-third that, fish about one-sixth.

You should know that oats are one-sixth protein, the food for growth.

You should know that Quaker Oats cost only one-ninth average meat foods for the same calory value.



Quaker Oats

5½c Per 1000 Calories

\$10 Saved On Breakfasts

The average family can save \$10 monthly by making Quaker Oats the basic breakfast.

The cost is only one-half cent per dish. The food is the greatest food that grows.

It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. It supplies essentials which most foods lack.

Nature has also made it the most delightful of all grain foods.

Serve it every day.

Quaker Oats

The Supreme Food Made Delicious

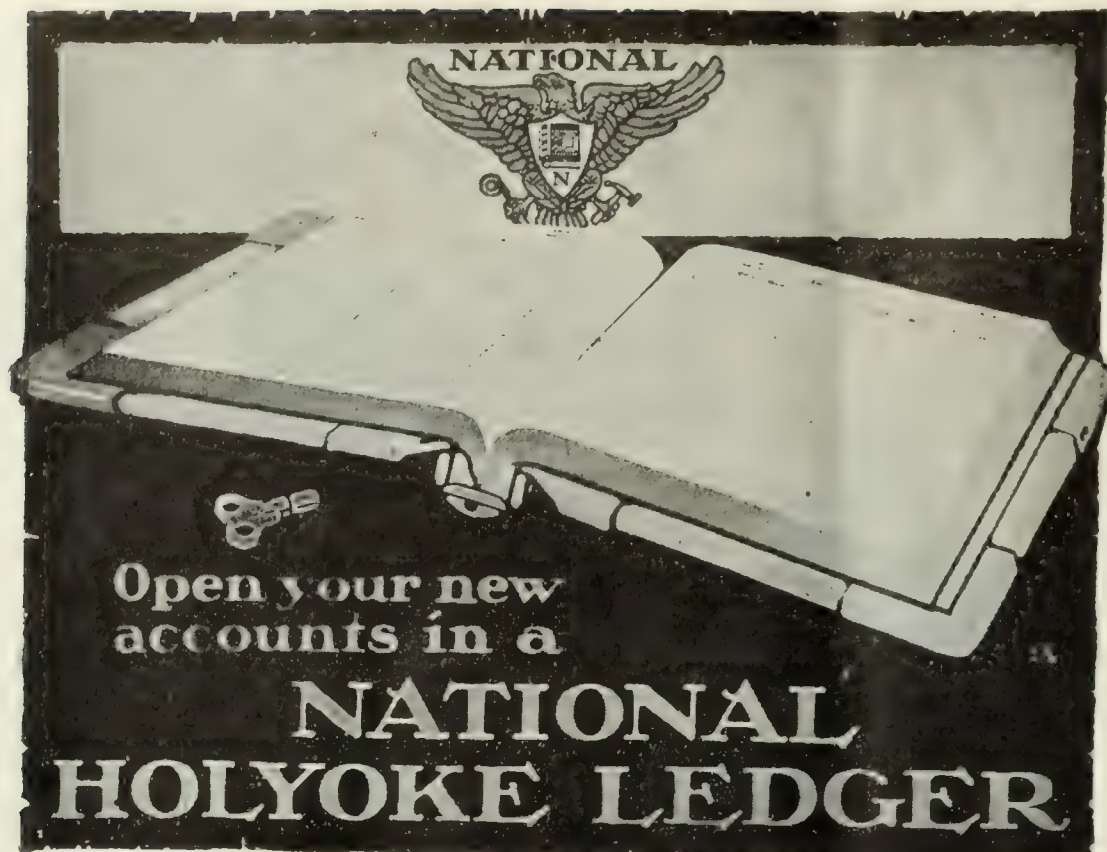
You get a matchless flavor when you ask for Quaker Oats. This brand is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavorful oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

This extra flavor costs no extra price. It is due to yourself that you get it.

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To be a good judge of other people you must know these things.

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Blondes make good in one kind of a job—brunets in another.

You manage blondes best, as employees, with one policy—brunets with an entirely different policy.

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of rail and water transportation short of Government control.

Finally, as to test VI, it is clear that in respect to the functioning of the state itself, the caring of military exigencies, strikes, etc., the evolution of private control in America was such that the Government has had to assume control of rates; it had to take charge when a military exigency arose, and was compelled to assume responsibilities to owners and, at the same time, make vast, and vitally necessary, adjustments in wages paid to employees and in the conditions under which they were required to work.

It is clear, to my mind, that political interference with the efficiency of the railways need not exist under Government ownership. Some politicians sincerely fear that the railways will get into politics, but far more of them fear that the railways will get out of politics, inasmuch as national utilities have been used by them as camels on which to ride into office, for many generations.

It has been suggested that the Government should retain control of the railroads, while utilizing the advantages of private initiative, by the establishment of regional, or federal corporations some fifteen or twenty in number, in which case 4 or 4½ per cent interest would be guaranteed to investors. This is permissible, in my opinion, for it is apparent that new capital cannot be secured under the old conditions. But it follows, since the responsible endorser controls the collateral, that if this condition be observed, then the advantages of unification should obtain and should follow the guarantee of the whole railway investment. This would imply a working connection between the railroads and water facilities, a rational system of class freight rates, passenger rates to encourage and to move potential traffic, and the unified employment of all existing transportation facilities. We should then have what has been referred to as "Government ownership with private operation," with the opportunities of realizing the reputed advantages of both.

Even such a plan, in lieu of real Government ownership, would, I judge, be a vast improvement over private control.

Washington, D. C.

The Independent's Railroad Series

Let the Workmen Run the Railroads
—by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb Plan"

Our Most Important Problem as I See It—by Senator Albert Baird Cummins

Why the Railroads Have Failed—by Tariff Commissioner David J. Lewis

The Railroad Owners' Rights—by Thomas de Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives

But Why Unscramble the Railroads?
—by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Woolley

Making Workers Like Their Work

(Continued from page 408)

ager, I commented on the beautiful designs that made the rich pieces of cut glass so attractive, yet I marveled at the low figures on the price cards. "How do you turn out such masterpieces and charge so little for them?" I asked the manager. He led me for answer to the bench where an old glass cutter was decorating a piece of his handicraft. The old fellow's eye was bright and his hand was steady as the eye and hand of youth. He didn't even notice our presence—he was utterly absorbed in the creation of something as nearly perfect as he knew how to make it.

The manager said: "The artist you see here is the type of man responsible for our success. He was born in Bohemia, came to this country forty years ago, would rather work than eat, never goes on strike or makes the least trouble, is willing to take less wages than we are willing to pay him. We can't find in the United States men of his character and ability. We could sell three times our factory output if we could get enough workers like him to guarantee quality production. He was born with the love and skill of his art in his brain and finger tips. No amount of industrial education or efficiency engineering can equal the value of such a heritage."

The manager was right. Hundreds of thousands of American employees are miserable failures, and don't know that the reason is because they have not found the work they like to do, or have not made themselves like the work they have to do! One or both of these objectives ought to be the aim of every man.

When a man's dislike of his job has been totally removed forever what are the indications? How does he think, feel and talk about the labor that constitutes most of his life? To avoid the unconvincing uncertainty of hearsay evidence, I will be personal. No man I ever saw takes a keener delight in his vocation than I do in mine. So a personal statement is offered as a possible standard for other workers to use in gauging, trusting, organizing and capitalizing themselves. Why do I like and enjoy my work supremely?

Because it is the work I was born to do.

Because it is helping hundreds of thousands of people.

Because it has a field and a future unlimited.

Because it makes me forget discouragement and disappointment.

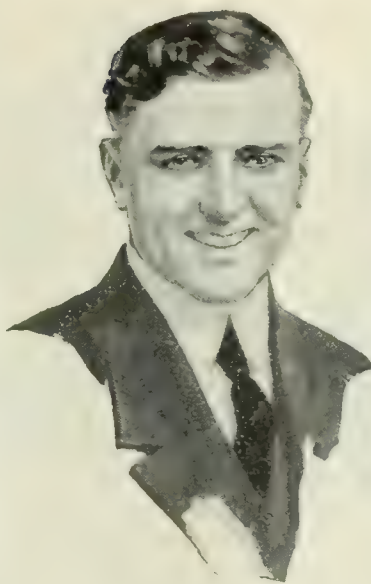
Because it combines the practical and ideal in a way to insure all-round satisfaction.

Because the demand for it is greater than we can supply.

Because the more of it I do, the more I want to do.

Because it contains enough problems and difficulties to be an eternal challenge to the most and best in a man.

Because it follows a long, youthful



Film on Teeth

Is What Discolors—
Not the Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

**Millions of Teeth Are Wrecked
by It**

THAT slimy film which you feel with your tongue is the major tooth destroyer. It causes most tooth troubles.

It clings to the teeth and enters crevices. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. So millions find that teeth discolor and decay despite their daily brushing.

The film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So brushing does not save the teeth if it leaves that film around them.

After years of searching, dental science has found a way to combat film. For daily use it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent.

Four years have been spent in clinical and laboratory tests. Now leading dentists everywhere are urging its constant use. And we supply a 10-Day Tube to anyone who asks. Thus countless homes have now come to employ this scientific dentifrice.

Your Tube is Waiting

Your 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent is waiting. Send the coupon for it. Then note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. You will be amazed at these ten-day results.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

But pepsin alone won't do. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed impossible.

Now active pepsin is made possible by a harmless activating method. Because of patents it is found in Pepsodent alone.

For your own sake and your children's sake we urge immediate trial. Compare the results with your present methods.

Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

**Send the Coupon for
a 10-Day Tube**

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Ten-Day Tube Free

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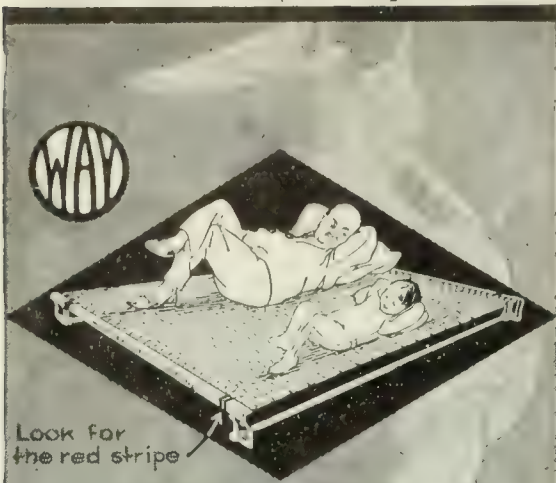
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Omaha

period of ugly, dreary, monotonous discipline of training, and therefore seems more delightful by contrast.

Because even yet part of it is downright hard and essentially disagreeable, so that one has to keep his mental and moral muscles fit, as a guarantee of success.

Because the service rendered is confined to the active, earnest, thoughtful, progressive and appreciative men and women of any community, whose responsiveness to our efforts constitutes the real reward.

Because an ever-expanding circle of new patrons, clients and friends of our work in all parts of the country makes it more and more interesting, and the outlook more and more inspiring.

Because we are doing things of permanent value that should yield beneficial results in the minds, hearts, bodies, purses and homes, the offices, factories, stores and other business places of our students, twenty or fifty or a hundred years from now, thus enabling us to achieve an immortality of industry that every man desires who works in the spirit of an artist.

We had need some years ago of a highly competent office worker and assistant executive. We trained her according to the principles here stated. I note a few points illustrating the method.

The girl's characteristics were by no means favorable. She was hardly more than a child, never had a position before, did not want a position at all, but took it because her home life was intolerable and she had to get away. She was ignorant of and indifferent to business ways and policies. She was blunt, aggressive, opinionated, rash, unrespectful, unsociable. And she took violent prejudices that made her hate certain people with whom and under whom she had to work. But I have learned that best results are often achieved with possibilities that look the worst. We did not waste time in mourning the defects of our young lady. We got busy.

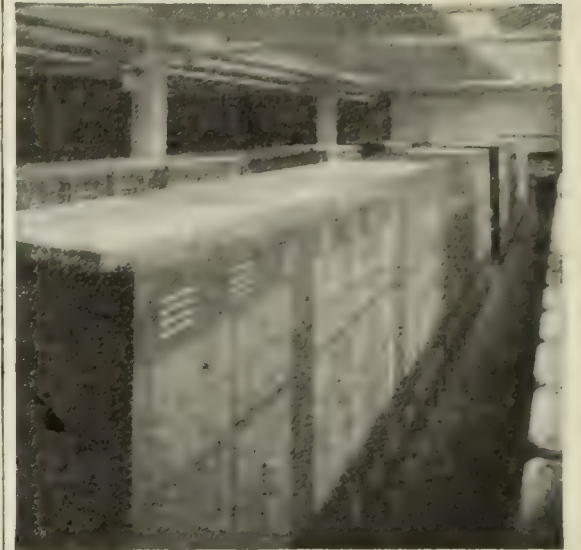
She had a brain that worked like chain lightning, also remarkably deft and subtle fingers. We put her on a typing job that called for high speed. In a little while she was the fastest operator in the office. Then all of a sudden she began to like her job.

She was a born executive. Soon we gave her little duties and responsibilities of management to look after. She made good—and liked her work still better.

She had a wonderful gift of concentration. We built a partition around her desk, to give her the official privacy of an executive and freedom from interruption. The compliment gratified and pleased her.

She was vibrant with ambition, yet lacked the opportunities and advantages of early education that she had wanted so much. We explained how we were helping young folks to get a flying start in life and really attain their goal of success. Here was a community of interest and she responded beautifully. The idea so appealed to her that

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YOU compliment a foreman who keeps his department neat and orderly. You are pleased with the workman who is careful of his tools and his machine.

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Health Culture

JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE

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HEALTH CULTURE

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we often had to tell her when to stop work and go home for the night.

She had suffered hardship and pain as a child. This experience made her sympathetic and intuitive. We found that she had weak eyes and chronic nervous headache; we bought her a scientific eye shade, recommended a good oculist, and told her how to build up her general health. She never forgot small kindnesses like these, and to show her appreciation would gladly work overtime without extra pay.

She was highly strung and easily offended. A superior officer made a remark to her that she construed as an insult. She refused to take his orders any longer—she was going to resign. We investigated. The official had been wrong. We took the side of the girl, banished him to another room, and cleared the atmosphere of his presence. That deepened her loyalty and strengthened her spirit of devotion.

What was the outcome of these purely psychological training methods? By the time she was eighteen, that girl was handling responsibilities of a department head, her salary had more than doubled in two years, and she found her mind contented, her health improved, her character established, her future made. The office was safer in her charge than with employees twice her age. Get your poorest worker to like his job and he is apt to become your best.

In planning to render labor more attractive and thus more productive, we strike a confusing paradox. When a man tries to make his job too agreeable his action defeats his purpose. No worker should ever get the notion that work is play, that he should do a thing only when he likes it, or that he should waste time analyzing his emotions at all. Feelings are the most faithless, cruel and unreasonable tyrants that a person can obey. What counts is not how much you feel but how much you will. A man should resolve to like his work not because he is happy in liking it, but because when he is happy in liking it he turns out a larger product and higher grade of work at less inconvenience and lower cost. A regular man would scoff at your attempt to make industry a bed of roses, but he would not object to your cutting out a few thorns. The great industrial engineer, knowing that the path of the worker has been mostly thorns, plans to remove them not as a deed of charity but as an aid to progress.

Mean, ugly tasks are inevitable and indispensable to every business, trade or profession worth following. A man is not a man until he makes himself do with a smile whatever he hates most. The habit of dodging a disagreeable duty lands you in the discard by the shortest known route to failure. Only a soft head inclines toward a soft snap. Every worker should be taught to handle the hardest job first and best. One reason is that the hardest thing you have to do will tax to the utmost your physical, mental and moral powers of skill, attention, poise, cheer, patience, grit, endurance; therefore you should



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THE Duplan Silk Corporation has three mills in eastern Pennsylvania. It is one of the largest manufacturers of silks in the world and the Duplan mill at Hazleton, Pa., is one of the largest mills in the United States.

Despite its size, the capacity of the Hazleton mill was not adequate to meet the demand for Duplan broad silks. An addition was planned. Haste was required.

Just before sailing for Europe in May, 1917, Mr. Duplan approved plans drawn by Lockwood, Greene & Co., and construction began at once. By the time of his return late in the year the mill was partly used for production. It was fully completed in the following January.

The building is a modern, reinforced concrete structure with three floor levels. It is 100 x 700 feet. In laying foundations it was necessary to go through an abandoned coal mine to get firm footing. The construction was supervised throughout by Lockwood, Greene & Co.

This is just another illustration of the fact that we know industrial engineering in every phase and are able to carry through any size task—on time.



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Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

Literary Editor of The Independent

Associate in the School of Journalism, Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

Mellin's Food



Adele Daniel
Columbia City
Indiana

tackle the hardest job when you are fresh, alert and strong. Another reason is that everything goes easier when you put the hardest thing first. Another reason is that you are so determined not to be conquered by any doubt, weakness or difficulty that you can't wait to smite and beat the ugly thing and have the battle over! A champion prize fighter takes on the hardest man he can find, he wouldn't stoop to enter the ring with an easy opponent; likewise a champion worker, after sizing up the jobs laid out for him to tackle, jumps boldly at the toughest one of the lot! No man ever reached the top without pushing thru harder places than the fellows beside him dared to enter.

The easy thing is never to be considered. You ought to give your workers not so much the fleeting pleasure of liking their work but more the permanent satisfaction of making it the best possible. A customer who likes tremendously a favorite article of merchandize will go a long way to get that article, not thinking of the time and trouble spent. The good will of a customer toward a maker leads him to forget his own selfish ease. The folks in my home town often travel a hundred miles to shop at a certain big store. I have frequently ridden ten miles in New York to get a certain article of food, clothing or equipment that I specially valued, tho a dealer on the next block handled articles of the same species but not of the same class. Moved by that subtle force of commercial esteem known as good will, a customer in shopping for a product may spend as much time as the product is worth.

Now the good will of the employee is just as valuable to the employer as the good will of the customer is to the manufacturer. Indeed the highest product of any factory is the good will manufactured by the employer among the employees. Before a business man can sell his merchandize profitably to the man who pays him, he must "sell himself" to the man he pays. The good will of employees is harder to get and keep than the good will of customers. The large corporations devote hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to the manufacture of good will among employees. The fact is not announced, for psychological reasons, but the corporation heads know what they are doing. Every employer should learn by their example.

Visiting recently a large American city I observed a strange phenomenon. Hundreds of employees of a big factory, going back to their jobs after lunch, wore a facial expression of hope and contentment as plain to be seen as tho they were just leaving their work to eat or play or otherwise enjoy themselves! How could such a thing be? Full of awe as in the presence of a miracle, I nevertheless reasoned with myself that the workers must be regular human beings, as the factory was one of the most famous and prosperous in the country. I made a tour of investigation. Here are some of the methods adopted by this organization to make

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every member like his work and his job. All candidates for a place in the company were put thru an examination by query and test so rigid that 80 per cent of the applicants were rejected. The 20 per cent given jobs were high-power men capable of appreciation, education and promotion. There were no "seconds" among employees.

Every worker at the start filled out a long question blank with scores of personal facts about his talents, traits, possibilities, handicaps, health, character, education, ambition, experience, finances, home life, religion, philosophy and other cardinal points. The blanks were used by industrial engineers of the employment department to place each worker effectively and promote him rapidly.

The new toiler was first treated like a visitor. He was shown thru the factory by an expert guide, who laid stress upon the interesting points of manufacture and showed how the work of each department and individual was essential to the finished product. The new man caught a bird's-eye view of the whole enterprize and retained this perspective.

The fundamentals of performance on each job were explained by a master workman who was both experienced and enthusiastic. The production standard thus created was both ideal and practical.

The new man was supplied with a personal book of instructions and suggestions, beautifully bound, having his name in gold on the front. Also, to animate and supplement it, a special instructor was assigned during the period of training. The interest of the student worker was aroused by means of charts, tables, graphs, maps, diagrams, cartoons, photographs, moving pictures, and other illustrations from life.

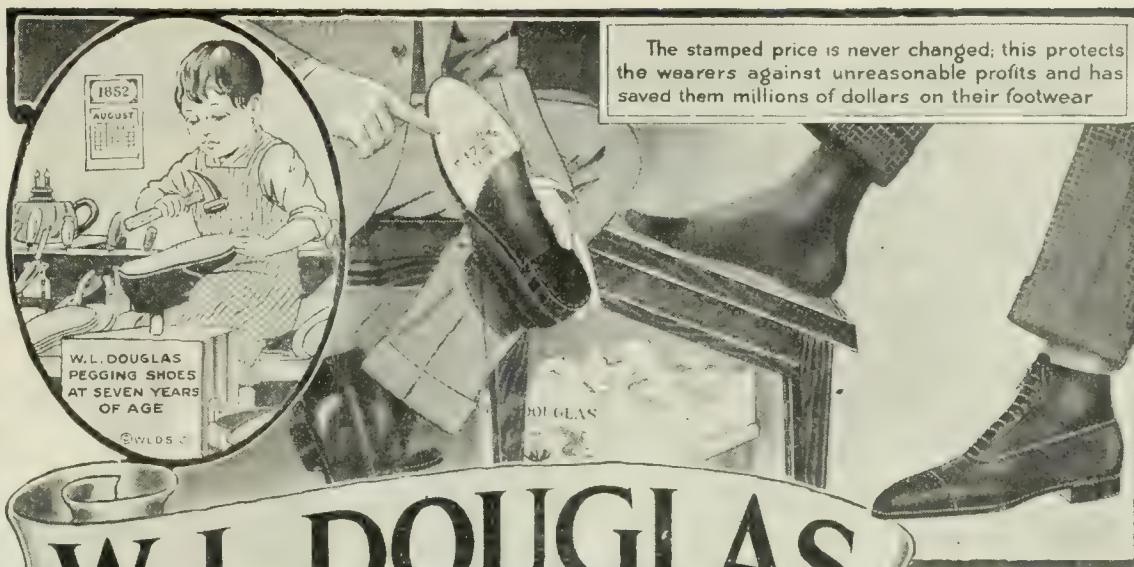
Complete mastery of his job was taught the apprentice on the basis of appeal to his mental, physical, mechanical, social and moral make-up. The ruling motive in him was put to work.

Having gained a firm grip on himself, his daily routine and his official responsibilities, he was led to look forward to a line of promotion, train for it, climb to it. Marking out in spare time his method of advance, he could overlook the monotony or difficulty of a job he was soon to outgrow.

First mistakes were never punished, nor were offenders rebuked in the presence of other employees. But any act of disobedience or the violation of a rule brought immediate discharge. Thus kindness made the workers friendly but strictness made them respectful.

Red tape was cut clean out. If a worker had a suggestion or complaint he always got a hearing from the man higher up. The individual was encouraged to find and express himself. No official could enforce or make an arbitrary ruling. Decisions were always by conference, never by connivance. All that counted was the merit of the work or the man.

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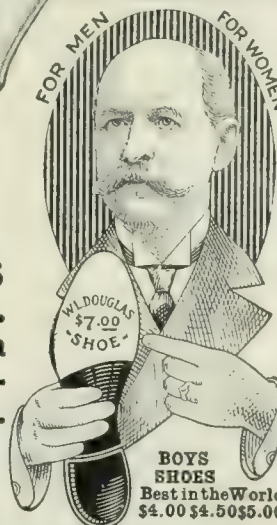
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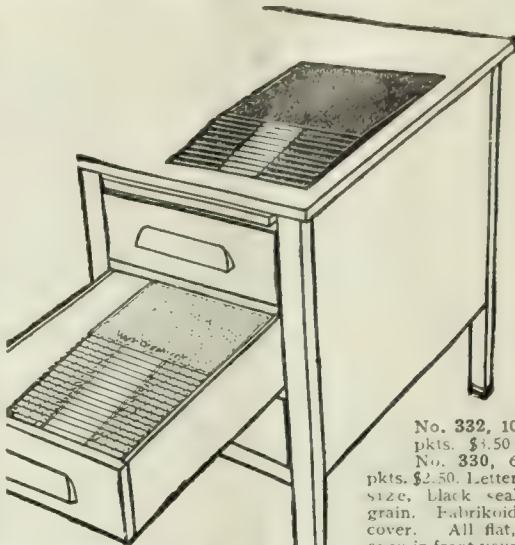
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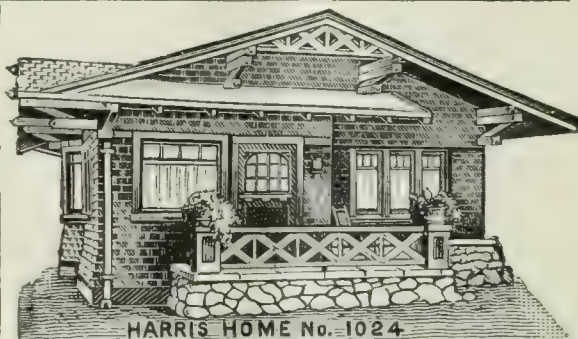
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otherwise have made trouble. When a worker started to complain or fool away time, or get the habit of coming late in the morning, or do anything else that hurt the business, another worker would gently tap him on the shoulder, display a hidden badge whose meaning everybody knew, and tell the rebel what was expected of him.

The company performed a similar service for the man at the top. When he showed those symptoms, he was cured or fired. When a subordinate resented the act of an official, the burden of proof was laid on the official. A school was maintained for department heads, managers and foremen, with detailed instructions on the proper way to handle employees under all circumstances. The worker was given just as careful considerate treatment as the customer. When an employee entered a complaint, the assumption was that he was right till he was proved wrong.

Amusements and entertainments of all kinds united the factory people in a big happy family. Recreation grounds were provided free, and the families of workers were invited. The home atmosphere was cultivated thruout the establishment, where good feeling prevailed under all circumstances. A palatable, wholesome lunch of better food than most of the employees enjoyed at home was provided, for less money than the same meal could be bought elsewhere in the city. A half hour of relaxation following that was to be had in the auditorium of the company, where singers, players, reciters, lecturers and other entertainers from all over the United States beguiled the workers into forgetting their jobs during the noon recess; thus the usual afternoon fatigue was largely avoided.

Several of the company officials were trained psychologists. When a man's work began to slow down, they consulted with the doctors who were on the company's staff, looked the man over, questioned him thoroly, found what was wrong, and in the majority of cases prevented the breakdown that would otherwise have followed with loss of time and money to both employer and employee.

A regular corps of investigators employed by the company visited other great shops, mills, mines, factories and stores thruout the country, for improved ideas and methods of industrial practice. Those which might benefit employees were adopted, or used as a basis for better ones.

Most of the head men of the company had climbed step by step from the ranks. Millionaires now, they had known the pinch of poverty, the fret of anxiety, the gloom of doubt, the grind of monotony, the pang of fear. They had the sympathy born of the same experience. And their men idolized them. The poor man hates not your wealth of purse but your poverty of mind or heart. The true master of employees is aristocratic outside but democratic inside. A man works best for the employer who has most, but who does more than he has, and who is more than he does.

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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, September 4, 1919.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 82.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Wednesday, October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, September 4, 1919.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 68.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 15, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE &
TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, October 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 20, 1919.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.

Philadelphia, September 3, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of two dollars (\$2.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND
COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. News of the Week.

1. Select the five titles that you think are the best titles in this number of The Independent. Tell why you think these titles are best. What makes a good title? Present five original titles for compositions.
2. Write a vivid description of any picture that illustrates a recent event.
3. Write a character study based on any picture of a prominent person.
4. Give a "news-talk" in which you tell what events of great importance have recently occurred in the United States.
5. Give a "news-talk" in which you tell what events of great importance have recently occurred in other countries than the United States.
6. Write an editorial article that you think would be suitable for The Independent.
7. Select from the news of the week five suitable subjects for debate. Write every subject in the form of a resolution.
8. Write your impressions of General Pershing and his reception in New York from the photographs on page 385. If you saw any of the events, base your description on your own experience.
9. Choose any one of the great questions before Congress now and write a short article showing its effect in an actual instance that you know of. For instance, the high cost of living may suggest the story of how you went marketing with your mother; labor problem may be illustrated by your own difficulties in getting to school during a transportation strike.

II. The President's Appeal to the People.

1. Point out and explain at least five epigrammatic sentences.
2. Prove that President Wilson uses, or does not use, figurative language.
3. Point out examples of the following types of sentences: loose; periodic; balanced; antithetical.
4. Read aloud any paragraph that you consider especially emphatic. By what rhetorical means did President Wilson make the paragraph emphatic?

III. Making Workers Like Their Work. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Prove that the article gives evidence that the writer made, or did not make, a written plan before he wrote the article itself.
2. Explain the sentence, "Every worker should be an artist." Study the article on "William Morris" in any good encyclopedia; then present a report showing what William Morris did to make "workers" into "artists."
3. Explain the following sentence: "The more genius you have the more hardship you need." Present illustrations from the biographies of great writers that tend to prove that the sentence is true.
4. Give a talk in which you show how the thought of the article may be applied to ordinary work in a school.

IV. Apes and Men. By R. L. Garner.

1. Show how the article illustrates the method of development by comparison.
2. Show how the use of comparison has aided the writer in awakening sympathy toward his subject.
3. Write a somewhat similar article concerning some creature with whose habits you are familiar.

V. Bluestone. By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. What thought does the poem strongly emphasize?
2. Write a prose paragraph giving the substance of the poem.
3. Point out and explain examples of personification; of metaphor; of paradox.
4. Work out the scheme of rhyming at the end of the lines. Is it more effective than a regular alternate rhyme? Why? Is it more effective than vers libre? Why?

VI. The Two Japans. By Franklin H. Giddings.

1. In a single well-formed compound sentence explain what is meant by "Two Japans."
2. Give a talk in which you explain the attitude of mind that the writer believes Americans should have toward the people of Japan.

VII. The Question of the Caribbean. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Explain in what way the Caribbean is connected with the story of "Treasure Island."
2. Narrate any part of the interesting, romantic history of the West Indies.
3. Prepare a properly formed brief for an argument on "The Question of the Caribbean."

HISTORY, CIVICS AND
ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

I. The Peace Treaty and the President—"The President's Appeal," "The Airplane and the Covenant," "A Balance Sheet of the Peace Treaty," "The President and the Senate."

1. Why does the President believe that a great standing army will be necessary if the Peace Treaty is not ratified?
2. What are his reasons for advocating the adoption of the Shantung provision as it stands?
3. Why does he call the Peace Treaty the Magna Charta of labor?
4. What is the nature of the principal reservations proposed by the opposition senators? Why cannot the treaty be defeated in the Senate? Why can it not be ratified without reservations?
5. "Nationalism in this country grew with the railroads." Explain this statement. By analogy what statement could be made about steamships and airplanes?
6. "If we turn our back on Europe we may find Europe looking over our shoulder." Explain this figure of speech.

II. The United States and Japan—"The Two Japans."

1. What does the author mean by his title? How does the political division indicated interest us?
2. What are the chief causes of irritation which exist between the two nations today?
3. Can you suggest any possible settlements of the question at issue which would be satisfactory to both nations?

III. American Interests in the Caribbean—"The Question of the Caribbean."

1. "The aim of the Monroe Doctrine was to eliminate European power in the New World." Do you agree with this statement?
2. What economic and strategic advantages would the United States gain by the acquisition of the European possessions bordering on the Caribbean?
3. What benefits would accrue to these territories if they were ceded to the United States?
4. What is the attitude of the European nations toward the cession of these possessions to the United States? the attitude of Canada? the attitude of the territories themselves?

IV. The Railroad Problem—"Government Ownership."

1. "No thoughtful man will regard either the recent experience with the wires or with the railways as a test of government ownership or operation." Why not?
2. What are the six tests of efficiency which the author proposes for judging between private and government ownership of railroads? According to his statements which type of ownership meets each of these tests best?
3. Discuss in detail the evil of "empty car movement"; of "inefficient movement of loaded cars." How would government ownership remedy these evils?
4. Why is "the cost per journey here about five times as great as it is on the Continent"?
5. How does the author dispose of the objection that government ownership would put the railroads into politics?

V. Economic Problems in the United States—"Editorially Speaking," "A New Labor Point of View."

1. State, as far as you can, the causes for present economic unrest and the remedies suggested for its cure.
2. "The world, in short," we are told, "is suffering from a bad case of inflation of currency." What are the facts in the case? What other causes have brought about the rise in prices during the past four years?
3. How far are the increased wages of labor responsible for the rise in prices? Why has capital yielded so consistently to the demands of labor for increased wages?
4. Explain the statement: "The interest of the worker is in real wages and not in nominal wages."

VI. Industrial Efficiency—"Making Workers Like Their Work."

1. Do you regard the supposed statement of the Martian discoverer as a true statement or an exaggeration?
2. In what sense is it true that "A dislike for work is a disease"?
3. Classify the fifteen or twenty symptoms of the "man sick of his job" under these two headings: (a) causes within himself, (b) causes incident to the job. Suggest remedies for four or five of the symptoms.

Remarkable Remarks

THOMAS J. LIPTON—There's no fun like work.

GENERAL PERSHING—Wellesley is a paradise for girls.

CARDINAL MERCIER—The American Army won the war.

DR. BRICE BELDEN—The feather bed is a most unhygienic thing.

BERNARD SHAW—I do not regard Lord Grey as a Machiavellian.

VON TIRPITZ—Germany was forced into the world war prematurely.

CHANCELLOR DAY—In heaven's name, why doesn't the President get busy.

BABE RUTH—Thirty home runs is the mark I intend to try and reach.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—The real evil before us is the high cost of leisure.

LINA CAVALIERI—The sleeping scalp is like a sun-baked plain in the Far West.

EUGENE WALTER—I think writing plays a highly overrated accomplishment.

ED. HOWE—If we men knew how many women long to be widows we would blush.

DR. AUGUSTA RUCKER—At six months a baby should be chewing on a clean bone.

LINCOLN COLCORD—Wilson has robbed America of its true and independent Americanism.

SENATOR SHERMAN—Have the American people quit electing presidents and begun to elect kings.

ANNE RITTENHOUSE—The French woman's foot looks as if the toes had been chopped off with an ax.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON—The United States Senate today stands between you and your liberties.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS—The Republican party complains and moves backward.

MARIE DRESSLER—My idea of a minimum wage is one on which a chorus girl can live and save \$5 a week.

WILBUR D. NESBIT—The "average dealer" would not be the average dealer if he were not the average dealer.

WOODROW WILSON—The most terrible thing that can happen to any individual is to be read out of good decent society.

THE POPE—The great outstanding fact in the world today is the ever strengthening current everywhere toward democracy.

MISS KATHERINE DALTON (after being kissed by General Pershing)—I don't think I will let any one but generals kiss me after this.

WILLIAM BARNES—I believe that any League of Nations will inevitably lead to the development of the international mind, which is an enemy to growth.

SENATOR BORAH—It took George Washington seven years to gain the independence from George III that they now want to give back to George V.

LORD ROTHERMERE—I suggest that we should endeavor to dispose of the

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Number 3694

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Bermudas, the Bahamas and some of the West India islands, but not Jamaica, Barbados or Trinidad, to the United States.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MAURICE—The only hope I see of overcoming Bolshevism by force of arms is thru a long slow process of exhaustion.

To the White Fiends

BY CLAUDE MCKAY

Think you I am not fiend and savage,
too?

Think you I could not arm me with
a gun

And shoot down ten of you for every
one

Of my black brothers murdered, burnt
by you?

Be not deceived, for every deed you do
I could match—out-match: am I not
Africa's son,

Black of that black land where black
deeds are done?

But the Almighty from the darkness
drew

My soul and said: Even thou shalt be
a light

Awhile to burn on this benighted earth,
Thy dusky face I set among the white

For thee to prove thyself of highest
worth;

Before the world is swallowed up in
night,

To show thy little lamp; go forth, go
forth!

—From *The Liberator*

Pebbles

Excited Student—Your son was reading a book when he dropped dead.

Absent-minded Professor—What was the name of the book?—*Cornell Widow*.

"So your brother has got a job as artist on a newspaper?"

"Yes'm; he draws the crosses on the pictures to show where the crime was committed."—*London Opinion*.

The hostess rushed forward in a flutter, as the elderly but distinguished Miss Woodby Young entered.

"How do you do?" she gushed. "Do take this chair; it is really quite comfortable for an antique!"—*Blighty*.

The Chelmsford Town Council, we read, has been inquiring whether accommodation for people unable to get houses can be provided at Chelmsford Prison. Of course it can—if they only take the trouble to qualify themselves for admission.—*The Passing Show*.

"Is this a strictly modern school for young women?"

"Judge for yourself."

"Well?"

"Dancing, motoring, aviation and stump speaking are featured in the curriculum."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

"Mr. — will sing a scared solo." Advertisement in *Isle of Man Examiner*.

Perhaps it was "I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark!" But we can only hope the audience wasn't "scared," too.—*The Passing Show*.

Toward the end of the war of South Africa, when we could see the edge of the wood but were not quite out of it, a friend of Earl Kitchener sent, in anticipation of the public expression of joy, a private telegram, which read: "Can we sing next Sunday at church parade Hymn No. — ('Peace, Perfect Peace')?" With characteristic promptness the reply came: "No; sing Hymn No. — ('Christian! Seek not yet repose')."—*The Near East*.

During his recent visit to the Coast a member of a reception committee asked Secretary of War Baker if it were true that the Germans were hissing American troops doing duty in Germany. "It is true," replied the Secretary, "but don't be alarmed. The Government has decided that it's just an instance where the goose-step has gone to their heads."—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

An American veterinary surgeon had occasion to instruct a colored stableman how to administer medicine to an ailing horse. He was to get a common tin tube, put a dose of medicine in it, insert one end of the tube into the horse's mouth, and blow vigorously into the other end, and so force the medicine down the horse's throat.

Half an hour afterward, the colored man appeared at the surgeon's office, looking very much out of sorts.

"Whatever is the matter?" inquired the doctor, with some concern.

"Why, boss, dat hoss, he—blew fust."—*Blighty*.



The New Strap On Italy's Boot

Is it in Your Atlas?

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The fact is, your Atlas is hopelessly out-of-date—far behind the times—wrong by several millions of square miles. It shows a world that no longer exists.

The Peace Treaty with Germany alone involves over a million square miles of territory—it remade the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific. The Austrian Terms revolutionize the geographical make-up of Europe. Nor are the sweeping changes made by the Peace Treaties the only ones that your Atlas does not show. There have been other great changes in every quarter of the globe. New nations have been born—there is a new Empire of Mongolia in northern Asia, a new Kingdom of Hejaz in Arabia—

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DOES YOUR ATLAS SHOW—

Where the new Serbo-Croat-Slovak State is situated?

What territory Italy has received as a result of the war?

Where the internationalized port of Danzig is located?

What territory was awarded to Belgium by the Treaty with Germany?

How the "new" Poland appears on the map?

What the new boundaries of Germany are?

What colonial possessions have been lost by Germany?

Where the new Empire of Mongolia is located? The new Kingdom of Hejaz?

What great new railroads have been constructed in South America? In Australia?

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IF the world never changed no atlas would ever grow out-of-date. But with events moving as rapidly and as suddenly as they are, new atlases soon must become obsolete. Even the New World Atlas would be far behind the times if no provision was made for keeping it always up-to-date.

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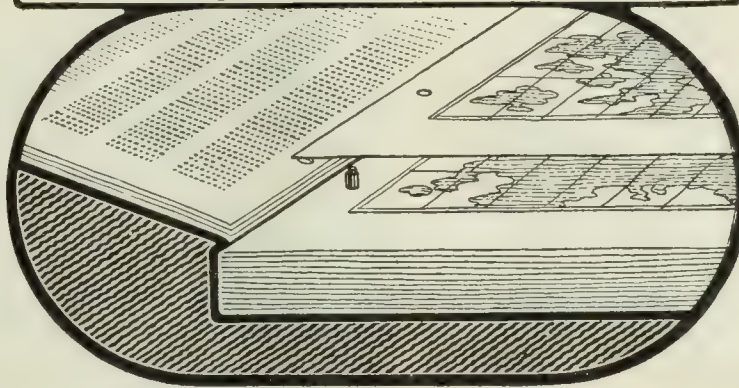
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"The Lesser Evil"

THE most serious blow that has been struck against the Treaty of Versailles was that delivered by William C. Bullitt, a former attaché of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It will not be possible to measure the full effect of his assault, made principally thru the submission of documents hitherto treated as confidential, until it is seen how skillfully the facts are used by the opponents of the treaty in their arguments in the Senate.

There is no doubt in Washington that the criticisms credited to Secretary of State Lansing by Mr. Bullitt afford a correct picture of the opinions held by Mr. Lansing in May. These opinions corresponded with those of Mr. Bullitt and he may have set them down with too much enthusiasm. He quoted Mr. Lansing as having said the League set up by the peace treaty would be utterly useless and that the treaty would unquestionably be defeated if it were understood in the United States.

Mr. Lansing's testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee and his speech before the American Bar Association indicate that he still holds some of the opinions he expressed to Mr. Bullitt.

"Of course you must bear in mind," he told the Foreign Relations Committee, "that it is not always possible in diplomatic negotiations such as this to carry out entirely your own ideas of what justice is."

"We recognize that," said Senator Johnson.

"And we had to make peace," the Secretary added emphatically.

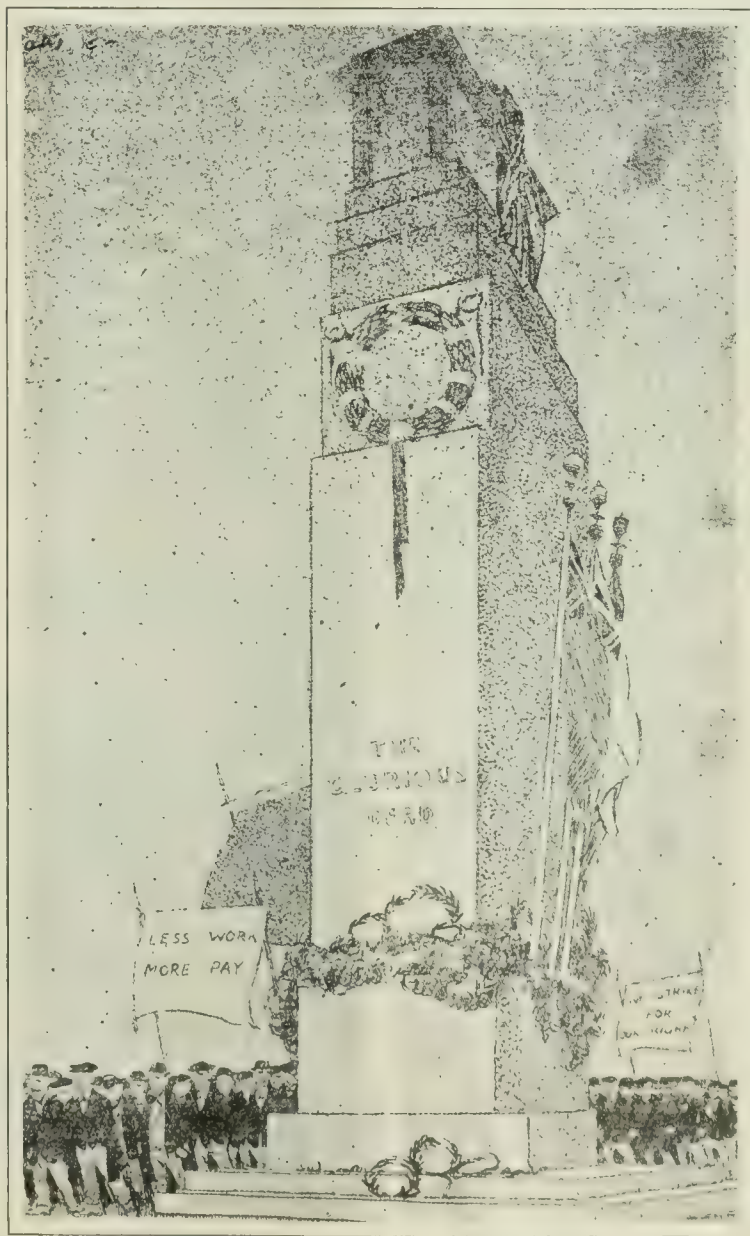
Believing, as he unquestionably did, that the League of Nations should have been more judicial and less political in character, and that some of the settlements were unjust, Mr. Lansing still urged the speediest

possible ratification of the treaty of peace. After some puzzling over this apparent contradiction, many senators have concluded that Mr. Lansing chose what he regarded as the lesser evil to head off a great catastrophe.

On the day formal consideration of the treaty was begun in open executive session each Senator received a copy of a statement signed by 250 prominent Americans asserting that each day of delay in ratification put the world in danger of new disasters. While there is no possibility that the desire of these men and women that the treaty be ratified as it stands will be realized, their pronouncement may encourage the adoption of a more moderate policy by the extremist minority in the interest of speed.

Mr. Bullitt did not give all the information in his possession to the Foreign Relations Committee. He read not more than half of his memorandum on the conversation with Mr. Lansing and none of his notes on his talks with the other commissioners. He said he had given the dynamite, but "withheld the nitroglycerine." Later it was learned he withheld the additional documents on the advice of Senators Lodge and Knox. Senator Knox was the only man Secretary Lansing thought in May would be likely to give the people a correct picture of "what the treaty lets us in for." Last week Senator Knox advocated the rejection of the treaty in a Senate speech. His advice to Mr. Bullitt is thought to indicate, however, that he now sees reasons why the treaty should not be further endangered.

No administration Senator was present when Mr. Bullitt testified. Had an objection been raised the Lansing memorandum could have been excluded from the record, but no Republican objected. The Administra-



World, London

"My word, ain't we carryin' on!"



Underwood & Underwood

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who is at present on a visit to this country

tion forces the next day were in a state of panic. For the first time their leaders mentioned the possibility that the treaty might be rejected. Some thought the opposition had been so strengthened that the President would withdraw the treaty to prevent defeat and others that the treaty would be so drastically amended that the President would refuse to deposit the ratification.

While their initial fright lasted, the danger appeared to the men in charge of the Administration fight to be very real. What if the treaty were rejected and the United States forced to make a separate peace with Germany? The peace would have to be made practically on Germany's terms, they said, since the United States, acting separately, could not very well employ military force. The reparations commission set up by the Treaty of Versailles might bar American exports from Germany. The League of Nations would be established by the Allies and they saw danger that it might become an anti-American coalition.

This danger could be faced, one Administration leader said, if Congress was willing to adopt a strong military and naval policy, but the same Senate that kept America out of the League of Nations also would refuse appropriations for a great navy and a large standing army.

Administration men recognize the simple question: "What is the alternative?" as one of the best arguments for joining the League. Unless desperately pressed, however, they will not use it for fear of starting a wave of jingoism across the country, picturing the United States as able and ready to "stand against the world."

The Bullitt testimony will probably have the effect of making the compromise reservations finally agreed upon somewhat stiffer than they might otherwise have been. It is by no means certain that it will lead to the adoption of amendments to the treaty, and as for the first alarm over possible rejection, it seems to have been entirely groundless.

While the Bullitt excitement was still in progress Senator Chamberlain, former chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, carried out an attack against the General Staff army bill that will prove more effective

against that measure than Mr. Bullitt's assault on the treaty.

In a studied analysis of the bill Senator Chamberlain charged that it had been ingeniously framed to deceive Congress and transfer complete control over the army to the chief of staff. Nothing was left to Congress, he said, but to foot the bill. The power of the General Staff under this bill, he asserted, would be more complete than any ever exercised by the Great German General Staff or the Czar of Russia.

Senator Chamberlain cited instances to show that army officers who opposed the General Staff plans before the Military Affairs Committee were discriminated against and in several cases demoted. He criticized Secretary Baker as a flexible instrument in the hands of his advisers and suggested impeachment as the only way to compel the Secretary of War to carry out the will of Congress and strip the General Staff of all administrative duties.

Senator Chamberlain's criticisms and the opposition of older officers who have testified before the Military Affairs Committee to the plan for an army of 500,000 men make it certain that the General Staff bill will be entirely rewritten before it is passed by Congress. Senator Chamberlain is said to have feared a revulsion against anything approaching "militarism" in the United States that would endanger the project for universal military training.

Congress, like the rest of the country, is looking forward to President Wilson's conference of representatives of capital and labor in October. Except for an occasional outburst by Senator Thomas against the unionization of policemen and an occasional reiteration by Senator Myers of his prediction of a soviet government in two years unless Congress puts its foot down, there has been little recent debate on the labor issue.

Congress hopes for much, but cannot be said to expect much from the President's conference. Neither does it expect that the Administration will have any great success in its fight against the high cost of living. In a spirit of "give him enough rope" the Senate has finally adopted Attorney General Palmer's suggested profiteering amendments to the food control act, and the House has voted him an appropriation for hunting down profiteers. Appropriations for high cost of living investigations by the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Commerce were refused.

After a month and a half of balking Congress has about reached President Wilson's conclusion that prices will not show any marked decline until normal conditions are restored—in part by the ratification of the treaty of peace.

R. M. B., Washington, D. C.



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A police strike in Boston turned the city over to lawless bands who rioted until a new police force was recruited. The strikers consider taking legal action to get their positions back

British Territorial Gains

ALL of the Allies have added considerable areas to their territory since the war began, but no other so much as Great Britain. If we include in the British territorial gains, besides the countries formally annexed, those which have passed within the British sphere of influence, we find that the British Empire has expanded from about 11,500,000 square miles to about 15,000,000. Before the war the dominions of the British Crown comprized about a fifth of the land of the world; now more than a fourth has been brought under its sway. The territory over which British rule has been more or less definitely extended in consequence of the war is larger than the United States including Alaska. The population is more than a third that of the United States.

Since peace has not been concluded and the boundaries have not been drawn it is impossible for any one to estimate the area that ultimately will fall to the lot of the victorious belligerents, but the following figures will give some idea of the present situation:

BRITISH TERRITORIAL GAINS		
	Area	Population
Kamerun	191,000	2,600,000
German Southwest Africa.....	322,000	80,000
German East Africa.....	384,000	7,700,000
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Pacific Islands south of equator.....	95,000	600,000
Egypt	400,000	11,200,000
Sudan	985,000	3,000,000
Arabia	170,000	1,000,000
Palestine	10,000	700,000
Syria	30,000	1,000,000
Mesopotamia	140,000	2,000,000
Persia	600,000	10,000,000
Tibet	460,000	2,000,000
Cyprus	3,000	300,000
Spitsbergen	15,000	.....
	3,805,000	42,180,000

The character of the British control ranges from actual annexation to military occupation or political domination. The total area may be increased or diminished by several hundred square miles, depending upon the decision of the League of Nations or the demands of rival claimants. For instance, Germany by the Versailles treaty surrenders all her colonies and they will be divided among the Allies as mandatories of the League of Nations, but how they are divided is not yet settled or at least publicly known. It is understood that Ger-

man Southwest Africa will go to the Union of South Africa. German East Africa will also be under British administration, with the possible exception of the northwest corner, which Belgium claims on the ground of having assisted in the campaign. Togo and Kamerun were conquered by joint action of French and British forces and will be divided between them in some way. Possibly France may take Togo and England take Kamerun, or both may be partitioned between the two powers. Egypt has of course been under British government for many years, but nominally it was still a part of the Ottoman Empire. For instance, in that standard British authority, *The Statesman's Yearbook* for 1913, there is nothing to indicate that the British have anything particular to do with Egypt except a mention of an English financial adviser. But on December 18, 1914, the British Government announced that "the suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is terminated" and Egypt "will henceforth constitute a British protectorate."

Similarly, Cyprus has been under British administration ever since 1878, when Disraeli demanded it of



Underwood & Underwood
George Gaston Quien, who, tried in Paris for the alleged betrayal of Edith Cavell to the Germans, was sentenced to death

Turkey as the price of British support in the Congress of Berlin, but the island was not formally annexed by Great Britain until November, 1914.

Arabia is now completely encircled by territory under British control and must be regarded as permanently released from Ottoman rule. The Grand Sheriff of Mecca was aided by British arms and advice to establish himself as King of the Hedjaz, and was promised an extension of his dominion northward as far as Damascus or perhaps even Aleppo. Palestine has been promised to the Jews as a national home by the British Government and presumably under British protection. The remainder of Syria is now being disputed between England and France. By the Sykes-Picot treaty of 1916 Great Britain promised France the Syrian coast and a territorial extension toward the northeast as far as Persia, but the French are now complaining of British encroachments on the French sphere in Syria. In the table about one-quarter of Syria is assigned to Great Britain, a very conservative estimate.

Mesopotamia was conquered by the British, and, judging by the money they are expending on railroads, sanitation and irrigation, they have no intention of giving it up.

By the treaty published a few weeks ago the independence and integrity of Persia is guaranteed by Great Britain, but since the army, the finances and the foreign affairs of that country will be in the hands of British officials, it is evident that the status of Persia will be much the same as that of Egypt before the war. Tibet will be in a similar situation, altho the British



Press Illustrating Service
Eight million dollars went up in smoke in this fire at Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, Long Island

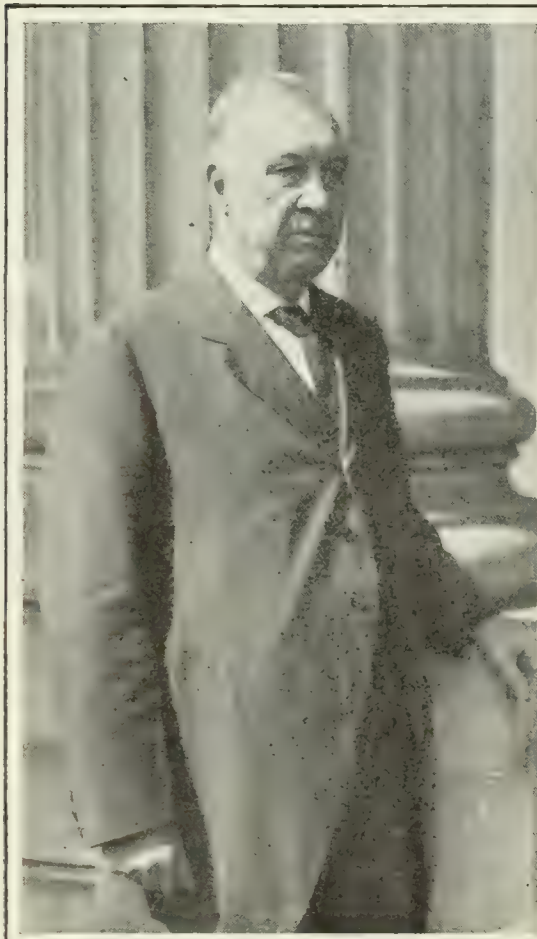


Press Illustrating Service

AMONG THE OPPONENTS OF THE LEAGUE

These Senators, Hiram W. Johnson, William E. Borah and Medill McCormick, are as opposed to the Peace Treaty as President Wilson is attached to it. Senator Johnson is said to have described the League of Nations covenant as an infamous nostrum which the President has promised will cure every ill. In answer to such charges President Wilson said: "I hope you will not construe anything I say as indicating the least lack of respect for the men who are criticizing any portion of this treaty. . . . All I have to urge with those men is that they are looking at this thing with too critical an eye as to the mere phraseology without remembering the purpose that everybody knows to have been in the minds of those who framed it, and that if they go very far in attempting to interpret it they may in appearance, at any rate, sufficiently alter the meaning of the document to make it necessary to take it back to the council board, and taking it back to the council board means, among other things, taking it back to Germany"

Photos by Underwood & Underwood



Here are three of the Senators who may be classed as mild reservationists—Hoke Smith, Charles McNary and Seldon Spencer

will have no reason to hasten their occupation of that country. At the opening of the present century Tibet was a bone of contention between Russia and Great Britain, but in 1904 Russian aspirations in this direction were checked by the British military expedition under Sir Francis Younghusband, which invaded Tibet and reached the sacred city of Lhasa. Three years later, in the Anglo-Russian agreement, Russia resigned her claims to Tibet in favor of England. The spiritual ruler of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, fled to India, and on his restoration to power in Lhasa negotiated a treaty with Great Britain by which Tibet was to be largely freed from Chinese control. According to this convention, concluded at Simla, April 27, 1914, Tibet was cut in two; Inner Tibet, next to China, was to remain under Chinese authority, but China was not allowed to send troops or officials into Outer Tibet or admit its representatives into parliament. The Chinese, who consider Tibet as much a part of their republic as any other, refused to concur in the treaty of Simla. So the matter rested during the war, but now it seems the Peking Government has consented to a much more sweeping agreement, by which the whole of Tibet is virtually, tho not nominally, surrendered. This treaty has not been published, and all the information we have is from the official dispatch given out from Washington August 18, 1919, which says:

Chinese officials in Peking are well pleased with this arrangement, which defines the status of Tibet and places the Tibetans on the same footing with the outer Mongolians. China, the advices received explained, will be relieved of the burdensome and hitherto almost impossible task of keeping Tibet in order, and the British desire for the maintenance of Tibet as an autonomous buffer state is likewise realized.

If this means what it says, that Tibet is now on the same footing as Outer Mongolia, it means that China has practically lost it altogether, for by the Russo-Chinese treaty of Kiakha, September, 1914, Outer Mongolia was practically ceded to Russia.

The German Pacific colonies south of the equator, consisting of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land on New Guinea and the adjacent archipelagoes, were awarded to Great Britain by the secret agreements of 1916. Spitzbergen, to which no country had secured a title, has been annexed by Great Britain. It has no permanent population, but contains valuable iron and coal mines.

The list might be considerably extended by including other regions in which Great Britain has become the dominant power or which are now held by her armies. For instance, the Murmansk coast and Archangel district are now occupied by British troops, but the present aim of the British Government seems to be to get them out of the country as soon as possible. The British also control Esthonia on the Baltic, but there is no evidence except the suspicions of the Esthonians that they mean to keep

it. There are rumors of a secret agreement with France and Japan by which Szechuan (200,000 square miles) and other western provinces of China are to be brought within the British sphere of influence, but no documentary evidence of this has been published. The collapse of Russia allowed the British to gain possession of the Transcaspien region about the Merv oasis north of Persia and Afghanistan. The British troops were recently forced to relinquish the greater part of this territory on account of the Bolshevik advance and the Afghan war, but we may expect them to return, for Great Britain has regarded the possession of this region as essential to the protection of India and was for thirty years ready to fight Russia for it. Probably at least half of Russian Turkestan, or some 200,000 square miles, will eventually become a part of the British Empire, but since this is uncertain it is better to leave it out of the list.

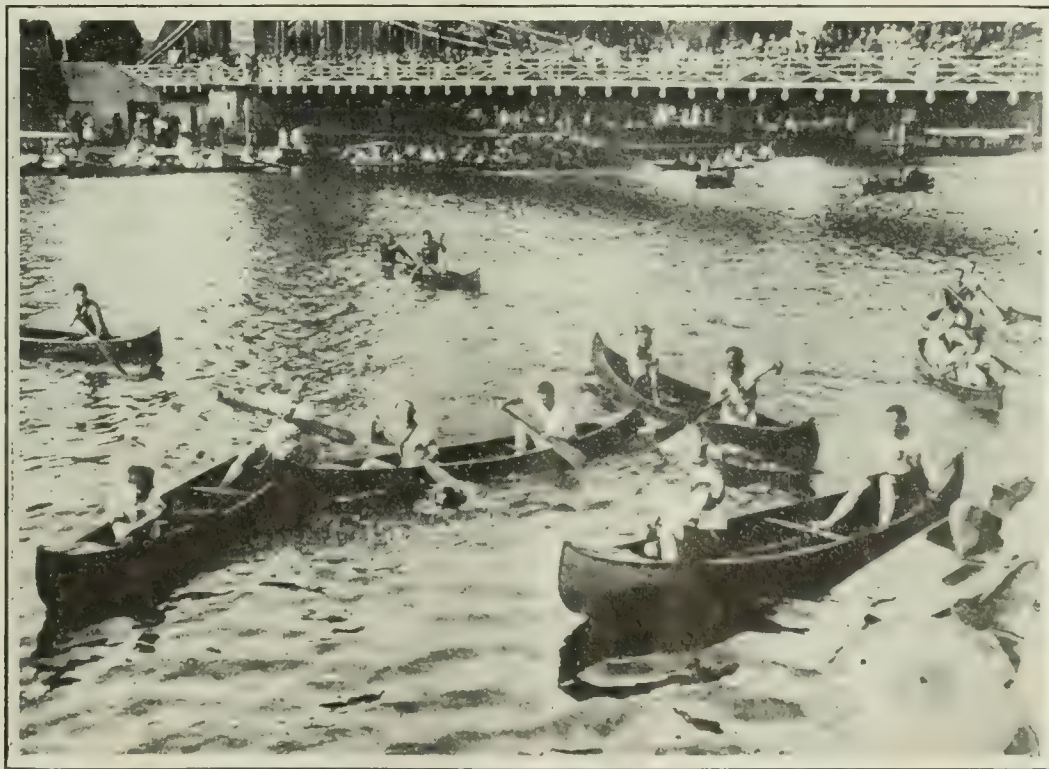
The Russian province of Transcaucasia is now occupied by British troops and Ciscaucasia is held by Denikin with the aid of British money and munitions. But the British Government has announced its intention of withdrawing its forces from Transcaucasian territory and was only restrained from such action by a storm of protests from America and elsewhere. The evacuation of this region now would mean the massacre of the Armenians and the restoration of Mohammedan rule, and unless America accepts a mandate for Armenia it will have to remain under British protection for the indefinite future.

But in estimating the territorial expansion of British sovereignty thru the war it is best to exclude all such questionable cases and count only present gains which promise to be permanent.

The Russian Dilemma

IT was the common belief of the outside world that the Soviet Government of Russia was dependent upon German support for its power and would promptly collapse as soon as Germany was defeated. Russian refugees appealed to the Allies for aid, assuring them that if anti-Bolshevist factions on the outskirts of Russia were supplied with some of the surplus munitions rendered useless by the close of the war the Russian people would desert the Soviet and flock to the opposing governments. Convinced by these arguments the Allies have sent liberal supplies to every anti-Bol-

shevist movement that arose anywhere, and also provided military and naval assistance on a considerable scale. More effective still was the blockade, for Russia has always been dependent upon other countries for many of the essentials of civilization. The blockade was extended to news as well as goods, Soviet Russia was made incomunicado, and the outside world could learn of what happened within and those within could learn



Graphic News Bureau

At the Marlow regatta in England, where the British enjoyed canoe polo

of what happened elsewhere only thru such dubious means as rumors, refugees, smuggled newspapers and intercepted radiograms.

But the expectations of the speedy overthrow of the Soviet thru internal weakness or external pressure met with disappointment. If the Soviet holds out for two months longer it can celebrate the second anniversary of its birth. Neither the northern Government of Tchайkovsky, the eastern Government of Kolchak, the southern Government of Denikin, nor the western Government of Esthonia has demonstrated its ability to stand alone, to say nothing of making headway against the Reds. Vladivostok and Archangel would probably elect Bolshevik officials if foreign troops were withdrawn, and possibly Riga and Odessa might do the same. The great mass of the people, ignorant and longing only for peace, receive with rejoicing whichever army occupies their villages, and they desert to the other side as soon as that army begins to retire. The British Government expended on its military and naval operations in Russia from November 11, when the armistice was signed, to the end of July \$350,000,000. By this time the expenditure must have reached \$400,000,000. This is more than the amount, \$345,000,000, that Great Britain spent upon the Crimean War, which lasted two years and was quite fruitless. Of the British expenditures \$89,550,000 went for the expedition to Archangel and Murmansk, \$14,300,000 for the army of the Caucasus, \$26,000,000 for the navy in the Baltic and Black seas, \$130,250,000 for General Denikin's army, \$72,150,000 for Admiral Kolchak's army, and \$14,175,000 for aid to the Baltic states in the campaign against Petrograd. This does not include the value of the several small British warships sunk by the Bolsheviks in the Baltic.

Other Governments besides the British have become heavily involved. France must have paid a big bill for her unfortunate venture in the Ukraine. The United States loaned \$187,000,000 to the Kerensky Government, but Kerensky was overthrown by the Bolsheviks before the munitions contracted for could reach him. The unexpended balance and what could be raised from the sale of unusable munitions has been used for the running expenses of the Russian Embassy of Boris Bakhmetieff, in keeping up the interest on the Russian bonds, and in furnishing munitions for Kolchak. Besides this loan the United States has to pay for the American expeditions to Archangel and Siberia. Japan, which sent ten times as many troops to Siberia as the United States and has used them much more actively, must have had heavy expenses, but this will be compensated by the great extension of Japanese trade in Siberia. The Czechoslovak army, which was formerly the most successful in holding back the wave of Bolshevism, was financed by the Allies and America. But the *coup d'état* by which Admiral Kolchak became dictator offended the Czechoslovaks, who regarded him as a reactionary, and they have withdrawn from active service at the front.

The British military experts calculate that military operations necessary to conquer and occupy the whole of Russia would likely cost more than the loss of the loans made by France and Great Britain before and



Central News Photo Service

From this field at Venice, California, the Trans-Pacific airplane flight to Asia, involving a purse of \$50,000, will start

during the war. But the Bolsheviks have repeatedly declared themselves willing to pay the external obligations of the old Russian Empire if foreign forces will withdraw. This removes the financial reason for intervention and leaves only the philanthropic motive of aiding the Russian people to establish a more orderly and democratic government. It is questionable whether this motive will be sufficient to induce England, France and the United States to make the necessary expenditure and sacrifice to carry out such a policy in view of the discouraging results so far attained.

Because of the difficulty of getting reliable first-hand information about conditions in Moscow we quote a few paragraphs from the experiences of M. Naudeau, correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, as translated in the *New York Times Current History*. M. Naudeau was imprisoned for five months by the Bolsheviks, but was released at the beginning of 1919 and escaped from the country:

Famine, famine, always famine! The classification of food cards in four categories places in the hands of the Soviet an irresistible means of intimidation and bribery. . . . Those who conspire, or who are accused of conspiracy, are shot. Those suspected are imprisoned. For the Intellectuals, who are most numerous, the interminable torture of hunger. . . . Little by little the Intelligentsia is compelled to enter the pay of the Bolsheviks.

It cannot be concealed that in certain provinces of Russia the hunger is so great that even the very seeds have been devoured. For a long time the Soviet has striven to drive bargains with Denmark to obtain from that country the indispensable seeds for future sowings. But the inexorable blockade prevents such expeditions from being carried out, and the distress consequently can but augment.

The dilemma before us is a crushing one. To feed Russia, while the present regime lasts, would mean confirming the power of the mad sect whom economic difficulties harass more and more and by which they are bound to be overturned; not to feed Russia and to continue the blockade means that, for the sake of embarrassing some of our enemies, we bring about the destruction of those of our friends who still remain.

In Moscow for some time they have almost made the streets safe, and by shooting robbers they have made it possible, at least for the time being, to circulate about the capital without being robbed, which was virtually impossible before the summer of 1918. They have caused to disappear from the public ways the hideous prostitution which sullied it; they have maintained rigorously the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages, and waged bitter war on the speculators. I state these few results to prove that I am not prejudiced. But this is all that one could adduce in defense of the madmen who have initiated civil war and terror, and who have replaced the revolution by a revolting tyranny.

Incredible as it may seem, cinemas and theaters are packed every evening, and I heard before my departure that new theaters were being opened. Never have theatrical companies played better than now or with such success; hence in the principal houses it is almost impossible to obtain tickets unless one has bought them seven or eight days ahead.

The situation of the Soviet is precarious, incredibly weak and shaky. But it has been so for so long a time that no one ventures to fix the time of the inevitable fall.

Altho these observations were made more than six

Post War Attitudes



It is a far cry from the military mien of Generals Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, shown in a late-war photograph at the top, to the relaxed postures of some of the British and American men who helped make peace possible. Premier Lloyd George and Sir Douglas Haig now spend their leisure at golf, King George and Admiral Earl Beatty find a much-needed rest shooting grouse, and William T. McAdoo goes horseback riding



Western Newspaper Union

Admiral Earl Beatty (above) enjoying a quiet after-luncheon cigar at a grouse-hunting party in Yorkshire. David Lloyd George (below) played golf between sessions of the peace conference on the links in France



Central News Photo Service

King George (above) shooting fowl from a "beat" on his game preserve at Balmoral. Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo (below, center) riding horseback near Santa Barbara. Sir Douglas Haig (below) playing golf on the links at Dundee



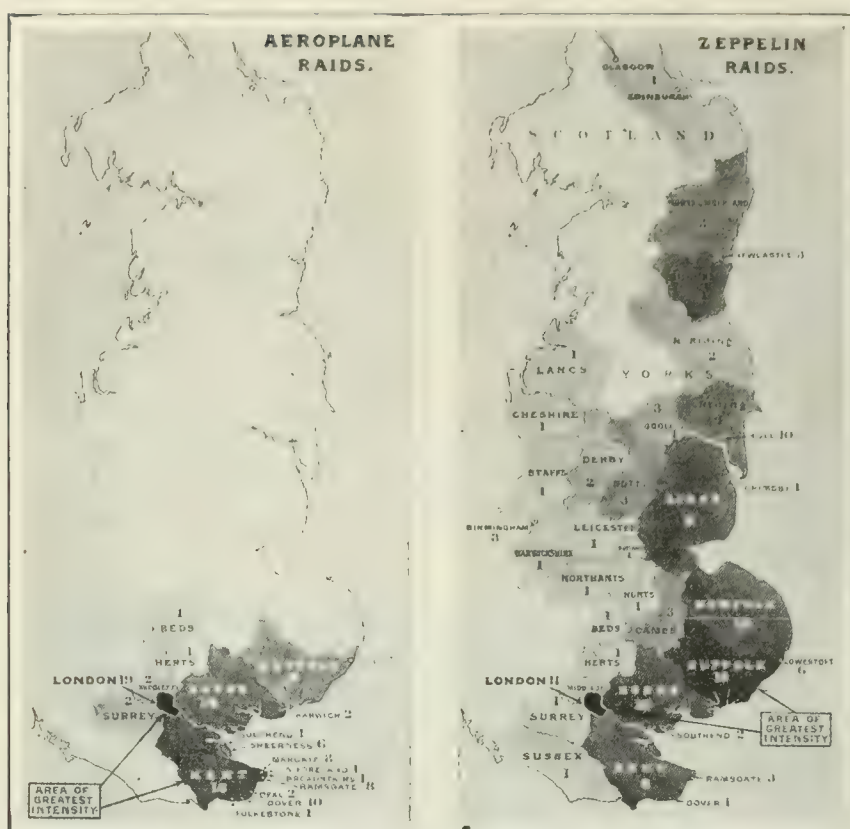
Central News Photo Service



Underwood & Underwood



Central News Photo Service



The Sphere

Fifty-seven aeroplane raids covered the territory shown at the left during the five years of war. Zeppelin raids, on the other hand, while not numerous (fifty-one in all) drove fear into the heart of people living in all the shaded parts of the map shown at the right

months ago, conditions are apparently much the same, except that the unusually abundant harvests and the extension of Soviet power into the Ukraine and Siberia may have relieved the famine to some extent.

In the military operations of the past few weeks the Bolsheviki are on the whole the gainers. They have lost Kiev for the third time. Accounts differ as to whether it has been taken by Petliura, the Ukrainian leader, or Denikin, the Cossack commander, but apparently these two generals have made up their quarrel and joined forces. On the other hand, the Bolsheviki continue their advance into Siberia. They have crossed the Tobol River, where Kolchak hoped to make a stand, and have taken Tobolsk, the capital of western Siberia, and Petropavlovsk, on the Ishim River, which brings them to within 150 miles of Omsk, the headquarters of Kolchak. Further south the Bolsheviki have passed over the Urals and entered the province of Turgai. They have gained about two hundred miles more of the Volga River and are approaching Tsaritzin. If they capture this they will have the whole river, for Denikin was never able to drive them out of Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga. The attack on Petrograd, which has been threatened for the last five months, is still held up for some mysterious reason. The chief drive on Petrograd was to be made thru Esthonia, but now it is rumored that the Esthonian Government has voted to open peace negotiations with the Bolsheviki and to expel the British and Russian forces. The occupation by the British of the Oesel and Dago islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga has aroused a fear in Esthonia and Lettland that the British intend permanent occupation of the Baltic provinces. General Gough, who has charge of British interests in Esthonia, endeavored to win over the Esthonians by promising them the independence which Kolchak refused, but they are still reluctant to enter upon the invasion of Russia proper. A League of Four Nations is being formed of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukrainia to protect their mutual independence against the aggressions of Poland, with the proposed addition of Finland and White Russia.

When American Engineers and the Shark God Work Together

IN defiance of the Shark God of Hawaiian mythology, America has completed her great concrete dry dock on the coral beds of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu. After an unsuccessful attempt ten years ago, which resulted four years later in the complete demolition of the structure by a mysterious disturbance of the floor of the sea, the naval engineers have at last brought to completion the \$4,500,000 berth for the ships of the Pacific fleet. At the official celebration, August 22, Secretary Daniels formally dedicated the dry dock in the presence of 20,000 citizens of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands. He bespoke for the engineering accomplishment a long life of service to the navy of the United States, but the native Hawaiians have less faith in the assurances of the Secretary regarding the safety and permanence of the dry dock than they have in their own impressive ceremony performed five months before, when a white chicken and a suckling pig were sacrificed to propitiate the Shark God of the island sagas.

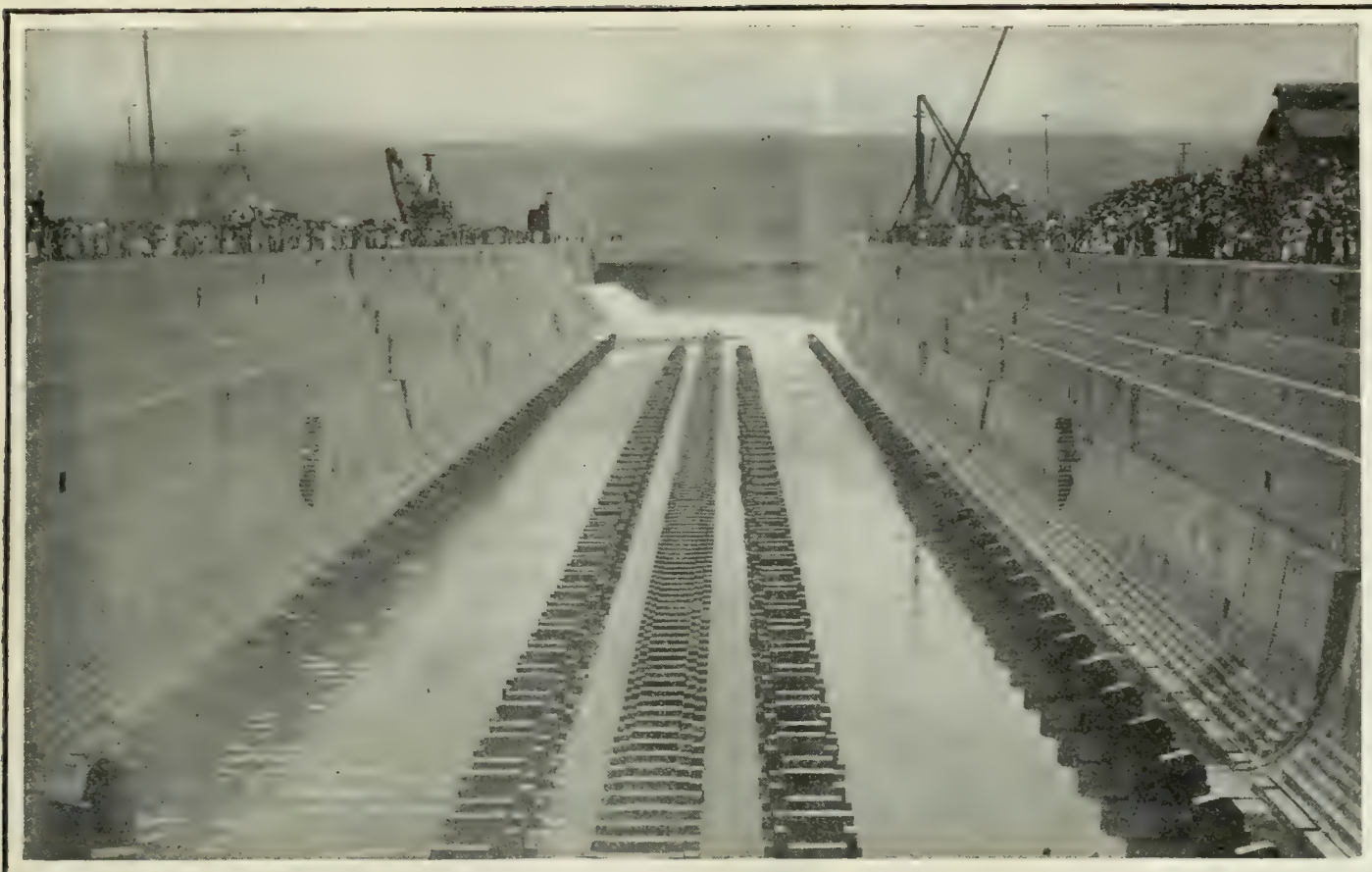
And there is much on which the Hawaiians may base their belief in the potency of the sacrifice of the chicken and the pig. When the United States annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898, it annexed the traditions of the Hawaiians, perhaps not as old as the Nibelungenlied of northern or the classic myths of southern Europe, but as firmly imbedded in Hawaiian history and literature. When the first dredger poked its nose into the coral beds of Pearl Harbor in 1909, the Hawaiians shook their heads in awe and fear. The coral bed, they said, was consecrated to the Shark God, in fact, was his sanctum, the base from which he directed the terrorization of the Hawaiian sea. Ill would surely come of this audacity on the part of the new mother government.

Ill did come. In 1913, four years after the San Francisco Bridge Company had commenced work, and when the concrete walls of the dry dock had been completed according to original specifications, and the work of pumping out the water had begun, the immense structure rose in the air and collapsed. An inexplicable dis-



Press Illustrating Service

John Shell, "the oldest man in the world," and Sergeant William Sandlin. It took Mr. Shell 132 years to win renown but Sergeant Sandlin became famous in a day—when he killed or captured twenty-four Germans and destroyed six machine gun nests

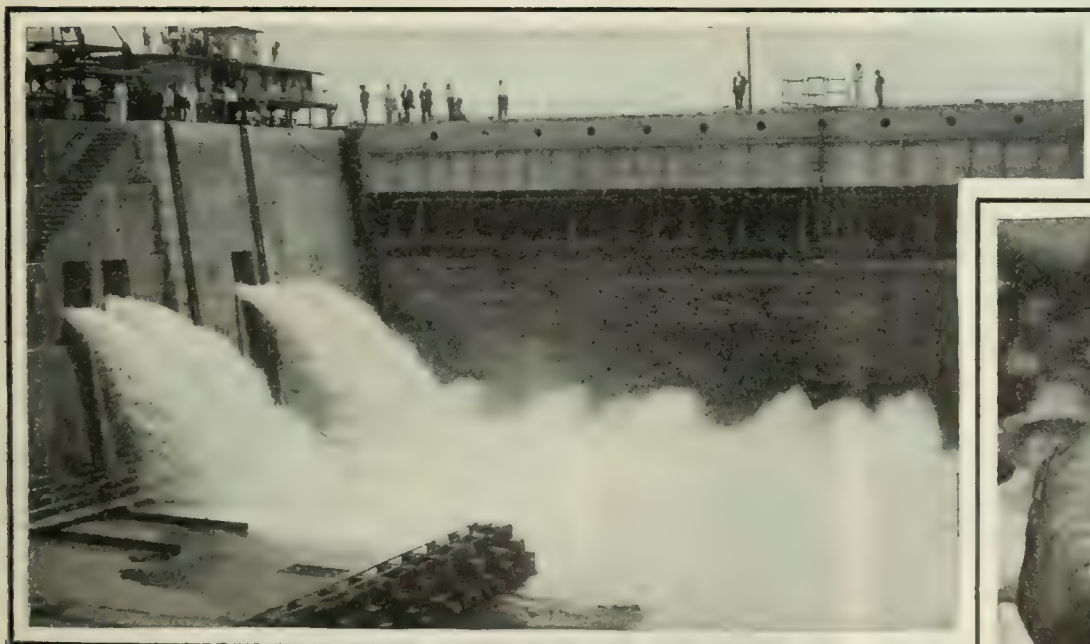


Opening the Big Dry Dock for Our Pacific Fleet

Photographs from W. K. Bassett

Ten years after it was first attempted Secretary Daniels dedicated this great dry dock for American ships at Honolulu. It is over a thousand feet long and a hundred feet wide, big enough to accommodate the largest ship in the United States navy. It cost \$4,500,000 on the part of the American Government and the propitiatory sacrifice of a white chicken and a pig on the part of the Hawaiians to placate the Shark God that dwells in the coral beds underneath the dock

When Secretary Daniels came to Honolulu in August to formally open the dry dock the official ceremonies included a typical Hawaiian luau, the feast of the natives, at which the dishes were live fish and the celebrated Hawaiian poi. At the right Mayor Fern, of Honolulu, is teaching Secretary Daniels to eat poi



Flower wreaths or lei are Honolulu's traditional tribute to festive occasions. Secretary Daniels seems to take more kindly to them than to the convention of winding sticky edibles around his forefinger



This flood burst into the completed dry dock at Pearl Harbor when Mrs. Josephus Daniels pressed the electric button that opened the gates to the sea. The satisfied man at the right is Francis B. Smith, the engineer in charge

turbance of the floor of the sea tangled the handiwork of man into an unrecognizable mass. The report of the investigating engineers attributed the catastrophe to "hydrostatic pressure from beneath." The Hawaiians said it was the Shark God.

Work of clearing away the wreckage and commencing again the construction of the dock was begun at once, but the specifications were changed to provide for a dock 1029 feet in length and 100 feet in width, while the original dock was 620 feet long and 92 feet wide. The cost of construction was increased from \$1,750,000 to \$4,500,000.

But the Hawaiians still shook their heads at what seemed to them fruitless efforts on the part of the Government to build a thing of concrete on the very dome of the Shark God's home. This time they brought their native traditions to bear on the hopes and faith of the engineers. For decades they had propitiated the Shark God with sacrifices and they obtained permission from the Government for a sacrificial ceremony of intercession.



Brown Bros.

HOW THE GERMAN GIRLS MET THE DOUGHBOYS IN GERMANY
A member of the fair sex listening to Capt. Earl Almon, who is reading the orders of the day to the town crier of Leutered

On March 27 of this year, Dave Roberts, one of the native foremen on the job, offered supplications to the Shark God and arranged the sacrifice of the white chicken and the suckling pig. This was performed with all the Hawaiian traditional ceremonies, and the natives now have faith that the completed dry dock will be spared from the wrath of the terrible god.

There were many official, military and social events in honor of Secretary Daniels and his party during the four days' visit of the Cabinet officer on the dreadnaught "New York," escorted by four destroyers. The Pearl Harbor dry dock can accommodate the largest vessel of the United States navy, and, according to an announcement made by Secretary Daniels at the dedication ceremonies, will be available for the use of the Government Shipping Board vessels which are now swarming the Pacific Ocean. The completion of the dock, culminating the Government's vast improvements at the Pearl Harbor naval base, makes the island of Oahu the Malta of the Pacific.

W. K. B., Honolulu



Brown Bros.

A GERMAN WAR BRIDE

Mrs. William E. Lord, formerly of Coblenz, now of Fort Worth, Texas, sailed on the "Antigone" from Brest with scores of French and three other German war brides. This photograph was taken at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in New York

The Country's 2000 Strikes

A FILE of "The Bulletin," the official publication of the Federal Reserve Banking system, gives in perspective business and labor conditions of the last six months.

In March, after noting the uncertainty of the winter and the unemployment due to rapid demobilization, an improvement was noted. In April it was declared that the unemployed had been absorbed into industry and that production was increasing. In May there was also optimism, it being declared that "reports point to a summer and fall of unusual activity." But in June it was stated that strikes had begun to decrease production, and in July there was a marked falling off which continued during

August and September.

Besides the decrease of the number actually at work (2000 strikes have been reported to the American Federation of Labor as in progress or imminent) the replies to the inquiries of the Federal Reserve Bank practically agree that a marked falling off in the efficiency of the men who are working has occurred. Some correspondents estimate the decline as high as 40 per cent. Thus there is danger of an insufficient supply of goods. As to the standard of living, only one state reports a lowering. Elsewhere it is said that despite the high prices workers are living better than ever before and that the consumption is exceptionally large per capita. With goods in diminished supply, and the demand continuing, prices of many things do not yield.

But in one important industry, the most fundamental of all, a definite break in prices seems to have come. The feeding grains have had a heavy fall and this of course means cheaper meat and will be reflected thruout the whole food list. If food prices drop, an end of the chief labor troubles is by no means unlikely, for it seems generally agreed by labor leaders that there is no profit to those they represent in pushing up nominal wages, to be followed by another price increase.

One of the extraordinary features of the replies concerning the rise of wages is the unevenness of the advance. In some localities and industries, the increase is only 10 per cent, and in others well over 100 per cent. The variation of course means that minor unrest is practically certain to continue until there is all around readjustment to the new conditions.



Press Illustrating Service

The first regular aerial express between London and Paris has been put into operation. Mr. Harold Howland, of The Independent, was one of the early passengers to return to London



Paul Thompson

German housewives are to have for their coffee cake in future the Victory flour that the Hoover Food Administration put into general use in America during the war. The bags of Victory flour in this photograph are being loaded on the "Weissenfels," a German ship designated to carry food from America to Germany.

Suppression of Sinn Fein

THE bill for Home Rule in Ireland, which had been passed by the House of Commons for the third time on May 25, 1914, and signed by the King on September 18, was suspended from operation till a date "not later than the end of the war." The war will officially come to an end as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified by Germany and three of the five principal Allied and Associated Powers, Great Britain, United States, Italy, France and Japan. The treaty has already been ratified by the parliaments of Germany and Great Britain, and whenever two of the remaining four concur in this action, the war will end. This may happen any time now and then the Home Rule act will automatically come into effect.

But this will satisfy neither party now. The war spirit has intensified ancient animosities and increased the impulse toward violence. The South of Ireland demands absolute independence instead of Home Rule under the British Crown, and the North of Ireland is more determined than ever not to submit to any sort of a separation from England. Sir Edward Carson, who organized the Ulster Covenanters in 1914 to resist by force the application of the Home Rule act, made a speech before the Orangemen of Ulster on July 12 last in which he said:

Don't let us merely talk. Let us be prepared for all and every emergency. I tell the British people this from this platform here in your presence today, and I say it now with all solemnity. I tell them that if there is any attempt made to take away one jot or tittle of your rights as British citizens and the advantages which have been won in this war of freedom, I will call out the Ulster Volunteers. (Cheers.) And I will call on these men to preserve alive the memory of the sacrifices of those who at their country's call gave their lives in the service of their King and country. (Cheers.) No, I am not so very much afraid of the Irish Republic. (Laughter.)

I know that there is a school of statesmen in England who would be ready tomorrow to allow some of these Americans to brush their boots on their heads. They think it is a kind of chivalrous way of bringing about good feeling between America and this country. Heaven knows, I want good feeling between America and this country. I believe that the whole future of the world probably depends

on the relations between the United States and ourselves, but I am not going to submit to this kind of campaign, whether for that friendship or for any other purpose. I today seriously say to America, "You attend to your own affairs, and we will attend to ours." (Cheers.)

I tell the British Government that they are pushing this to the breaking point and we are not going to tolerate this kind of thing any further.

I move that the Government be asked to repeal this Home Rule Act. I remember the fraud by which it was put on the statute book. The war was going on, and we did nothing, but I gave you this pledge in the Ulster Hall, and I repeat it now once more, that if they attempt to revive it or to put it into force I will once more summon the Provisional Government and I will move that we repeal the Home Rule Act if nobody else does. (Loud cheers.)

But while Carson is threatening to summon again the Ulster Provisional Government of 1914 and to call out the Ulster Volunteers, his southern enemies have gone further and have set up an independent government with a parliament, the Dail Eireann, and a president, Eamon de Valera, now touring the United States to gain sympathy and support for the Irish republic. The Dail Eireann was organized in Dublin on January 21 by twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein party who had been elected to the British Parliament, but refused to take their seats on the ground that it was a foreign government.

The British Government at first took no notice of this public repudiation of its authority, but the increasing frequency of disorders, the seizure of arms from British troops, the raising of funds for the republic in the United States, and the call for an internal loan of \$1,250,000 published in the Sinn Fein papers, has at last spurred the Government to action. On September 12, Lord French, the Governor-General of Ireland, issued a proclamation declaring the Sinn Fein organization, Irish Volunteers, Cumann Na Ban and Gaelic League to be dangerous and illegal associations, and ordered their suppression under the Crimes act of 1887.

Parties of soldiers, police and detectives were at once sent to search the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin and other towns for arms, explosives and seditious literature. In most cases there was no opposition, but one of the detectives was shot dead in front of his office in Dublin. Several of the Sinn Fein members of Parliament have been arrested. The Trades Union Congress



Esquella, Barcelona

The jewel of the museum—during the tobacco shortage in Spain

in session at Glasgow passed a resolution condemning military rule in Ireland and declaring that only by self-determination of the Irish people could the Irish problem be solved.

Ten Million War Orphans

HOW many children were made orphans by the war? Lieutenant Colonel Homer Folks, of the American Red Cross, says, "God only knows. There are millions and millions—probably nearer ten million than five." They are not only in Europe, but in all parts of Asia, to the remote parts of China, and in many widely scattered areas of the "Black Continent." They have



Press Illustrating Service

Herbert Hoover, under whose direction more than three million tons of food were delivered to twenty-one war-torn countries during the six months ending June 30, returned on the "Aquitania" to take up his personal work, so long neglected

been hungry, literally for years, and that means an under-nourishment that is bound to stunt their growth, to weaken their resistance to disease, and to make them easier victims of the epidemics which they must face from time to time. For years they have been, many of them, living in an atmosphere of fear which must color their whole lives. They have been denied the restraining companionship of their fathers and older brothers, and, in great numbers of families, of their mothers. And they have been in an atmosphere of violence, killing, destruction and hate during the most impressionable years of their lives, leaving an impress which nothing can erase.



Courtesy of the New York Times

HOOVER'S WORK AND HOW HE DID IT

Herbert C. Hoover, as head of the Relief Administration, has saved millions of lives thru his efficiency in distributing food among the destitute population of Europe. From December 1 to June 30 he handled 3,219,796 tons of supplies valued at \$770,795,000. Over 2,000,000 tons of this consisted of breadstuff and the rest largely of meats, fats, rice, peas, beans, milk, cocoa, sugar and cloth. Twenty countries were recipients of this bounty, beginning with Germany (778,924 tons) and Belgium (748,429 tons) and followed in this order by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Finland, Greater Serbia, Northern France, Armenia, Holland, Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Russia, Turkey, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. This is the most gigantic system of relief in the history of the world and it was carried on under unprecedented difficulties owing to the demoralization of government and transportation

Defeat the Reservations

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

THE Committee on Foreign Relations which, according to Mr. Taft, was "packed" by the Republicans against the League of Nations, has made its report to the Senate. It is an amazing document. Altho the committee has been able to discover only an astonishingly small number of what it considers flaws in the 440 articles of the 80,000 word treaty, not a single word of praise is said about the great purposes of the League of Nations nor how these purposes are to be carried out. The report is filled instead with petty flings at the President, discourteous gibes at England, slurring references to the Peace Conference and derision of the friends of the League. Even such a good Republican as Senator McCumber, in his scathing minority report, has felt compelled to stigmatize this majority report as "selfish, dishonorable and immoral." Five Democratic senators have also issued a minority report. They are against all amendments and reservations whatsoever. Senator Shields, Democrat, refused to sign with his colleagues or to write a report of his own. He is supposed, however, to be in sympathy with the Republican majority.

The issue then is at last before the Senate, where it will be finally disposed of. What will that body do? Since my last analysis of the line-up of the Senate in *The Independent* of August 2, the situation has slightly changed. From the best information at my disposal, based on two further trips to Washington and talks with many inside and outside the Senate who are supposed to know, I believe there are forty-three senators—all Democrats—who can be counted upon to vote for the treaty without amendments or reservations. Twenty senators will vote for the treaty with reservations; eighteen will vote against the treaty with or without reservations. Fifteen are in the doubtful column. Apparently the reservationists hold the balance of power and can put reservations in the treaty if they can formulate them in phraseology acceptable to all shades of Republican sentiment. I found no one in Washington who thought the text of the treaty would be directly amended, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that reservations are likely to be incorporated in the resolution of ratification. The issue, therefore, is whether these reservations shall be innocuously "mild" or camouflaged amendments that will reopen the whole Peace Conference.

If we assume then that the Senate will be unable directly to amend the treaty, as the Foreign Relations Committee suggests, by giving the United States the same number of votes in the Assembly as the British Empire, by transferring Japan's rights in Shantung to China, and by taking our representatives off of thirty-six commissions, it becomes highly important to scrutinize carefully the reservations proposed, for on them the battle will be eventually fought. These are four in number and read as follows:

1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in Article I of said Treaty of Peace with Germany.

2. The United States declines to assume, under the provisions of Article X, or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, members of the League or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic

measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the League or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII, Part 1, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration, or to the consideration of the Council, or of the Assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the Assembly or the Council of the League of Nations provided for in said Treaty of Peace any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said Treaty of Peace with Germany.

All of these four reservations are highly objectionable. They are objectionable intrinsically because in each instance they specifically exempt the United States from certain distinct provisions of the Covenant without making the same exemptions apply to other nations. I assume the Senate does not mean that we would object to other nations making for themselves reservations identical to ours. But that is not what the proposed reservations say. If they are adopted as written the United States alone would get the exemptions. The Senate evidently needs the advice of some expert on treaty drafting.

But there are far deeper objections than these. Consider the first reservation. The Covenant states that a member can resign from the League after two years, provided its obligations are fulfilled. The Senate's reservation wipes out the provision. This is clearly an amendment, tho called a reservation. It must therefore be returned to the Peace Conference, with all the danger that implies.

In the second reservation the United States declines to assume any responsibility under Article X or any other article unless the Senate at the time agrees. This is not only a notice to the world that the United States will enter no international agreement to enforce peace, but it throws the whole world back to where it was in 1914. It is in fact a disclaimer of any obligation, moral or legal, to suppress disorder or repel invasion or even to exert economic pressure to prevent the outbreak of war. In other words, all the United States is prepared to do is to wait until the emergency arises and then make up its mind whether to act or not. Thus the old men of America in Congress assembled would undo all the young men of America did who buckled on their armor and crossed the ocean to put down a war of aggression and prevent all future wars of aggression. But the reservation goes even farther than that. It actually proposes to reverse present practise by preventing the President hereafter from dealing on his own initiative

with such crises when they arise as the Boxer Rebellion or the occupation of Vera Cruz, where American forces are employed to preserve order in this hemisphere and other parts of the world. Whether this is a senatorial usurpation of constitutional power, I am not prepared to say, but it would certainly seem a backward step and one which no spirited Commander-in-Chief of America's forces could accept with composure.

In the third reservation it is provided that all domestic questions shall be beyond the jurisdiction of the League. Among these domestic questions are mentioned, to take only one instance, the tariff. Now, there is no question but that the United States, in the exercise of its sovereignty, can make any kind of a tariff law it wants to. But once it negotiates a reciprocity treaty or a favored nation treaty then the tariff becomes an international issue, and the interpretation of the treaty becomes a question not of private but of international law. This reservation is as unsound as it is reactionary.

In reservation four it is proposed to have the United States alone deal with the Monroe Doctrine. Yet the twenty-odd Bryan treaties of compulsory investigation already approved and ratified by the Senate require the United States to submit all questions (which of course include the Monroe Doctrine) to inquiry and recommendation by an international commission. Surely the United States is not now afraid to state before any proper international commission why we believe in the Monroe Doctrine or to refuse to listen to any suggestions other nations may make with respect to it. If we do not have to comply with their recommendations we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by hearing what they may have to say regarding our famous policy. Thus this reservation is another reactionary and boorish step, impairing the prestige of the United States and insulting friendly powers.

Not only are the four reservations intrinsically objectionable, but they are generally objectionable because they are really amendments in disguise and thus may throw the whole treaty back on the Peace Conference, where old sores will be reopened, new issues thrown into the arena, and the whole peace of the world held up, to the advantage of Germany and all the sinister forces of disorder thruout the world.

Germany has signed the dotted line. But having signed it and assumed the obligations in the bond, she became entitled to all the privileges of international

law. The treaty, including the Covenant, can no more be amended now without her consent than it can be without England's or Japan's.

Does the Senate, then, dare to force the country to suffer the humiliation of asking favors from Germany? And, if so, does any one suppose that Germany will neglect the opportunity to wriggle out of some of the severe conditions imposed upon her? She might make reservations against abiding by her promise not to discriminate against American imports. She might refuse to restore American property seized in the Fatherland during the war. She might even press the claims of her nationals against the United States for property seized here, including her great ships, etc.

These and many other questions Germany could reopen once we gave her the opportunity. The fact is, we cannot reopen negotiations with any nation on any point of the Peace Treaty without reopening them at every point. And if we reopen them at all no one can dispute that we do so primarily to Germany's profit. The proposed reservations by the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee are therefore not sincere and are not intended to be sincere. Their purpose is not to change, but to defeat the treaty. The Republican majority has evidently adopted this method because they dare not come out in the open and defeat the treaty directly. Moreover, the proponents of amendments are pretending, when they say that negotiations can be reopened, for they know that the treaty will soon be ratified by three of the Great Allied Powers and will then be a binding agreement, the execution of which will commence from the very day on which it becomes binding.

The time for final action has come. Let every citizen who has the good name of America at heart, who would have his country give her best, that in giving she may gain, now exert whatever influence he may possess directly or indirectly upon the Senate of the United States that the Versailles Treaty may be ratified without amendment or reservation. The vote of a single state may be enough to change the course of history. The future of America is at stake. Let us support our President in the great fight he is making that the nations in friendly coöperation may work out their common destiny in peace and security. If America now plays her part in this great emprise our hallowed dead, whose bones mingle with the clay of France, will not have died in vain.

The Supreme Law

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

THE issue over which every people of the Western World is now divided and contending is stark and clean cut. Not everybody sees it so, but then, not everybody can tell a pike staff from a snake fence under any circumstances. The question to be decided is whether the world is to be democratic, or a new experiment in class rule is to be tried.

Confusion of thought on this question is responsible in a large measure for much of the bitterness and not a little of the violence entering into the strife. Thousands of men and women who are fighting for class rule believe that they are fighting for democracy.

The confusion is a product of historical developments that not even the historians have always understood, and that the multitude may be pardoned for knowing but little about. We have not been taught in school or

by the newspapers or the platform speakers that the fundamental issue of internal politics, as distinct from international quarrels since the close of the Middle Ages, has been always one and the same; and therefore we have not been prepared to see that the so-called social revolution which radicals are now attempting is at bottom and essentially another upheaval of reactionism towards arrangements and controls that the world has happily outgrown.

This sounds paradoxical, perhaps, and radicals will hoot at it, but that doesn't matter. It is really paradoxical only to minds that make shibboleths of words and don't bother overmuch about the substance of ideas.

Look then at the facts. Since the beginning of the European struggle between Church and State, which

goes back to a period long before the reign of Henry VIII of England, there has been a fight on over the question whether supreme governmental authority, including law-making power, belongs to an entire population politically organized or to one or another special class, interest, order or organization not identical with the whole population but with a particular part of it.

At times this fight has taken the form of a struggle between a national power like England under Henry VIII and an international organization of a special interest like the Christian Church under the Bishop of Rome. At other times it has taken the form of a struggle between politically organized local groups like our American Commonwealths and a political organization representative of the entire population like our Federal Government. Such was the conflict of our Civil War. Again the fight has been between the people as a whole and a privileged class like the monarchy and nobility overthrown in the French Revolution. Today it takes the form of a conflict between an entire population including all local groups, all religious interests, all economic classes and so on, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, a class, namely, the industrial proletariat bent on setting up a class rule thruout the world as absolute as Bourbon rule in France before the Revolution.

The significance of this long and wide sweep of historical tendency is unmistakable. William of Normandy, Henry II and Henry VIII did not dream that they were laying the foundations of vast democracies, but, in fact, they were. They created the political organization of entire populations, geographically and historically defined in their composition and extent. As the centuries passed these populations did the rest, bit by bit winning individual liberty and political initiative.

In the light of these historical facts we clearly see what democracy fundamentally and essentially is. Democracy is the rule of an entire politically organized people, in which men and women vote as individuals and not as members of religious bodies, social classes, business corporations, labor organizations or local groups.

The law that is made by the entire people thru its constituted organs of legislation and judicial decision is the supreme law. Every other body of rules, resolutions and ordinances must yield before it. The Civil War in America settled this point, and defined the people as the entire population of the United States so far as they are born or naturalized citizens, and not any local group or class.

Another point which the framers of the Federal Constitution attempted to establish but did not succeed in placing beyond controversy has slowly been cleared up by Supreme Court decisions and the process of amendment. Democracy is impossible unless the individual vote is uncoerced, and the individual vote cannot be free unless the individual himself has rights which are protected. This means that the government set up by the

The Family of Nations

By Willard Wattles

With that pathetic impudence of youth
America, half-formed, gigantic, and uncouth,
Stretching great limbs, in something of surprise
Beholds new meaning written on the skies.

Out of the granite, time has reared a State
Haughty and fearless, awkward, passionate—
For all his dreaming and his reckless boast,
Betrayed by those whom he has trusted most.

Years of stern peril knit that welded frame,
Banded those arms and set that heart aflame,
Burdened those loins with vigor of increase,
Gave to his hand a weapon forged to peace.

He cannot turn the discovering hour aside,
He feels the stir that will not be denied,
And in the family the Nations plan
Forgets the boy and finds himself a man!

people must be one of defined and limited powers. It means also that minorities must be protected against majorities and majorities against minorities attempting to rule by cabal, conspiracy, threat, or economic or other power. In practise all this comes down to a simple working rule. The great principles of the supreme law must be formulated not only by more than a minority; they must be formulated by much more than a majority. In the United States they are so formulated under the requirement that fundamental changes, *i. e.*, constitutional amendments, and legislation passed over a presidential veto must have a two-

thirds, in certain instances a three-fourths, vote.

Under this practical rule another and yet simpler rule of practise has been established. Within constitutional limits it is understood that majorities must be obeyed, and they are obeyed in fact, subject always to the understanding that minorities are free to organize and (except in days of supreme peril when the nation is at war) to agitate and speak and print freely, in a lawful attempt to become majorities.

A third point of controversy, not hitherto cleared up, must be settled now. Within a generation labor organizations have grown with amazing rapidity, strikes have multiplied, and the right to strike has been generally accepted in public opinion and not denied in law. But the time has come when a decision must be made whether this right can be admitted and confirmed as extended to any class of public servants. It has never for an instant been admitted in army or navy. Even in the commercial fleet a strike on the high seas is mutiny. The specific issue now raised is whether policemen or firemen may strike, whether, indeed, they may belong to labor organizations, and thereby subject to orders that may conflict with the orders of municipal governments under which they are understood to act.

The strike of the police of Boston and the instant reaction of the public, supporting the firm stand of the Massachusetts authorities, has defined this issue unmistakably, and has clearly indicated the decision which the American people will make. The decision is not only practical but is the only one logically possible for minds that understand what democracy is in distinction from class rule. Public employees cannot be allowed to strike. By entering the public service they have undertaken to support constituted authority and the supreme law of the people, the whole people. Governor Coolidge's letter to Mr. Gompers covering this question is one of the most admirable papers on government ever written, and will take its place among our classical political documents.

Of the outcome of this new struggle in the centuries' long fight between democracy and class rule the timid may be reassured. Democracy is in the world to stay. When the war of 1914 began the free peoples said, "The kings must go." They are gone. Now the free peoples are saying, "Class rule must go. The people are supreme."

If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

John J. Pershing

Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F.

By Donald Wilhelm

THESE days of the arrival of General Pershing are, politically, the most interesting days of the world, for they are to demonstrate more definitely than any others whether captains abroad are to be, in our civil life, captains here; whether colonels abroad are to be colonels here, and whether The General abroad is to be The President here.

President Pershing would be the fourteenth veteran of at least one major war to serve in the White House—and the twenty-ninth President. Virtually every conflict we have had has sent a President. And now, by instinct, even by reason, a goodly number of Americans are uniting on General Pershing. Many congressmen and senators have spoken, passionately or submissively, for him, and one congressman, Guy Edgar Campbell, the first Democrat in the last third of a century to be elected from exclusive Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, pleaded on the floor of the House to the effect that "The people of this country and this House should put aside partizanship and our adherence to Democracy and Republicanism and make General Pershing the unanimous choice of the conventions that will assemble next year, and elect him President of the United States"—which statement now, with all the many signs of party lines breaking down and General Pershing himself quite unable to say, as he has told associates, whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, is indeed eloquent.

But clearly there are two phases of the situation:

I. It is without question American, and just reward for service rendered, if a thousand and one bands beat welcome to the General—the fifth warrior to be named general by America.

II. Still, a welcome is one thing, the presidency is another thing—a welcome, however vast, does not necessarily imply that the people of this country can or will confound a welcome and an election. Indeed, one doughboy points out that it would be



Press Illustrating Service

A great soldier represents order and because of this four-fifths of the American people once united on Grant. But should one go to the extreme length of seizing upon order as the only measurement of a President in times so complex as these?

a shame to start the General out for the presidency, no matter how great his welcome is, with a handicap of two million soldier votes—which is characteristically a "snap" judgment, by the way. And, of course, it may well be that other voters will deem the exigencies of the White House to be at this

of all times such as to carry to the polls a general realization that there is little more reason to suppose that a successful soldier, now, is likely to be a great President than that a great President—Mr. Wilson, for instance—could drill an army.

On the other hand, as was said of Grant, a great soldier represents order. Because of this, at least four-fifths of the American people united on Grant, altho they were also more or less affected in their choice by "the parallel they felt between Grant and Washington." Certainly there is now this frenzy for order in many Americans; without question many are frightfully scared and some would crown a king if they could crown order. But to go the length of seizing upon order as the only measurement of a President in times so complex as these would be like crowning king the chief of police of New York City, no matter whether the chief is crownable as a good and able administrator or not.

Chiefs of police need not be good administrators, tho they speak well of themselves. On the other hand, the records show, past question, that



Press Illustrating Service

General Pershing is not a good public speaker, he is not an economist, but he knows some law, he is an American and he is preëminently a man of action—a soldier



Press Illustrating Service

Welcoming is one thing, the Presidency another. Is there more reason to believe that a successful soldier would be a great President than that a great president, Mr. Wilson, for instance, could control an army?

General Pershing is the rarest of administrators. Thus, to take one proof, the American people have not the slightest idea of the enormity of the job of pacifying the Philippines. Our typical attitude is that of the seminary girl who desired to know whether it was farther from New York to Washington, where Boy No. 1 lived, or to New Orleans, where Boy 2 lived. Immense distance, no means of communication, treacheries innumerable, thousands of unconquered square miles of country, and one million inhabitants, spell out quickly the problem given Pershing in the heart of the Philippines, in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. First he had to fight those people. Even while fighting them he won their confidence by his methods and his justice, tho he had power of life and death over them. Before he had finished, he had achieved great success as a military governor, but greater success as a civil governor. He had built roads, built schools—special schools, even, for girls, with women teachers—utilized the medical corps as a powerful humanizing and pacifying force, and, withal, gone so far toward conquering, in the American way, that after he left a military governorship was unnecessary. He was the first man detailed to organize the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in the War Department. And passing by his experience in Mexico, where he displayed an openness to reason and a capacity for friendship as well as a marvelous restraint, we find, at once, conclusive proof of his ability as an administrator in Europe. There the true story is one of those epics that never will be told, can never be told, for want of ability in the telling. But think what, a hundred years from now, that story will be—how like obscure Pilgrims this man of sorrow, who only a little while before had in a disaster lost his wife and three little girls, with 130 officers and 150 men set out surreptitiously and not even in uniform, over infested seas; how from the transport "Baltic" they landed at Liverpool, where this man of men said simply that the Allies, barely hanging on, could be assured that America would do its share; how then, at the shores of France, he uttered that simple speech which, like Lincoln's at Gettysburg, will ring among masterpieces



Press Illustrating Service

In his early "Indian days," Captain Pershing was commended, as the War Department records show, for extricating—without a shot—a group of cowboys and horse thieves from a marauding band of Zunis

down thru the ages, "Lafayette, we have come!"—how, then, he bridged necessity and defeat, and won so gloriously one's phrases run back to the poem:

Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world forever, it seems.
. . . Out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory:
One man with a dream, at pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample a kingdom down!

It will seem thus a hundred years from now—a holy pilgrimage and a holy war, wherein America wrought an achievement that in all the history of [Continued on page 462]



Keystone View Co.

General Pershing has a sense of kindliness and an interest in people, an openness which may be, perhaps, something of a hunger for companionship. His wife and three little girls were lost in a fire at the Presidio in San Francisco

Here I Will Forget

An Interview with a French War Bride

By Blanche Rosalie La Tour Bigbee

(This young French woman is married to an American private soldier. She is of medium size, dark eyed, pretty, and seems timid and sad. There is much that she forgets, accounted for by the succession of shocks to which she was exposed. Her husband, a tall, reserved Western man, expresses assurance that she will recover completely as soon as she is welcomed by his mother. On the day following that on which this interview with Mrs. Bigbee took place at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in Forty-first Street, the couple departed for Oregon, where the farm belonging to the bridegroom's parents is situated)

WE had a little farm not far from Lille—about three miles. We raised vegetables for the market, and had two horses, two cows, six pigs, eighty chickens, twenty ducks, ten geese, four goats and a big black dog named "Garde." There were ten of us living in the cottage—my father and mother, my brothers Jacques, Jean, Anton and Peter, and my sisters Aimee, Annette and Marie. Jacques and Jean and Aimee were older than I, and my age, when the war began, was sixteen. We had four acres of good land and were almost what you might call rich. My father, who was also named Jacques, had saved money and was going to buy more land, when, "Pouff!" came the war.

The big dog "Garde" and I worked together. At night I would load the little wagon with vegetables and at three o'clock the next morning "Garde" and I would get up and have our breakfast. Then I would go all around among the chickens and collect the eggs. Quite often I would get three dozen eggs. Then away we would go to Lille to the marketplace. We could draw a big load on the wagon, for "Garde" and I were both strong, and we went quickly because when we got there early we could have a good place near the front where many people who wanted to buy could see us. As soon as we got to our place "Garde's" work for the morning was done. He could lie down and rest if he liked. But he always preferred to stand up and tell all the other dogs what he thought of them. All the dogs were fastened to the wagons and could not get away to fight, but they could threaten each other, and they did as long as the market lasted.

But we who were selling paid no attention to them. We were too busy. We were shouting ourselves, and our customers were shouting. There was an argument over every sale, all about prices. The customers wanted to

get things for nothing, so we had to put the prices away up and then gradually come down, while the customers gradually went up. At last we would agree. There was a great deal to say. The customers would abuse the vegetables they wanted to buy, and we would say they were the best in the world, and ask them what was the matter with their eyes that morning; and they would call us robbers. But at last it was all right, and the money would be jingling in our pockets. That is the way to sell things. I do not like this having only one price. It gives you no chance to use your brains.

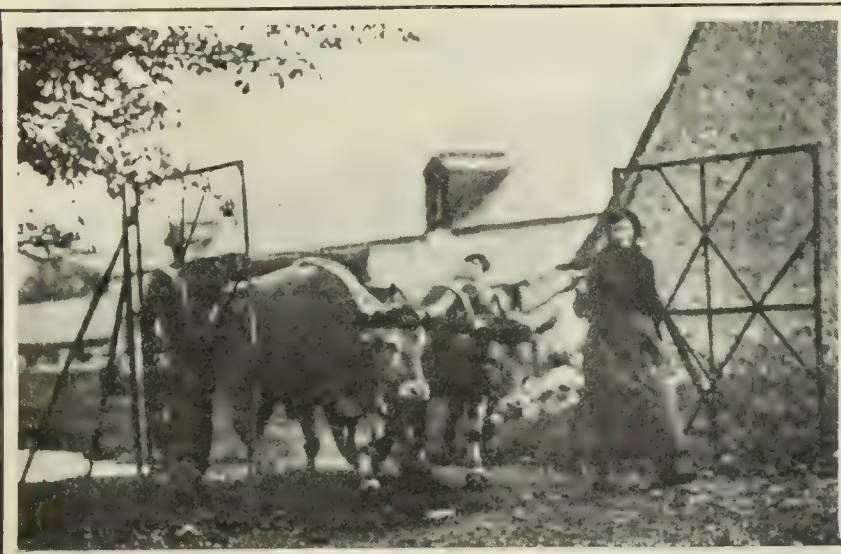
By noontime we would have everything sold, and then I would fasten "Garde" in the wagon, and myself beside him, and back to the farm we would go. Every now and then "Garde" would try to tear away to fight with one of the other big dogs that had been saying things to him in the market. But I always held him fast. When we reached the farm father would come into the cottage and I would hand him my accounts and the money, and he would put them away with the other money he had saved. Then we would have dinner and go out to work in the field again.

There was always plenty of work, for on our little farm there were no machines such as you have in this country. We were very busy but very happy, and we had our holidays. On Sundays, too, there was little work except to attend to the animals, bring in the eggs and the milk, and get all ready for the next day's market. We went to mass in the mornings. My mother had a silk dress, and my sisters and I had silk waists and ribbons. Aimee wore a hat with birds and flowers on it, for she was engaged to be married. All of us, except the youngest, had leather shoes for Sundays. We looked grand going to mass. Father Corneille, the curé, sometimes preached sermons against vanity, but he was so good and so kind that we thought that perhaps he was not



Photos by Brown Bros.

"For four years those Germans had us doing farm work for them. They made us plow and dig and plant and reap, and drag the grain to the mill. There were no horses and no machinery. Three women pulled the plow with a German soldier driving them"



"Soon the Germans covered our farm. A German officer whom I had seen in the market at Lille was leading the enemy on our farm. 'All this belongs to Germany now,' he said. 'We will give you food, but all this on your farm is for the army. Here is a receipt for everything and an order on the French Government for payment'"

really angry at us. And what is the use of having riches if you must not dress well?

And then the war came. We didn't believe in it at first. It seemed to be none of our affair. Some said the Germans were coming, but they would not catch us as they did in 1870. My father had seen them then, when he was a little boy. He said they were big men and very savage. They



"We heard that the Germans were coming—not one German army, but so many—like waves of the sea. It seemed just a day or two from the time when we heard of the fighting in Belgium till we saw it on the hills just three miles away from our cottage"

moved fast, too. It seemed just a day or two from the time when we heard of the fighting in Belgium till we saw it on the hills three miles away from our cottage. French guns were firing there, and they were firing on the Germans. We saw wounded Frenchmen go by in carts, then more and more wounded, some on foot, staggering. We took three into our cottage. One fell at our gate, then pulled himself up so that he sat against the gatepost. Mother gave him a drink of water. He was all covered with blood from a wound in his breast and another in the arm. He drank some of the water, then shook his head, and said:

"They are too [Continued on page 457]



"My two sisters and I were dragged away and put on railroad cars with about 200 other girls of the neighborhood. There was a sergeant in charge of the train and he spoke French. But he would not tell us where we were going. 'You will know when you get there,' was all he would say"



"They tried every way to find some of my family, but all were dead except one of my sisters, and she was married. The Maire and Father Corneille were also dead, and of our village hardly one stone remained on another. What was there left for me in France?"

The Latin Soul of Young Italy

By Harold Howland

THE Onerevole began it. That honorable member of the Chamber of Deputies occupied the middle one of the three seats opposite in the compartment in which we were speeding—in a manner of speaking—from Florence to Rome. He was flanked by a lawyer—you could recognize him by his mind, if not by the outward marks—and a commercial gentleman of Jewish extraction, who had evidently begun life as a Socialist and still held aloft above the engulfing waves of his prosperity, like a shield whose blazonings he could no longer read, his vocabulary of brotherhood and internationalism. Beside me was the Virgil of my pilgrimage, Lieutenant Fernando Agnoletti, whose eleven years of professorship in Glasgow University had brought comprehension and appreciation of the alien peculiarities of Anglo-Saxon psychology, while binding him with ever strengthening bonds to his militant faith in Italianità. Dante was no more fortunate in his guide than I. The young aviator officer in the other corner, like a good child, did not insist upon being heard, while the thick gloom that mocked the futile little glow-worm bulb above our heads made it almost impossible for him to be seen.

The Onerevole was an orator. For an hour or so he had plunged bellowing from subject to subject—art, economics, profiteering, war foods, white coal, government railways. He was, it was evident, a great statesman, accustomed to sway by the magic and the thunder of his voice his fellow members in the august Chamber that guides the destinies of Italy. In every tone, and gesture, and attitude, almost in so many words—he admitted it. It was borne in upon me that here was an opportunity to sit at the feet of a real Gamaliel of modern Italy. I saw an opportunity to learn. Who should know the truth if not a member—so omniscient and so impressive—of Italy's Parliament?

The waves of sound rose and fell, only to rise again, as the Onerevole's neighbors added their shrillness and vehemence to his bellowing. It was epic, if a trifle fatiguing.

But at last the impossible happened. All three stopped for breath at the same moment.

I leaned forward with deference, and spoke with firmness. Here was no place for timidity or hesitation—the waves were gathering themselves together for a fresh onslaught.

"Onerevole, perché l'Italia entrò in guerra?" Why did Italy enter the war? I did not realize at the moment, what that question was to become before my pilgrimage was over. I merely wanted to make the Onerevole talk to me. He did. His attitude was superb, his gesture tremendous, his voice overpowering. "For Trent and Trieste!"

He paused for a moment—doubtless in admiration of his own trenchantness, and then went on. Six months in Italy had given me a good working knowledge of Italian; I could understand pretty well when an Italian talked directly to me. But in a moment the Onerevole was no longer talking to me, but to an imaginary public meeting, while his companions aided and hindered him with mounting enthusiasm by means of interruptions, interjections, choruses, protests, emphasizing. It was only a few moments before I was lost. I leaned back to digest the Onerevole's main thought. I wondered if it was true.

But almost immediately my laggard attention was seized by an outburst of sardonic laughter from either

side of the orator. I turned to my Virgil for enlightenment. "They have just made him admit that Parliament did not want the war. And he says that Parliament was right." It was a little staggering. If he and his fellow deputies did not want the war, how could he tell why Italy wanted it? I doubted if he could. Virgil contributed further light. "He's right. Parliament didn't want it and Parliament never would have voted it if it had not been for the people. The deputies did not dare do anything else." Then he told me about Giolitti—and D'Annunzio. Giolitti is the sinister figure who for a generation has held the political life of Italy in the hollow of his hand. He has repeatedly come into power, when it suited his plans to do so, by the use of the most unblushing corruption, to retire again from office when the waters grew stormy. After a safe interval, when the weak or maladroit men who had taken his place had failed to weather the storm, Giolitti would allow himself to be called back into office as the rescuer of the country. The system was infallible so long as the people were complacent and indifferent. But the war changed all that. In 1914 Giolitti was not in office; but a majority of the deputies were his men. He was pro-German. He advised that Italy throw in her lot with the Teutonic Powers. He declared that the Italians should be satisfied with the Austrian offer, which he described with the Piedmont dialect word *parecchio*. The word



Press illustration

An Italian soldier, one of the fine, virile, constructive forces of young Italy. Ask him why his mother country entered the war and he will answer "*Doveva*," "Because she ought to." Let us leave it at that. What nobler thing could be said of any nation?



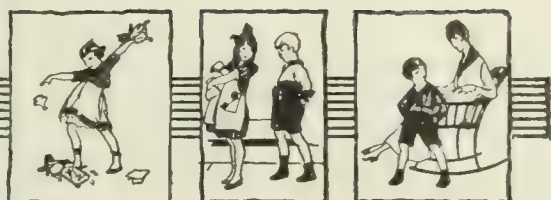
Bad Habits

Fretting

Cowardice



Little traits of disobedience and willfulness often grow into serious habits which wreck parents' nerves and children's lives.



Temper

Selfishness

Disrespect

Traits That Wreck Children's Lives

IT IS sometimes difficult for the parent to realize the effect on a child's entire life that some little unpleasant or naughty trait may lead to.

And yet it is easy to see how this works, for character is nothing more than a set of established habits, and the little naughty trait that seems trivial in childhood often develops into a habit that makes a big black mark on that child's character when it grows up.

Disobedience, ill-temper, jealousy, selfishness, fear, untruthfulness and other childish characteristics must be cured and the corresponding good traits substituted. Unless this is done successfully in each and every instance the child will not develop into the man or woman of your hopes.

New Methods

There is now a new system of child training which has completely revolutionized old methods, founded upon the principle that confidence is the basis of control.

Under this new system children who have been well-nigh unmanageable become obedient and willing, and such traits as bashfulness, jealousy, fear, bragging, etc., are overcome. But the system goes deeper than that, for it instills high ideals and builds character, which is of course the goal of all parents' efforts in child training.

Physical punishment, shouted commands, and other barbarous relics of the old system have no place in this modern system. Children are made comrades, not slaves; are helped, not punished. And the results are nothing short of marvelous.

Instead of a hardship, child training becomes a genuine pleasure, as the parent shares every confidence, every joy and every sorrow of the child, and at the same time has its unqualified respect. This is a situation rarely possible under old training methods.

To put in practice these new ideas in child training, strange as it may seem, takes less time than the old method. It is simply a question of applying principles founded on a scientific study of human nature, going at it in such a way as to get immediate results without friction.

The founder of this new system is Professor Ray C. Beery, A.B., M.A. (Harvard and Columbia), who has written a complete Course in Practical Child Training. This Course is based on Professor Beery's extensive investigations

and wide practical experience, and provides a well-worked-out plan which the parent can easily follow. The Parents Association, a national organization devoted to improving the methods of child training, has adopted the Beery system and is teaching the Course to its members by mail.

Do You Know How—

- to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?
- to always obtain cheerful obedience?
- to correct mistakes of early training?
- to keep child from crying?
- to suppress temper in children without punishment?
- to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?
- to prevent quarreling and fighting?
- to deal with supersensitive child?
- to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarly?
- to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
- to encourage child to talk?
- to teach child instantly to comply with command "Don't touch"?
- to inculcate respect for elders?
- to engender interest in work or study?
- to teach honesty and truthfulness?
- to cultivate clearness of speech and thought?
- to break a child of sucking thumb?
- to prevent fickleness? Jealousy? Selfishness?

These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered

Nothing Else Like It

Membership in the Parents Association entitles you to a complete course of lessons in child training by Professor Beery. These lessons must not be confused with the hundreds of books on child training which leave the reader in the dark because of vagueness and lack of definite and practical application of the principles laid down. It does not deal in glittering generalities. Instead, it shows by concrete illustrations and detailed explanations exactly what to do to meet every emergency and how to accomplish immediate results and make a permanent impression. No matter whether your child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old, this Course will show how to apply the right methods at once. You merely take up the particular trait, turn to the proper page, and apply the lessons to the child. You are told exactly what to do. You cannot begin too soon, for the child's behavior in the first few years of life depends on the parent, not on the child.

This Book Free

"New Methods in Child Training" is the title of a little book which describes the work of the Parents Association and outlines Professor Beery's Course in Practical Child Training. The association will gladly send a copy free on request.

If you are truly anxious to make the greatest possible success of your children's lives, you owe it to them to at least get this free book which shows how you may become a member of the Parents Association and secure the fine benefit of this wonderful new way in child training. Merely mail the coupon or a post card or letter, but do it today, as this offer may never be made again.

FREE BOOK COUPON

PARENTS ASSOCIATION
Dept. 49, 449 Fourth Ave.
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Please send me your book "New Methods in Child Training," Free. This does not obligate me in any way.

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NEW YORK

means "enough," with an added suggestion of scantiness; but for Giolitti it proved to be too much. The people would have none of his *parecchio*.

In the spring of 1915, when the question of Italy's further course had become acute, Giolitti came to Rome. Parliament was in session and his errand was obvious. Within a few days after his arrival at the capital a large majority, by actual count, of the members of the Chamber of Deputies left their cards at his apartment. The conclusion was obvious. Giolitti was pro-German and pro-Austrian; what else could those deputies be?

BUT another man came to Rome at the same moment. There was no question where he stood. D'Annunzio, the poet-aviator-patriot, was pro-Italian to the last drop of his blood and the last burning word in his vast vocabulary. He made a speech to the people of Rome. There was no suggestion of a *parecchio* about that speech. It brought to a focus the white hot rays that were pouring out from the "Latin soul" of young Italy in all parts of the kingdom, and beneath its consuming fire Giolitti and his "enough" shriveled and vanished. War was voted with hardly a dissenting voice.

"What," I asked my Virgil, "did D'Annunzio say in that speech?"

"A very simple thing," he replied. "That if Giolitti entered the Chamber to oppose the declaration of war, he would kill him!" A simple thing, indeed! "And," continued Virgil, "*we would!*" I was struck by the shift from the third person singular to the first person plural. It was not only the poet-patriot that had turned at last against the ignoble truckling politics of Giolitti and his crew, but all young Italy and with it the Italian people.

Do you wonder that I refused to accept the testimony of the Onerevole, faithful followers of Giolitti, who believed that the deputies were right in their reluctance to vote for war? Do you wonder that I did not believe that he knew why Italy entered the war?

But I found others whom I did believe. The first was in Rome. In the famous cafe of Aragno, Virgil introduced me to a delightful and scholarly gentleman whom he greeted as a beloved comrade in arms. They had both enlisted as private soldiers at the first call for volunteers and had suffered the hardships of war together up in the Alpine snows. To Signor Fontana I put my question, "Why did Italy enter the war?"

The instant answer was a good Yankee counter-question, "Why does a man fall in love with a woman?" It startled but it illuminated. The Onerevole would not have understood; I did. It seemed a pity to add anything to that flash of pure inspiration, but I suspected more illumination behind; so I persisted. The end was worthy

of the beginning. Signor Fontana wrote it down for me later, and here it is:

In 1914 there was already well advanced in Italy, as the result of the new culture and of the existence of a national life, that process of public education that may be likened to the birth of a living organism gifted with a collective soul. A people ceases to be a crowd of individuals that have in common only the consciousness of being of the same kind, and the many find in unity of feeling the possibility of undertaking action for a common end. You in America are witnessing the rapid and continuous incorporation of the heterogeneous crowd of immigrants into the living substance of the great organism of the United States: they accept as the supreme end the common interests of their new country and as their spiritual guide the ideas that have been developed from their beginnings in the first Anglo-Saxon colonies. A hundred years ago the Italians were a crowd of individuals with high natural gifts, the power of which could express itself only in individual action. There was not yet born, in the collective political soul of the nation, the possibility of reacting as a single entity to outside influences.

In 1914, in Italy as in the United States, the process of political education was not in the least uniform and complete among all the elements of the nation. Even among the classes gifted with culture and opportunity the causes and the effects of the war were not everywhere equally appreciated. In Italy some time passed before the astonishing events of the work aroused not only mere opinion but that dominating impulse of the spirit that forces irresistibly to action. It is true that the cultured minority in Italy showed itself once more divided by particular interests and ideas; but no people so promptly as ours found their own true road: ten months were enough because the masses of the Italian people, first of all the neutral nations, accepted the war as a vital necessity.

And yet no people hate war like the Italians, like this people the sole creator of our western civilization, whose essence of universal humanity, in art and in morals, destines it to a gradual conquest of the world. Italians, in every age, have accepted war only as an actual necessity imposed from without, they have never felt within themselves the desire for it, nor loved it. Our literature has had no songs of war in any age, with the single exception of the rhetorical imitations of models from the Greek and German literatures.

Moreover, there were intensively active in Italy certain powerful organizations that worked to prevent inter-

vention — clerical, socialist, pacifist, Giolittiano. It would have been impossible, then, for a minority to drag this people into war against its will. A government and a dominating class can declare war, they cannot make a people fight against its will. Even the national question of Trent and Trieste would not have been enough to persuade the people to make the grand sacrifice. Therefore one who does not understand why the Italian people were not willing to fight the little Abyssinian war, cannot any more understand why they did will to fight this most terrible of all wars, that already in May, 1915, had revealed its horrors; why they did will to endure so stoically privations and losses so much greater than

The New Town Meeting

Among the ideas begotten of war and the activities necessary to its prosecution none promises to be more useful, in great cities at least, than the new idea of social service with a newer meaning and wider scope than has heretofore prevailed. Recently in writing about the criticisms in the press about the lack of initiative and effort in the Department of Agriculture as regards lowering the high cost of living, Acting Secretary Ouseley made the remark: "Much as I feel the need for legislation I feel that there is greater need for a revival of local community initiative and self-reliance."

This is one object of the new movement under the name of the Social Unit Organization of which Cincinnati probably furnishes the best example. That community, with about 15,000 population, is now thoroly and efficiently organized for preventive health work with results, as shown by a recent article in *Modern Medicine* by Courtenay Dinwiddie, Executive of the Occupational Council, that indicate that such an organization is a most valuable adjunct of the municipal government of the city. Coördinate with the occupational council in that district there is also a citizens' council of elected representatives of each of the thirty-one blocks of the district, of approximately 500 people each.

As the term Citizens' Council implies, its objects are general and under it there is possible that local community initiative and self-reliance referred to by Acting Secretary Ouseley. It may, perhaps, be considered a revival of the old New England Town Hall Meeting, applied not to a whole city but to many districts, into which it may be divided for social work, but informed and inspired by a wider view of social duties and service than in the older organization from which its main idea was probably derived. It is an awakening, in brief, of the voluntary spirit in public and private life and constitutes one of the most encouraging and helpful indications of progress in municipal life.

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Your ailment, whatever it is, is stubbornly persistent in coming back when you think or hope it has left you forever, despite all that you have done for your health. You need something else.

TEMPORARY RELIEF

Yes, perhaps. But there is no real **LASTING BENEFIT** in drugging yourself with doses of one kind and another—or in following various freakish rules or systems. You need something else.

MENTAL REMEDIES

whether in the form of a religion or other forms of applied thought—or psychology—are frequently far from complete in their ultimate benefit. You need something else.

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MILK is the most wonderful natural remedy. It is Nature's true health builder, invigorant, sustainer, and life strengthener. Begin right now with the McFadden-Porter Lessons, "The Miracle of Milk"—that show you just how to start upon and carry through this wonderful MILK treatment.

THE LESSONS are given by Physical Culturist Bernarr McFadden and Dr. Charles S. Porter, the eminent health specialist. They are delightfully easy to follow—for all the family—that every day brings



its share of glorious enthusiasm over constantly improving health and Nature's obvious assurance of a longer and more harmonious life.

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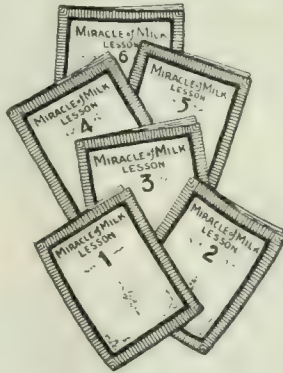
When the thought that you must rely upon the bottles of liquid or boxes of pills, makes you discouraged, or when you have realized the futility of continuing with other ineffective treatments, turn to the McFadden-Porter Lessons—"Miracle of Milk."

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If you are under a physician's care, show him the "Miracle of Milk." Let him look over the six lessons, and await his smiling approval as he says, "Follow these lessons; they're excellent."

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HEALTH Just as babies gain healthy muscle, blood and tissue through milk, so persons of any age may follow the McFadden-Porter lessons in the form best suited to their own condition—and—BEHOLD!—THE MIRACLE OF MILK.



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those suffered by their allies. On no front was the fighting so intense. In only four years we have lost 450,000 dead out of 36,000,000 Italians; while Great Britain in five years lost 650,000 out of 45,000,000 inhabitants of the British Isles, and 450,000 from the Empire. To make this possible it was not enough that there should form, in the class politically developed, a minority favorable, for diverse motives and because of contracting ideas, to intervention. It was necessary that the mass of the people should have a consciousness, obscure but weighty, that the German war was governed by a law morally and esthetically repugnant to them; it was necessary that the Latin soul—civilization—should realize the onslaught of the old enemy—barbarism; it was necessary that the people, become a living organism, should feel the impossibility of looking on passively at the triumph of a movement menacing their very existence at the hands of a race biologically hostile—in order that they might accept the repellent martyrdom of war with the courage of resignation with which life conquers, by enduring them, the changeless decrees of destiny.

In this sense the war was in very truth *willed*. Without enthusiasm, it was endured with unconquered courage and firmness; by the poorest, the most pacific and the most cultured of the peoples of the world; by that people which fought only for its own private convictions or for the legitimate necessities of its existence. It was an Italian who said: "This war is just and is necessary, and these arms are pious instruments, since there is no salvation save in them." To bring enthusiasm to multiply their forces, there was only needed by this people and this army the consciousness of its right and its duty. They had it after Caporetto.

After the disaster—owing in great part to that error of strategic conception (the rigid defense) for which the English paid a hard price at St. Quentin and the French on the Aisne in 1918—there was seen of what things this people is capable when the clear realization of an ultimate necessity stirs its mighty soul. The Italian army, to which Foch suggested a retreat to the Po, defeated single handed, the line of the Piave in the tragic month of November, 1917, in order to protect the cities of the province of Veneto. The spontaneous recovery of an army, defeated, diminished in numbers, deprived of materials, and deserted by fortune will be for the students of the future the most surprizing and instructive problem of the collective psychology of this war, and will seem to the intelligent historian the logical prophecy of the sure and complete victory over the vastly superior army of Austria in the following gigantic battle of June, 1918.

My next attempt to plumb the depths of the Italian mind and the Latin soul was in Florence. Signor Giovanni Papini is a brilliant and prolific writer and journalist of young Italy. He edits *La Vraie Italie*, a weekly review, which he prints in French. Both the title of the



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On no other front was the fighting more intense than in Italy, up in the Alpine snows. And yet the Italian army, defeated, deserted, diminished in numbers and deprived of materials, endured with unconquered courage and firmness a war it considered "necessary and just"

paper and the fact that it is written in French are characteristic of Papini. He rejoices in being "different," and what could be more delightfully "different" than to put out an Italian review, published primarily for Italians, in a foreign tongue. He also plumes himself, if not on omniscience, at least on knowing vastly more than his fellows; and "what he knows he knows for certain." So there can be no question in Papini's mind that *his* review is rightly named *The True Italy*. The first time I sat down to talk with him over a cup of chocolate he proceeded to tell me with force and conviction all about the characteristics of Americans as a people. Everything he said was critical and some of it was true. Nevertheless it was a wholesome dose for a somewhat cocky American to swallow and it would do a lot of Americans good if they could hear what the Papinis of Europe think about the Yankee. But the point is here that in Papini's mind these were not things that he

thought, but things that he *knew*.

However, I finally got a word in edgeways and asked my now famous question (Virgil called it my ritualistic question) and a second one, "What should Italy get from the war?" Papini refused to be rushed and begged leave to write. This is what he wrote:

1—Why did Italy enter the war? There were many reasons, as always. Here are the chief ones:

a. The desire to maintain the equilibrium in Europe. Italy is interested in the destruction of every hegemony. For this reason she sided, in 1915, with the weakest, from a military point of view, in order to prevent the German superiority.

b. Ancient antipathy for Germany and especially for Austria. These two countries bound Italy to a political program contrary to her interests, and opposed her undertakings (in Albania, Libya, etc.).

c. The fear of remaining isolated in Europe, whoever became the victor.

d. The clumsy and unskilful diplomacy of Germany (the Von Bülow mission to Rome in 1915).

e. The strongest popular and intellectual sympathy for France and Belgium.

f. The pressure and promises of France and England.

g. Popular uprising against the false activities of Giolitti, who was powerful in Parliament but unpopular in the country.

h. Desire, finally, to profit by the war for the rectification of her frontier on the north, in the Trentino, and the east, in Istria.

2—What will be the consequences in Italy of the war?

a. The concentration of wealth [Continued on page 455]

Are You Putting Sand In Your Stomach?

A new way you can remove stomach trouble in 48 hours

By Eugene Christian

IF you, right now, are suffering from any of the common disorders of the stomach or any of the associated ills caused by bad stomachs, you can positively be relieved within from 48 to 72 hours. In this short time your worn-out stomach can be literally re-born. You can be started once more on the road to good digestion, health and happiness. Here is the simple secret of the whole thing:

Almost everyone is familiar with many food combinations that are harmful, but few people realize how many combinations of food they put into their stomachs every day which destroy their digestive organs as sand in the gear box would wear away the gears. Sand in the gear box—Stomach Acidity and Indigestion—causes 90% of poor health and disease.

You know that beer, when combined in the stomach with ice cream, will cause almost immediate expulsion. Another less violent combination, equally well known, is that of acid fruits and milk or cream. But just as an example of one of the many combinations which we would never suspect of causing trouble, consider this: Here is a food experiment that you can try yourself, right in your kitchen:

EXPERIMENT XP37. Into a cup containing three tablespoonfuls of vinegar drop half of the white of an egg. Let it stand for ten minutes. You will be amazed to see that the albumin has become a solid, white, rubbery mass.

Into another cup containing an equal amount of Pepsin, drop the rest of the egg white. (Pepsin is one of the chief digestive fluids used by the stomach.) In from one to three minutes the Pepsin will completely digest the albumin.

Then put the solidified albumin into the Pepsin. The result will astonish you. For the powerful fluid which so readily digested the other albumin will have no effect whatever on that which has been hardened by vinegar. For days, weeks even, the Pepsin will try mightily to digest the rubber-like albumin—but in vain.

THIS is one of the simplest experiments I know. But its action is typical of hundreds of other seemingly innocent food combinations which we put into our unsuspecting stomachs every time we eat.

And while you may eat the very best foods; well-cooked and nourishing; simple and good; yet by combining two foods, both excellent when eaten separately, you may cause any number of stomach troubles. Constipation, Stomach Acidity, Gas, Indigestion and every other serious ailment of the stomach can be traced directly to **WRONG FOOD COMBINATIONS.**

Your stomach can be compared to a well-oiled, smooth-running machine. This machine, as long as it is not interfered with, will run swiftly along doing its appointed task. But throw some sand in the gears and your machine will come to a grinding stop. There will be no sense in bringing

The Proof of the Pudding

"The proof of the pudding is in the Eating." So runs an old proverb. But Eugene Christian, the well-known food specialist, says that the proof is in the digesting.

His article gives us some interesting side-lights on the action of various food combinations and tells us of the somersaults our stomachs turn in an effort to digest them.

Mr. Christian's method of stopping gas, indigestion, stomach acidity and constipation will be of extreme interest to the many sufferers from stomach trouble.

in specialists and experts to try to force the machine to run by feeding it oil or putting more power behind it. The machine will not run well again until you remove the sand.

When you put into your stomach one of the hundreds of harmful food combinations which my experiments have disclosed, you are literally "throwing sand into the gear-box." Your stomach becomes clogged, gas is formed, the digestive juices are blocked; stomach acidity, indigestion and acute constipation are the immediate results. And finally every organ of the body is affected. Brain, eyes, hearing, heart, liver, lungs, nervous system,—all become disorganized and often diseased.

NOW as I have said, if it is not interfered with the body will maintain a natural, vigorous condition at all times. The stomach, when given the proper foods, will feed strength, vigor and energy to the body and will keep the mind bright and alert.

Therefore, is it not natural to believe that if the stomach is put back once more on a normal, healthy food ration—given the proper food combinations—that the natural juices and acids secreted by nature will bring it back to normal and eliminate all stomach disorders and all the associated ills?

This is not only supposition. It is fact. I have proved it in many thousands of cases. People have come to me suffering from every ailment which an abused stomach can cause. And in from 48 to 72 hours I have sent them away rejoicing; their digestive tract functioning naturally and well, constipation banished, gas and acidity gone forever.

These seemingly miraculous results were achieved through simply combining in the proper way the foods these people ate; in giving them what they wanted to eat in the proper combinations.

* * * * *

WITH Eugene Christian's method of treatment you can eat the things you like. You are not told that you must not eat the good, nourishing foods to

which you are accustomed. You are not bound up with a lot of rules or expensive diets. You go right on eating the foods you like so long as they are properly combined with other foods.

This sounds so simple that many people will be incredulous. Many will think that a thing so obvious and so easy could not possibly cure so terrible an affliction as a bad stomach. Therefore, it will take unusual methods to back up this statement. Here is the way we propose proving our claims to you at our expense.

DON'T send a cent. This is going to be a free proof. Merely mail us the coupon. We will send you 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, written by Eugene Christian to fill a nation-wide demand for his treatment. These lessons contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner; covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for every occupation and climate.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal touch with the great food expert. You can start immediately eating the very things that will produce the increased mental and physical energy you are seeking. And you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

Try these delicious menus given in the Little Lessons for five days. Then after five days of health-building meals, if you are not convinced that right food combinations will not entirely banish your stomach trouble, send the lessons back to us and you will not be out a cent.

But if you realize—as you surely will—that these little lessons are invaluable to you as a health-builder and a health-keeper, just keep them and send us only three dollars in full payment for the entire set.

That is the easiest, surest and quickest way we know of. We don't ask much of you. Just a 48-hour trial at our expense, that's all. You keep the lessons free for five days, but we stand or fall by what they can do for you in 48 hours. Surely you owe it to yourself at least to investigate this method and give this society an opportunity to prove its real worth. Give your stomach a fighting chance. Mail the coupon right now.

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What's Happened

General Pershing paraded and was received by Congress in Washington.

Cholera is causing a hundred deaths a day in Seoul, the capital of Korea.

Premier Bratianu and the Rumanian cabinet have resigned because of their refusal to sign the Austrian treaty at St. Germain.

Direct C. Burnett won the Hartman Hotel 2:11 pacing event in a hard four-heat race in the Grand Circuit meet at Columbus, Ohio.

Long Jim Barnes, golf champion, barely defeated Otto Hackbarth by a score of 3 to 2 at the Engineers' links at Roslyn, Long Island.

Striking miners in Scranton, Pennsylvania, went back to work, awaiting the decision of the Anthracite Conciliation Board on their grievances.

Fire chiefs in New York City adopted a resolution promising not to strike. Their stand is that to walk out would be "akin to mutiny and desertion."

China, having refused to sign the Versailles treaty because it ceded Shantung to Japan, has independently declared herself at peace with Germany.

J. M. Chaplin, chief auditor of Swift & Co., and the man said to hold the key to the "Big Five" packers situation, was grilled before a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago.

A race riot that began in a good-natured struggle over out-of-season straw hats ended in the death of one negro and the injury of at least two others in New York City.

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, who was defeated for reelection to Parliament last winter, gained his seat in the House of Commons at a by-election in Widnes, Lancaster.

The Germans question the validity of the decisions of the various military commissions in charge of the armistice, on the ground that no American commissioners have been appointed.

Evidences of wholesale graft on the part of employees of the New York State Industrial Commission came to light at the investigation of the com-

mission that was ordered by Governor Smith.

Cottages on the Rockaway peninsula built for summer occupancy are being used as all-year-round quarters in an attempt to solve the shortage in New York City housing accommodations.

A tropical hurricane which raged for twenty hours at Corpus Christi, Texas, resulted in the death of a score of persons, made 4000 others homeless and caused \$4,000,000 worth of damage to property.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the ex-Czar and his prospective heir, is said to be at Kolchak's headquarters in Omsk preparing to overthrow the Bolsheviki and make himself emperor.

Organized labor's plea for the reinstatement of striking Boston policemen pending the industrial conference called by President Wilson for October 6 was rejected by Police Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis.

Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her four children were among the passengers to arrive from Genoa on the Italian liner "Pesaro." The Countess has spent the last five years in Hungary.

The City Civil Service Commission of Macon, Georgia, demanded that the police and firemen of that city dissolve their unions. Members of the Firemen's Union replied that they would "only be put out with guns."

The Czechoslovak Government has passed a law requiring every town and village within two years to have a free public library with a circulation department, a reference division and a reading room with periodicals.

Between 8000 and 10,000 shipyard workers found themselves locked out when they reported for work after having taken a half holiday on Saturday in an effort to enforce their demand for a continuation of a 44-hour week.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of New York to fill the office made vacant by the death of Bishop David H. Greer. This is the richest and most influential Protestant Episcopal diocese in the United States.

The airplane flight made by Roland Rholf on July 30 at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, established a new American altitude record for pilot alone, according to a statement issued by the Aero Club of America. The height attained was 30,300 feet above sea level.

Detectives were put on the trail of the seven automobile bandits who robbed the Williamsbridge branch of the Bronx Borough Bank of \$7000. They are also trying to find Elias Teaman, a Wall Street messenger who disappeared while delivering \$40,000 in bonds.

Viviani, in advocating the peace treaties before the French Chamber of Deputies, said that if he had possessed in 1914 such guarantees from England and the United States he would not have had to order mobilization, for Germany would not have dared to attack.

Mob rule held in Camden, New Jersey, where shipworkers made riotous protest against the inadequate trolley service caused by the installation of the zone fare system. Trolley service was resumed under the protection of the militia, the police, a posse of special sheriffs and the Fire Department.

The names of twenty-two representatives of the public who will sit at the national labor conference with an equivalent number of representatives of organized labor and organized employers were made public by President Wilson in San Francisco. They include, among others, President Eliot of Harvard, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Bernard M. Baruch and Charles Edward Russell.



Campana de Gracia, Barcelona

ALL COUNTRIES AGREE ON ONE POINT
The profiteers deserve to be hung

The Latin Soul of Young Italy

(Continued from page 452)

has been more rapid in the four years 1914-1918 than in the twenty years preceding. (Trusts, syndicates, increase of corporations, issue of securities, etc.)

b. Enormous increase of the wages of workers and raising of their standard of living.

These two tendencies carry with them a greater control over the state on the part of the capitalists and laborers. The rivalry between industrial organizations and workmen's organizations is now more definite and clear. Both classes have more reason than before to desire to gain control of the state (bureaucracy, parliament, etc.).

c. Increasing tendency toward direct democracy, that is the immediate control of the social classes over the politicians and of the middle class—the lawyers, clerks, etc. The leaders of industry as well as the workers—that is the producers—wish to manage for themselves public affairs and to reform and suppress the old centralized political machinery. It is not impossible to expect a republic sustained by the plutocrats and the Socialists.

d. Transformation of industry (increase of electric plants run by water power, independence of Germany for all products).

e. Transformation of agriculture (introduction of machines, formerly little used. Intensive culture. We are agreed that Italy depends too much on other countries for food. Therefore we must produce more at home.)

f. Foundation of a soldiers' party (organized by the nationalists, the reformers, Mussolini, Marinetti, etc., that wish to have a larger part in the government and imperialistic aspirations.) But this party is destined to dissolution because it is born from circumstances that will soon pass and is opposed to the Socialist party which will become always more numerous.

g. General adhesion to the principles of the League of Nations. Enormous popularity of the United States (greater, today, than that which France used to enjoy).

h. Growing influence of women in economic and social life.

Many other consequences, of less importance one could enumerate. All can be summed up in this: that the war has accelerated the social and economic evolution of the country. Italy has become more modern; in a certain sense more American.

THEN on to Trieste, that fair city of Italia Redenta. There I found, Virgil ever my unerring guide, a certain youth named Stupanich. Spite of his Slavic name and the origin of his family in Dalmatia, he was Italian to the core. When Italy entered the war he was in Florence. Tho he was an Austrian subject he straightway volunteered for the Italian army as a private soldier—the true young Italy cared little to wait for commissions so long as they could fight for the motherland without delay. He fought well, was captured and suffered all the privations of an Austrian prison camp. But now he was back in his home city, which he had helped to redeem from the ancient oppressor; and he responded gladly to my questions, thus:

Why did Italy enter the war? Italy was not a Spain; she had within her a new and intense life that urged her forward—a life almost unknown to the other nations, which therefore interpreted Italy's entrance into the war in many different ways, all more superficial. Italy realized that by this war would be decided at least the des-

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tinies of Europe; and in this Europe she wished and had the right to have a place. The moment had come for Italy to free herself from the suffocating bonds of the Triple Alliance, to show how great and how fine were her energies. Trent and Trieste were the immediate, concrete aims; and Trieste especially had in itself in potentiality the realization of a great future for Italy. Then not for sentimental reasons but for national reasons in a broad sense, Italy wished not only to redeem Trent and Trieste and all the brothers of Italy who were subjects of Austria, but desired above all to redeem herself.

How does Italy wish to emerge from the war? Italy wants to be no longer menaced, wants her frontiers safe, and therefore needs the Brenner on the one hand and the possession of the Adriatic on the other. The possession of the Adriatic will open to her that commanding road for her commerce that lies in the East and will put her in direct contact with that Oriental civilization which she is called to reveal to the entire world. The Adriatic will make of Italy a Mediterranean power of the first order, which is her rightful position—assigned to her by geographic position and historic tradition.

Italy, who has sacrificed in this war relatively more than all the other nations, has the right to expect that her life suffocated from the beginning will give way to a life of free expansion in every sense, economic, commercial, cultural.

LASTLY we come to Mussolini, big, black, overwhelming, aggressive Mussolini, who would rather fight, with pen, tongue or sword, than eat, but who has withal a very pretty taste in matters of the palate. He edits a daily in Milan, *Il Popolo d'Italia*, and its title precisely sets forth his ruling passion—the Italian people. Mussolini, like Papini, is sure of what he knows, but his certainty is not that of the scholar and the critic, but of the fighter. He is one of the fine, virile, constructive forces of young Italy. When Italians grow wise enough to send Mussolini and his comrades to Rome to sit in the Chamber of Deputies instead of Giolitti and his puppets, it will be well for the kingdom, if it is still a kingdom when that day comes. Here is Mussolini's response to the ritual:

1.—Italy did not enter the war, like Belgium, Serbia and France, because she was compelled to accept the challenge of hostile aggression. She entered after a long period of neutrality, a neutrality that had been of no little value to the Allies.

2.—The rupture of Italy's neutrality was not the product of external forces. If the Italian people had been base, conditions beyond their boundaries in May, 1915, would have counseled the continued preservation of neutrality, for on every front the situation was unfavorable to the Allies.

3.—After ten months of debate and of conflicts, that in May had a character distinctly revolutionary, that part of the Italian people that has the finest feelings, the deepest devotion and the highest intelligence forced the decision to enter the war. Their Latin soul perceived the imperative need to choose between submitting to German domination and combatting it by force of arms.

4.—There must never be forgotten the absolutely idealistic character of our intervention. The unredeemed lands of Italia Irredenta were one objective of our war, but they were not the essence of it. The prime objective, especially in the minds of

the masses in the cities, was that of shattering German militarism. The Italian people had submitted to the Triple Alliance, but they had never accepted it, much less desired it. The war was the means of demonstrating to the world that the Italian people had reached maturity, politically, morally, and in all that spells civilization. Italy's participation was forced by the will of the younger generation, in spite of all the antiquated rubbish of the political old guard. It was a war of the people, a war of ideals.

5.—The war ended in victory. Italy demands: First, that her power be recognized and appreciated; that her immense sacrifices be justly valued. Our war has left 460,000 dead, 947,000 wounded, 500,000 disabled by wounds or disease—a total of 2,000,000 men marked with the seal of sacrifice. The suffering caused by the lack of foodstuffs and of raw materials has been inexpressible. Two winters without coal, therefore without gas and without adequate railroad service. In many towns, for many days there was no bread. But the people, as a whole, have maintained their will to resist. Second, that the problem of Italy's unity upon the Alps and on the sea be solved. The nation is unanimous in its determination to reestablish its boundaries at the Brenner Pass and along the Julian Alps. The nation is unanimous in its determination to regain Fiume and Zara. There is lacking unanimity when it comes to the rest of Dalmatia. The majority of the nation takes its stand upon the Agreement of London, which is not imperialistic, since it leaves some hundreds of miles of coast to the Yugoslavs both north of Zara and south of Trau. Third, that Italy be considered on a basis of equality with the other great powers in the decisions that are to be made with regard to colonies and to affairs in Europe.

The Italian people is an old people, but at the same time a young people, eager to achieve success in the world. America ought to regard with sympathy and to aid the peaceful expansion of our old and vigorous civilization.

THUS spake four sons of young Italy, in four corners of the kingdom. If there is agreement in their sayings, it perhaps means that there is unity in the heart of young Italy, that in the Latin soul burns a single pure flame of devotion and consecration and fine ambition for the motherland's great future.

My last report shall be from a still younger Italy. The son of my Virgil is a boy of eleven, sensitive, artistic, *molto simpatico*, in the untranslatable Italian word. On my last day in Florence we sat side by side at his father's table. I suddenly turned and shot my question at him. "Braccio, perché l'Italia entrò in guerra?" There was not an instant's hesitation in the reply. "Doveva," he said in his soft, boy voice. He could not have answered better if he had used a thousand words or if he had five times his years. For his one word meant, being interpreted, "Because she ought to." Let us leave it at that. What nobler thing could be said of any nation?

New York City

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Here I Will Forget

(Continued from page 447)

many!" Then he fell back and died.

Our guns were brought back so that the Germans would not get them, but the enemy followed close behind. Now and then the guns were turned and killed hundreds of Germans, but it made no difference, they were so many, covering all the ground. Soon they covered our farm. Mother tried to keep them out, but they shouted at her and came on.

There was a German officer, a man I had seen in the market at Lille. He was one of the officials of the market and no one had thought of him as a German. Now here he was leading the enemy on our farm, and he knew all about us. I spoke to him to save us, and he said:

"Is it you? Yes, I remember you well. No harm shall be done to you, but you must obey. All that you have you must give to us and we will pay."

Mother said, "We must keep enough for ourselves, or we will starve to death."

But he said, "No. All this belongs to Germany, now. We will give you food, but all this on your farm is for the army. Here is a receipt for everything and an order on the French Government for payment."

Mother said, "We will not sell all. It would leave us nothing. We do not want your food, we have our own. You must not kill the animals."

The officer had been laughing, but now he grew angry and shouted in a terrible voice:

"Do you resist? Imbecile of a woman, where is your husband's money?"

"What money?" asked mother, and the officer shouted, glaring into her face:

"The money he was saving to buy that land."

"I do not know," said mother. She did not know, because father had hidden it. But they would not believe her, and they beat her with their belts and swords. My brother tried to help her, and he was killed, and my sister Aimee was wounded. My two younger sisters and I were dragged away and put on railroad cars with about two hundred other girls of the neighborhood. We were in those cars for two days, but most of the time we were just standing still. I do not think we went more than twenty miles. In all that time we had nothing to eat or drink.

Then we were all driven out of the cars and formed in companies. An officer came and looked at us and twenty of the prettiest of the girls were picked out to go and wait on the officers, but the rest of us were put at farm work in gangs.

They drove out the old people who had been in the farm cottages and put us in, thirty girls to a cottage, with two armed soldiers to guard us. We slept on the floors on straw, and they fed us from their kitchen—what was left over after the soldiers had had their meals.

There was a German doctor who spoke French. He was very rough and we were all afraid of him. He would

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not believe that any of us were really sick unless we were almost dying. He came and stood looking at me one day when I was working in the fields. He spoke to me and said that he could make it so that I should go away from there and have a new dress and easier work. I did not even look up at him, and soon he went away because the sergeant was coming, and it was against the rules for him to be disturbing my work. After that when I met him he was very angry with me, but I did not care. I did not want to be the friend of any German.

For four years those Germans had us doing farm work for them. They made us plow and dig and plant and reap, and drag the grain to the mill. There were no horses and no machinery. All such things were sent to Germany. Three women pulled the plow with a German soldier driving them. He had a whip and used it, too. Some girls went mad, some died from starvation and overwork, and three were killed while trying to escape. The worst was that drunken soldiers came around at night sometimes, pretending to be friendly. The guards didn't care. The soldiers brought drink and wanted us to have some and be jolly with them.

At first the German soldiers were very joyful about the war. They said it would be all over in a month or two and then they would go back to Germany with plenty of plunder. They said that they were winning all the time and that no one could stand against them. Pretty soon they told us that they had taken Paris and that London had been destroyed. We wondered why the war kept on, but they became angry if we asked them that.

There was an old man who drove a wagon thru our field. He was an Alsatian and hated the Germans, tho he had to work for them. He used to say things to cheer us up as he passed. He did not look toward us at all, but spoke as if he were talking to the horses. He said that the French and British had given the Germans a terrible beating at the Marne and that the French had beaten them again at Verdun. They had lost 500,000 men at Verdun alone. He said the Russians were beating the Germans, too, and soon France would win the war and then we would all be happy again.

A railway ran near where we were at work and its cars brought things to the German army and carried wounded and prisoners back. At first there were many prisoners, but afterward not so many. Always there were long, long trains of wounded. The prisoners shouted at us when they saw that we were French girls. They told us that France was winning. That cheered us up, too. France was going to win, after all. So we must live on for France.

A girl named Angelique who was friendly with our guards told them how the old Alsatian talked to us, and he was sent away. The next morning Angelique was found strangled where she lay on the floor. We said that we did not know who killed her, but they

punished us all, and the four girls who lay nearest her were all shot.

After the third year the Germans were very grim and silent. You could see by their faces that they no longer felt sure of winning. They were angry and punished us for nothing. Sometimes, in spite of our misery, we laughed, and they thought we were laughing at them. In April of last year they became noisy and joyful again. They said that Germany now was going to put forth all her strength. She had utterly destroyed the Russians, Serbians, Rumanians, and now she was going to sweep the British into the sea and trample the French under foot.

Toward the end of May, tho, they stopped laughing, and were angry all the time. They talked of the Americans who had joined in the war against them and shouted at each other, arguing that the Americans were a lot of fools to think that they could fight with the Germans. They shouted at us, too, trying to convince us that the Americans could not get across the sea on account of the submarines. They said that the Americans could not fight because they had no proper arms and did not know how to be soldiers.

We did not say anything, but the Germans being so excited about the Americans made us think that they were afraid of them.

Soon we heard there was an order for all of us to move back, and that same day a French prisoner with a bloody bandage on his head stood up on a car as he was passing us, and cheered for the Americans who, he said, were beating the Germans every day. A guard knocked him down with the butt of his rifle, but we had heard and we believed his words.

So two other girls and I determined to escape. We stole food from the kitchen and hid it in the field where we were working. The next day, watching till the guard had gone to the other end of the field, we got into a car that was standing on the track. We had to break the catch of the door. Then we hid under some bags, and soon after the train went west toward the German lines. A terrible battle was raging there, and the engineer tried to back away, but he was shot dead and the engine stopped.

I looked out of the car and saw the whole land filled with soldiers dressed in this that you call khaki. They were chasing the Germans away, and my friends and I shouted to them. Soon an officer came and spoke to us in English. But he was not English, he was an American. He called another officer who spoke French. He asked us some questions, and then shouted:

"They are French girls, escaped from the Germans!"

Other officers came to see and to speak to us then. They took us away to a house where there were American women, oh, so kind! They gave us baths, clothing, food, beds—all of the very best. They made us rest for a week, and then let us help them in their work, which was attending to the soldiers. There was a great restaurant

and we helped in the kitchen and waited on the table. The soldiers who came to eat in the restaurant were very polite to us. Babette, one of the girls who escaped with me, said, "These American soldiers, I like them. They are stronger than the Germans, as brave as the French, and always pleasant and kind." That was the way we all felt, so when they spoke to us we made the best replies we could.

That was the way I met my husband. He often came in and sat at the table where I served and he spoke to me. We talked of many things beside the war. Then when his regiment made ready for a great attack he said to me, "If I am not killed I will come back to you, and then we two will be married, and I will take you to my mother in America."

Of course that was not a surprise. I knew he would say that. And all my life I had dreamed of going to America. I had heard of it as a land of peace and plenty, where there were no poor people, and women did not have to work in the fields, and the sun shone every day. I could hardly say "Yes" for joy. But I did say "Yes."

There was fighting then for two weeks more, dreadful fighting, the hardest of the war. The Germans were beaten every day and they gave up. They called out for peace. My soldier was wounded, but not so badly but that I might see him in the hospital. He had told the doctors about me.

In about two months, when he was strong again, he had to go back to his regiment, and I went back to the ladies. They tried every way to find some of my family, but all were dead except one of my sisters, and she was married. The Maire and Father Corneille were also dead, and of our village hardly one stone remained upon another. What was there left for me in France?

My soldier and I were married, but we had to wait in France till his regiment should be sent home. At last that happened, in July, and we came over together, but not in the same part of the ship. There were other brides, and many soldiers. The brides could meet their husbands once a day for about an hour. At all other times they must not speak to or take any notice of them if they met in going about the ship. You see our husbands were still soldiers under strict discipline.

But now that, too, is over. I am in this beautiful place (the Hostess House) in America. It is not true that the sun always shines here. Sometimes it rains, as in France. And that is right, for how would we live if it were not for the rain? Truly our food would not grow on the farms, and our farm in Oregon, it needs the rain. It is forty times as large as the little farm of my father. There are many animals belonging to it. But my husband says that machines do most of the work.

We are going there tomorrow. It is a long way, but my husband will be with me on the train, and afterward on the farm. There, he says, I will forget my tears and be happy. Yes, happier than I have ever been in all my life. And I—I believe him.

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The Break in the Foreign Exchanges

By A. D. Noyes

NOTHING in the economic history of the war was more significant than the movement of the foreign exchanges, and nothing has been more startling or unexpected since the armistice put an end to hostilities than the course of those exchanges. General prediction a year ago was that the foreign exchange markets of the belligerent European countries, whose rates had been heavily depreciated during the war, would recover sharply on return of peace—this with the possible exception of the exchange markets of the defcated belligerents, which might be governed by the indemnity payment imposed on them.

The reasoning back of this conclusion was based both on experience in the sequel to other long wars, and on the circumstances of this war. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, English exchange rates on the Continental markets, which had been ruling very adverse to London, recovered almost instantly the greater part of the depreciation. The American premium on gold in our own Civil War was subject to much the same influences as the foreign exchange rates of this war. It had been as high as 129 per cent in the early weeks of 1865, but it was down to 43 per cent soon after Lee's surrender, and to 28 per cent a month or two later.

In the present case, the war-time depreciation in exchange had been attributable to two main causes—immense inflation of the Continental currencies, and, in the cases of all the Entente Allies, the enormous increase of their imports from abroad while their exports actually decreased. In the calendar year 1918, our own exports to the whole of Europe were \$2,858,000,000 and our imports from Europe \$318,000,000, whereas in 1913 we had exported \$1,499,000,000 to that Continent and imported \$865,000,000 from it.

It had, however, been taken for granted that, immediately on return of peace, belligerent Europe's imports would decrease heavily because of the cancellation of further orders for war munitions; also that decreased government expenses would check the arbitrary expansion of paper currency. As a matter of fact, neither result has happened as anticipated. The movement of belligerent Europe's trade with the United States may be judged from the following comparisons, covering the first months of 1919, 1918 and 1914. The figures are in thousands of dollars:

	1919	1918	1914
Exports to			
England	\$1,342,728	\$1,210,094	\$298,588
France	583,259	555,201	68,187
Italy	272,818	274,548	38,126
Total	\$2,198,805	\$2,039,843	\$304,901
Imports from			
England	\$118,075	\$98,882	\$176,836
France	46,611	37,945	70,407
Italy	15,393	15,655	33,541
Total	\$180,079	\$152,482	\$280,784

As for the currencies, the French Bank's paper circulation actually in-

creased \$1,000,000,000, or 14 per cent, between the armistice week and the middle of September; the German Reichsbank's paper circulation \$2,750,000,000, or 70 per cent; and even the English currency notes increased \$265,000,000, or 18 per cent. Evidently there was no sign of relief for American exchange on these markets, either thru import and export trade or thru changes in Europe's currency.

The reason for the failure of the seemingly logical predictions to materialize was two-fold. So far as concerned the foreign trade of these countries, the suspension of hostilities showed them to be in such urgent need of food, and raw and even manufactured materials for use in reconstructing the devastated districts, that the disappearance of the munitions imports was hardly noticed. Meantime the Continent found itself unable to resume production on anything like the old-time scale, for lack both of labor and of facilities. In England repeated labor troubles interfered. It soon appeared, moreover, that expenses would be reduced from the war footing only slightly. Some states, such as France and Germany, were slow in imposing taxes, and reluctant to put out new loans. All of them were paying out immense sums in "unemployment doles" and the treasuries again resorted on an extensive scale to issue of new currency thru the national banks.

The exchange rates in the countries in question have moved in line with these unexpected developments. The great decline in such rates on September 16 brought New York exchange on the various European markets to a level which thus compares with the low level of war-time and with the normal parity:

	This week	War-time lowest	Parity
English pound.....	\$4.13	\$4.48	\$4.86%
French franc.....	10.8c	16.4c	19.3c
Italian lira.....	9.8c	10.9c	19.3c
German mark.....	3.2c	16.4c	23.8c
Austrian crown.....	1.4c	10.6c	20.3c

At the September rates, exchange on England was depreciated 15 per cent, on France 44 per cent, on Italy nearly 50 per cent, on Germany 86 per cent, and on Austria 93 per cent. Nothing quite like this has ever been witnessed in the economic history of the world.

As to just what it all means and just what it foreshadows, it is not easy to be sure of that at the moment. The exchange market would recover from its previously low level, and recovery would undoubtedly be substantial, if the plan of a concerted arrangement by American bankers and investors to finance our trade with these nations were to be drawn up and effectively introduced. Their task would be to advance to the foreign merchants, on long credits probably running over a series of years, the money to pay for goods which they import from us and which they were sure of selling in a profitable market.

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Such advances, like similar advances made to those markets by our bankers in 1915 and 1916, and by our Government in 1917 and 1918, would make possible the purchase of American goods by European importers without drawing on the European markets for payment. This would relieve the exchange markets from their present extreme pressure—as it did in war-time, when the granting of such credits, with the consequent relief to the foreign exchange markets, caused a recovery in sterling exchange from \$4.48 to \$4.75, and in French exchange from 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per franc to 18 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Payment would still have to be made in full in the end, and it would have to be made either thru shipment of gold to America or thru transfer of foreign property, or else thru remittances on exchange which would test the exchange market of that day. But the supposition is that by the time these long credits should have fallen due, they could be met, or could have been met beforehand, thru shipments of actual merchandise, produced by Europe as it regained the economic equilibrium which it has temporarily lost. Any financial arrangement of the large scope required by the needs of the occasion cannot, however, possibly be undertaken before our Government's ratification of the treaty settles the political and economic status of the European belligerents.

The particularly violent fall in exchange these past few weeks is certainly due to the delay in that ratification, and it may not unreasonably be ascribed in a measure to the attitude of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. It may have been in part a consequence of the published statement in that committee's majority report, giving the opinion that the pressure for quick ratification was the work of "certain great banking firms which had a direct pecuniary interest in securing an early opportunity to reap the harvest which they expected from the adjustment of the financial relations of the countries which had been engaged in the war," and that, without the American participation in the treaty which the report was discussing, not altogether favorably, "their League is a wreck and all their gains from their victorious peace are imperiled."

How far these published statements may have influenced the foreign markets, and therefore the foreign exchange rates, it is perhaps impossible to say. But the peculiar nature of the situation will lend great interest to the exchange market when the treaty is actually ratified. It may in fact be said that the whole work of reconstructing the shattered fabric of international finance is awaiting the action of our Senate before it can go into even tentative operation. In the absence of a settled and determined status of political, territorial and economic relations between the recent belligerents, it is entirely probable that our own foreign trade will presently be cut down thru this increasing chaos of the international money market.

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If He Were President

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nations and in all the history of exploration and of industry there is naught comparable. Past all manner of entanglements and harassments, amidst which he had to fight every step of the way, he drove, largely by sheer personal force, on to victory.

And, after all, the General had no panacea for defeat—he had to go in, with his brain and his own fingers, and work with such implementa as would be given to the rest of us. In one simple matter—that of organization—there is illustration enough. Organization makes or breaks anything, even marriage. And, incidentally, it is worth noting that if any man were to enter the White House able sufficiently well to organize the departments as well as the A. E. F. was organized in France, he would, all other things propitious, go down in history as a more effectual President than any we have had since the departments came to maturity and came finally to employ more workers on one payroll in one place than anywhere else in the world. For the organization of the A. E. F., or U. S. A., Unltd., worked. It was simplicity, itself, moreover. Here it is: At the top a board of directors—working in good American fashion. At the head of that board a chairman—General Pershing. Under that directorate five subsidiaries: G1, administration; G2, intelligence; G3, operations; G4, supplies; G5, training. The better for compactness, all these corporations were headed up to general headquarters, except when, later on, G4—S O S, or Service of Supply, it was dubbed—was located at Tours, with Major General Harbord in charge. Theoretically, this action was simple—as simple as that of planning and carrying thru a selling campaign. General Foch, for instance, notified U. S. A., Unltd., to attack at a certain hour of a certain day in a certain locality. The A. E. F. directorate, which operated quite independently of the War Department here, in such wise that General Pershing was really a Secretary of War in Europe as well as much else, discussed this order, brought to issue any fact bearing on it, and finally the General, or chairman, notified the subsidiary concerned with operations to perfect details and go ahead.

It may be imagined that such methods, with such a task in hand, required an administrator of great power, of far greater power than was required to wield an army under Grant, which at the greatest was only half as large as the army under Pershing at its greatest.

In the case of General Grant, Henry Adams remarked, "A great soldier might be a partizan, as he pleased, but a general who had commanded half a million or more men in the field must know how to administer. Even Washington . . . a mere cave-dweller, knew how to organize his departments. The task of bringing the Government back

to regular processes and of restoring order to administration was not very difficult; it was ready to do it itself with a little encouragement. Undoubtedly the confusion, especially in the old slave states and in the currency, was considerable. . . ."

Then Adams went down to Capitol Hill and heard Grant's nominations for the Cabinet, and "to the end of his life he wondered at the suddenness of the revolution which actually, within five minutes, changed his intended future"—in support of Grant and against the Senate—"into an absurdity so laughable as to make him ashamed of it." Then came the confounding of Grant and his whole Cabinet. In other words Jay Gould all but cornered the nation's gold. In other ways Grant then demonstrated that he was no better than Adams's appraisal, and the confidential one of Badeau, Grant's associate and biographer and Adams's messmate, who dubbed Grant "an intermittent energy immensely powerful when awake but passive and blank in repose." Badeau said that "Neither he nor the rest of the staff knew why Grant succeeded; they believed in him because of his success. For stretches of time his mind seemed torpid." And finally, and bitterly, Adams concluded this, that "A great soldier might be a baby politician."

Trimming the corners of this seeming parallelogram, if General Pershing is another Grant, one wonders, first, what the present Senate, which has been increasing its skill since the days of Presidents Johnson and Grant, would do to the General, when probably the ablest politician who ever resided in the White House has troubles of his own these days in keeping his head from being entirely severed by the quite separated antennae or arms of the Chief Executive down on Capitol Hill. We cannot hope for another such able foe of the Senate, unless it be Mr. Baker. On the other hand, it might be that General Pershing (whose exact politics are uncertain, for he has seldom voted—in some states, Oklahoma for one, army officers cannot, and in many states they reside on U. S. reservations and cannot, or usually do not) might have Congress with him, instead of against him.

And, at the worst, he is not "torpid," as Adams describes Grant. A man who loves to play polo as he does, at the age of fifty-eight; who plays tennis exceedingly well, and is as interested in all athletics and in the clean life for soldiers and others in France and elsewhere as he is, isn't torpid, certainly.

And one is rather amazed to learn that this soldier, unlike Grant—who was "always," Adams says, "needing stimulants, but for whom action was the greatest stimulant, the instinct of fight"—is something of a diplomat. Going back to his early "Indian days" he was commended, the War Department records show, for gently extricating a

mixed group of cowboys and horse thieves from a hundred besieging Zuni—this without a shot—then arresting the horse thieves! In the Philippines he was celebrated for his manner of inviting to intimate talks, at dinner on board his boat, or elsewhere, natives and local Spaniards and Americans and others. On the border the first thing he did was to get into friendly touch with the general in command of Mexican forces opposite El Paso. Again, when Villa and Obregon, in days gone, were allowed to transport troops over American soil, he gave them a reception, a real, rousing reception. (Yet afterward at Fort Bliss Villa alone refused to salute the flag.) And likewise in Mexico, his instinct to fight was not always first, tho never absent; to illustrate, when scores of our men were shot at Carrizal, he did not order the near-at-hand force under Jenkins to ride thru and riddle the town. He "held his horses"; for he knew that he was in Mexico to train the American Army for service abroad rather than to force issues, and he knew the Administration wishes. Previously, as military attaché in Tokio, he learned something of diplomacy. And also, as military observer in the Russo-Japanese war with Kuroki. And finally abroad. There the Allies desired to use American troops as a feeding source—and Heaven only knows where we would be now, after the peace conference, if we had not demanded our army's entity and if that army had not, past any question, won the war when the war was won. There, in one instance, the better to encourage our inferiority, when an attack by American troops had been scheduled—an attack certain to result in disaster—Pershing was farsighted enough to call it off and invite Allied ridicule. There, when, finally, after other issues had arisen between Pershing and Balfour, and Pershing and Lloyd George, and Pershing and Clemenceau—such issues as no one here, not even the President until he went abroad, had any knowledge of—Pershing had to tell Foch and the others in words reported as most emphatic and rather lurid, what was what. He did this, notably, at the historic Abbeville conference. Yet he has come out of all these difficulties with friends, among these men who were, in no uncertain sense, his enemies in spirit often.

Such experience as the General had in Europe surely gave him such an insight into European diplomacy as would be valuable to him in the White House. Such knowledge as he has of conditions in the Orient certainly would be valuable to him. And such knowledge as he has of humankind would be valuable. Whether celebrities or salubrities his guests at dinner are interesting. Any one can talk with General Pershing and find a good listener, some of his staff officers, who lived with him in the same chateau during the war, have told me. One can disagree with him. Then he'll say, perhaps, "Why do you think so?" and try to enlighten himself. Even privates have been known

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to have such long talks with him as most army officers will not indulge. This openness, may be, perhaps, something of a hunger for companionship—such a hunger as comes with deep sorrow.

He has experienced very deep personal sorrow. One morning, when on duty at El Paso, he did not take his morning ride. That morning he received, personally, a telegram saying that his wife and three little girls had died in the preceding night, from fire, at the Presidio, near San Francisco. Only his little boy, Warren, escaped; and he was unconscious when hauled out.

His wife, the daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, was, so army officers who knew the family insist, past all decial, most happily married. But it is inaccurate to say, as many loosely do, that he owed his promotion to his marriage. As a matter of fact the recommendation for his advancement was made six years before he ever met Senator Warren or his daughter, Frances. It was made while he was in the Philippines, in 1899, for distinctive action against the Moros, by General Sumner. Accordingly, in 1906, President Roosevelt "jumped" Pershing, along with Mills, Bell, Barry, Funston and others, in order to get a nucleus of able but relatively young men at the top of the army. And it was and is easier to jump them to place as generals than as colonels, for the law provides that promotion up to and including place as colonel must be by the rule of seniority, but promotion to place as general may be by selection. Accordingly, Pershing was jumped over 862 officers, to be a brigadier general.

That was merit. Much in army life is. If he had not been jumped, he doubtless would not have been so successful when he returned to the Philippines, accomplished his work in Mindanao and Jolo and was later governor of the Moros, and then was ordered back to take command of the 8th Army Brigade at the Presidio, whence he was ordered to the border, four months later, there to prepare and virtually to begin his invasion of Germany, via Mexico.

A long while before, a farmer boy, he would have qualified for and studied law if he had not got a chance to enter a competitive examination for West Point, in which examination he barely beat out a boy named William Hickenbotham, who might otherwise have commanded our armies in Europe!

At West Point Pershing was not the highest-ranking man in his class, but he scored better than General Grant, who barely passed in the study of army tactics. He was made class president, is still president. And he was made senior cadet captain. These two highest honors indicate that his fellows thought well of him and that the faculty did likewise—which ought to have been encouragement enough to prevent him from going back to the study and practice of law.

He reads a great deal, his associates say, of newspapers, magazines, and history and biography or books on

themes that are current but not so current as fiction which every graduate of West Point must do if he is to complete his specialized training effectively.

He wore the largest hat purchasable before he went to Europe, and the same hat now.

A member of his staff in France pointed out that the General is "pre-eminently a man of action."

"Such men are sometimes dangerous," I suggested. "Witness Grant."

He shook his head. "The General doesn't like to talk. He believes in letting results show for themselves. I should say that he would not be so quick as President Wilson is, to accept a new point of view. But when he gets it, he gets it more precisely and more firmly. He is slower to make up his mind, but when he makes it up, he is absolutely firm in accomplishment."

Which, of course, is an advantageous trait in any one, especially in a President, whose acts and words are, of all acts and words, cumulative.

This officer then went on to agree that America is rapidly becoming labor's world. He submitted, even, that the relative places held by employers and employees is now, more than ever, rapidly being interchanged. But he did not know so well how General Pershing would encounter labor as how labor would encounter General Pershing. "I think," he concluded, "from what I have gathered from a long time with the General, that he would call in Mr. Gompers and the labor leaders, then call in the leaders on the other side, and finally form his conclusions. Then he would stick by them."

It develops that women may dominate the next campaign. It also develops that the General impels respect in women, even more than generals in uniform usually do, and would especially do so if he were able to maintain the semblance of being non-partizan. It is also to be remembered that Mrs. Pershing was an ardent suffragist and member of what is now the Women's Party, or radical suffrage group.

His native state is Missouri, whose electoral vote of eighteen went to the Republicans in 1904, and again in 1908, but Democratic in the last two presidential elections. Major General Wood—whose political destiny is of course being determined by the events these days that directly affect General Pershing politically—could offer at best only four home-state electoral votes. These votes, of New Hampshire, went to the credit of the Republicans regularly for a decade before 1912, in which year, as in 1916, they appeared in the Democratic column. It follows, of course, that if, by any chance, other things were equal, and of course they are not, party politics would prize the vote that Missouri undoubtedly would give her native son of Laclede more than New Hampshire's four. Moreover, there is great and traditional advantage in having a candidate from the Middle West.

From different quarters one hears a great deal of criticism of General Per-

shing from men who served in the A. E. F. It is said that he was "severe." A colonel, to illustrate, was ordered one night to take command of a regiment. At dawn he had located only two companies of it. A staff officer found him and ordered him to the rear. That was severe, no doubt. "But, on the other hand," said an officer here, who has been in close touch with the work of the army thru the war, "Headquarters over there had to demand quick results. If a man didn't deliver the goods at once, snap! his neck was broken—he was sent to the rear." This instance, of course, is only an instance. The writer has talked with no less than a dozen majors, colonels and other officers who served abroad and found them unanimous, wellnigh, in their admiration of their chief. It is worth noting, too, that some of these officers are not West Pointers. To quote one of them, a colonel: "The general opinion among the officers is one of admiration. They believe that he handled the whole thing, men included, better than any other man in the army could have done. He is forceful. Sometimes he seems cold. But he is able, and effective. You feel his sense of fairness. You know he will take his share of responsibility. You know that he is conscientious. He is no mental wonder but good-and-competent and right on the job. He doesn't reason a thing thru so much as he weighs it. His eye twinkles—if he hasn't a sense of humor, at least he must have a sense of kindness and an interest in people. The first time I met him he asked about and talked about my individual problems. One thing the army seems agreed on is that he is marvelous in picking the men about him."

Many soldiers do not speak enthusiastically about him, but in some measure at least this fact is due to the following causes: 1. The men were freemen, as has been pointed out, and irked of discipline and routine and limitations on their freedom, especially after the armistice was signed. 2. Many resented his reviewing them before they were returned to America—a hurried performance that was not altogether a success psychologically. 3. Many, if not most, when asked to demonstrate their knowledge of the army and its leader abroad, resort, naturally, to the business of establishing themselves at home by disestablishing some one else, abroad. But after all, it is a safe guess that a reversal of these processes of criticism would, in many cases, result once General Pershing were nominated; in fact, it might be conjectured that he would get general support from the army, which is a vastly influential support considered in terms of two millions of firesides.

There is good authority for saying that he is not so strictly what is called a military man as many persons suppose. It is even said that were he in the White House his last resort would be to the military. "He is a soldier only when soldiering is the business in hand," observes one correspondent who served closely with him thru the war. "From my close observation of

him, I am convinced that if he went into civil life, he would be found capable of detaching himself from the military point of view." And it is a fact that is not generally known that not long before he was sent into Mexico he was seriously contemplating and planning on leaving the army altogether.

He is rigorous in insisting that the men under him shall have every chance to lead clean lives and that the officers over them shall have authority to force clean living as far as is possible. That is one reason why he was greatly interested in the development of athletics abroad, notably by the encouragement of games in the Pershing stadium after the armistice was signed.

He is not a good public speaker, that is, he is no orator. Yet he has a fine art of exposition, as his documents testify.

He is not an economist. And it should of course be pointed out that the great problems of the impending future are economic problems such as no man can handle without long study and experience of some scope. For instance, it may be conjectured that the General could speak with no secure voice about the adjustments necessary in internal and international exchange, in the fluctuating value of dollars as compared to francs, etc. If he were the economist that President Wilson is, probably he never would be the military leader that the General is, nor have the force of personality that has been demonstrated so powerfully in Europe.

But he knows some law. He completed the law course and taught mathematics at the University of Nebraska when assigned there as a lieutenant years ago to train the student corps.

He is American thru and thru. In spite of all his contacts with governmental life, which in many men would be discouraging to patriotism of the most ardent kind, he is a patriot of the most powerful convictions and determination.

In one word, he is a soldier, a finely groomed proud soldier, to whom, all thru his many years, the primal call of preparation has been for war. Like Kitchener, the ultimate thing for him has been war.

Now the primal call is for peace.


One might, therefore, ask the pertinent question, "Would Kitchener have made a great prime minister in times of peace?"

If, then, it be said that for Kitchener and for Grant one cannot soundly read Pershing, then the question is out, "Would Pershing make a great peace President?"

If not, then why reward his merit with his discomfiture?

If so, then "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!" "Let's Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," a hundred beats of the big bass drum, a twist of the Democratic donkey's tail, and up with General Pershing to the back of the Grand Old Party Elephant, with the donkey trailing after!

Washington, D. C.



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ARE you making adequate provision for the years when your productive power may be less? No better way of accomplishing this is possible than by investment in well-chosen bonds.

By means of 50 correspondent offices in the leading financial centers of the United States, the National City Company has readily accessible sources of information which should prove valuable to an investor in the selection of bonds.


Any of these 50 offices will be glad to place our national bond service at the disposal of investors. More than 10,000 miles of private wires unite our correspondent offices.

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1919

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured
 property to the value of.....\$31,728,420,851.00
 Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....\$319,356,442.45
 Paid losses during that period \$157,034,362.32
 Issued certificates of profits to dealers \$100,230,470.00
 Of which there have been re-
 deemed\$94,086,050.00
 Leaving outstanding at present
 time \$6,144,420.00
 Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....\$24,838,024.95

On December 31, 1918, the assets of the company amounted to.... \$16,823,491.34

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,
 WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,
 CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President,
 WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

Expenses and Taxation

By W. E. Underwood

IN the course of an address delivered recently at Hartford before the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners on the problems of fire insurance, the representative in that body from North Carolina, Commissioner James R. Young, directed some of his observations to the subject of expenses and taxation.

Dwelling on the expense proportion to premium income, he considered them excessive "when you recall that insurance men speak of the business as practically mutual."

Of course, the conductors of joint-stock insurance companies do not claim that their customers, the policyholders, are their partners. Stock companies undertake to guarantee their policyholders and therefore do not admit them to any participation in profits.

Members of mutual companies are such participants and necessarily so, for such guarantees as they possess are those which exist between copartners in any enterprise. In a mutual insurance company the policyholders are both insurers and insured; in a stock company they are insured only and the payment of their premiums transfers all the liability for losses to the stock company. In an abstract sense, the entire insurance fabric is a coöperative effort, all the money for expenses and losses being furnished by those who avail themselves of the protection afforded by the institution.

Referring to the matter of operating expenses. For the purpose of securing the most authoritative data accessible to me, I have consulted the figures of the Committee on Statistics accompanying the president's address, appearing in the proceedings of the fifty-third annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. These figures were compiled from the books of 151 of the 157 fire insurance companies composing the National Board and represent the fire insurance activities exclusively of those companies during the twelve months ending December 31, 1918.

The total premiums received by the 151 companies in that year were \$382,561,203. This sum is thus accounted for: paid out for losses, \$173,131,527; reserved as unearned premium, \$52,912,666; operating expenses, \$149,282,900; underwriting profit, \$7,234,110.

The expense ratio was 39.02 per cent.; the underwriting profit, 1.89 per cent.

Thirty-nine per cent. of received income for expenses may seem heavy. But compared with other businesses, is it so excessive as to warrant hostile criticism? What, to the consumer is the expense element included in any commodity he purchases? I am unable to answer this question, for I am without an analysis on this subject; but my plain understanding inclines me to conclude that it is very large.

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**More Than
Five Times Over**

This margin of safety over dividend requirements and the diversity of business and location of subsidiaries operating in 22 states provide unusual safeguards for the investor.

**Dividends
Payable Monthly**

which at present prices for the Preferred Stock

Yield 7½%

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Build Your Own Business



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Our Policies provide for:

**DOUBLE INDEMNITY,
DISABILITY BENEFITS,
REDUCING PREMIUMS.**

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

**The Manhattan Life
Insurance Company
66 Broadway, New York**

Organized 1850

All but a very small fraction of the expense portion of insurance goes for labor. The fire insurance agency system is an immense organization, so detailed and extensive as instantly to be capable of supplying coverage in the smallest and most remote settlement as in the nearest and largest city.

As we see, the state does not lighten the expense burden. On that point, I wish to refer to another observation occurring in the address of Commissioner Young. "Might not united efforts on the part of the insurance supervisors, the companies, the insurance agents and the policyholders," he inquired, "bring about a uniformity and reduction?" Continuing on this line, he said: "Why should any state relieve insurance companies of all taxes or even confine them to the cost of supervision as some claim? In my opinion these claims, which do not appeal to legislators or the public, have much to do with the lack of uniformity as well as the very heavy taxes imposed in so many states. In the end the policyholders pay the taxes and are of course deeply interested in their reduction."

My views on that subject are clear; my convictions, fixed. In a short sentence, I think I can show not only that insurance taxation should be reduced, but that it should be abolished: It lays a tribute on misfortune.

In most states one of the many forms of insurance taxation consists in collecting a percentage of the premium receipts, I am going to use the National Board figures again in an effort to prove my case. In 1918 the companies in the National Board received premiums aggregating \$382,561,203. A part of the \$16,939,242 of taxation paid was obtained by laying a percentage rate on the premiums, the rates differing in different states. The "values" thus assessed were not in existence at the time the assessment was made. Claims for losses had used up \$173,131,527 and operating expenses—money paid out for labor—had taken \$149,282,900 more: a total of \$322,414,427. Deduct this from the whole amount of the premiums and we have remaining \$60,146,776. But even all this sum does not represent values belonging to the insurance company, for it is subject to demand by policyholders on surrendering their policies, and this they may do at any moment.

So that we have \$173,131,527 destroyed property taxed, property that has actually suffered annihilation. And we have something approximating \$150,000,000 of agents' commissions, clerks' salaries, printers' and other artisans' wages taxed, for nearly that sum has gone for expenses and about 95 per cent. of the expenses are for services rendered.

But as Commissioner Young stated: "In the end the policyholders pay the taxes," adding "and are of course deeply interested in their reduction." What I cannot understand is his previous statement refuting the claim that insurance should not be taxed, to the effect that such a claim does not appeal to legislators or the public.

"The Leading FIRE INSURANCE Co. of America"



1819 1919

One Hundred Years of Service

Losses Paid over \$175,000,000

Cash Capital,	\$5,000,000.00
Cash Assets,	\$32,006,432.57
Total Liabilities,	18,578,092.92
Net Surplus,	8,428,339.65
Surplus for Policy-Holders,	13,428,339.65

NOTE—The Security Valuations on which this statement is based are those fixed by the Insurance Commissioners

WM. B. CLARK, President

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GUY E. BEARDSLEY,
RALPH B. IVES,
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Stop the Leaks that Keep You Poor

Saving money is hard work until you get the secret. No matter how large or how small your income you will never save as much as you should until you get the knack.

If the average business were operated on the haphazard basis on which our household finances are run, there would be fifty times as many bankrupts. The truth, whether we admit it or not, is that very few families know where their money goes. At the end of each year we find ourselves little better off, if any, than at the beginning. We have earned \$800 or \$1,500 or \$5,000, yet practically all has been spent—and the pitiful part of it is we have nothing to show for it!

New Method Makes Saving a Pleasure Instead of a Hardship

If you are interested, write for free booklet called "How We Stopped the Leaks That Kept Us Poor."

The INDEPENDENT
119 West 40th Street New York City

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$623.60 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

DIVIDENDS

**THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND
FOUNDRY COMPANY**NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND
COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon its outstanding preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon its outstanding common stock, payable in the case of each class of stock on September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 19, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, September 9, 1919.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New York, September 10, 1919.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable November 1st, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1919.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY
25 Broad Street,

New York, September 9th, 1919.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$.50 per share, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1919.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway

New York, Sept. 9th, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919, a distribution of One dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1919.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

W. E. BENNETT, Asst. Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for September 30, 1919, to declare the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed October 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. September 30, 1919. The Transfer Books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1919.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 81

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The directors of this corporation have declared a dividend of 1½% on the preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of \$1.00 per share on the common capital stock. The dividends on both preferred and common stock are payable October 4, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

**AJAX
Oil Company**

Operating in Burkburnett field. Substantial daily production. Six wells now drilling. Monthly dividends of 1%. Ample acreage for future development.

CIRCULAR A. I.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND HISTORY, CIVICS AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**I. The Family of Nations. By Willard
Wattles.**

1. What thought does the poem strongly emphasize?
2. In what sense is America "half-formed"? What can you, as an individual citizen, do to aid in the further development of America?
3. What is the "new meaning" that America "beholds written on the skies"?
4. What is the full meaning of the expression, "A weapon forged to peace"?
5. Point out and explain examples of personification; of metaphor. Prove that every figure you mention adds to the poem either strength or beauty.
6. Give a full and clear explanation of the last stanza of the poem.

**II. To the White Fiends. By Claude
McKay.**

1. Prepare a brief for an argument based on the subject presented in the poem.
2. Show how the author has made use of the principle of repetition as a means of emphasis.
3. Explain in full the two metaphors, "Thou shalt be a light" and "Show thy little lamp."
4. Defend the use of every mark of punctuation that appears in the poem.

**III. Here I Will Forget. By Blanche
Rosalie La Tour Bigbee.**

1. How do you account for the abrupt beginning of the article? Why did the writer give no antecedent for the pronoun "we"? Why did she not tell the circumstances under which she spoke? What does your textbook in rhetoric say concerning the opening paragraph of an article? Is the editor's introduction necessary? When is it proper to omit a formal introduction?
2. Give an account of the circumstances under which the article was composed.
3. By what means does the first paragraph awaken the reader's sympathy?
4. After you have read the first part of the article give a talk in which you explain what constitutes real wealth.
5. Prepare a suggestive description of a French market day.
6. Prepare an exposition on "German Character as Seen in the Great War," basing your exposition on material found in the article.
7. Prepare a contrast on "Proper Treatment of Non-Combatants in War, and the German Treatment of Non-Combatants."
8. Contrast the treatment of womanhood as presented in "Ivanhoe," "Quentin Durward," "The Idylls of the King" and other books that you have read, with the treatment of womanhood presented in the article.
9. Prepare a contrast on the condition of the French peasants before the Great War, and their condition during the war.
10. Give a talk in which you show what elements of French character are emphasized in the article.
11. Give a talk in which you show what elements of American character are emphasized in the article.

**IV. If He Were President. John J.
Pershing. By Donald Wilhelm.**

1. Prepare a nomination speech such as an admirer of General Pershing might give in nominating General Pershing for the presidency.
2. Write a very short editorial article in which you consider the reasons for believing that General Pershing should, or should not, be nominated for the presidency.
3. Give a clear explanation of the lines of verse that are quoted in the article. Tell, in particular, what is meant by the lines, "Out of a fabulous story we fashion an empire's glory."
4. Tell the story of any man whose life-work specifically illustrates any section of the quoted lines.
5. What is meant by the sentence, "He has a fine art of exposition, as his documents testify"?

**V. The Latin Soul of Young Italy. By
Harold Howland.**

1. Prove that the title summarizes both the thought and the spirit of the entire article.
2. Prove that the article has an unusually effective conclusion.
3. By what means does the writer condense and emphasize a great amount of information?
4. Give a talk in which you explain the full meaning of the first paragraph of Signor Fontana's article.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

**I. General Pershing—"If He Were Presi-
dent."**

1. "President Pershing would be the fourteenth veteran . . . to serve in the White House." Name the other thirteen and discuss the circumstances which led to the election of three or four of them.
2. What impressions do you get of Grant from this article? Is there any parallel between him and Pershing?
3. Give two or three incidents of Pershing's career which shed some light upon his character.
4. What training, if any, has Pershing had for handling (a) international problems, (b) political problems, (c) economic problems?
5. After reading this article, do you feel that the election of Pershing as President would benefit the United States?

**II. France and the War—"Here I Will
Forget."**

1. Contrast French country life as described in this article with country life in this country.
2. How did the war affect the life of the people of France?
3. Quote two or three passages from this article which illustrate the German method of handling the people of the conquered provinces.
4. What influence will the experiences of our soldiers in France have upon the future life of America?

**III. Italy and the War—"The Latin Soul of
Young Italy."**

1. Why if "Parliament did not want the war" did Italy throw in her fortunes with the Allies?
2. In what sense is it true that "a hundred years ago the Italians were a crowd of individuals"?
3. Analyze the reasons given by Papini for Italy's entrance into the war? Compare these with those given by Mussolini.
4. What, according to the testimony of the various people interviewed, will Italy gain as a result of the war?
5. "The Italian people had submitted to the Triple Alliance, but they had never accepted it," etc. Discuss the history of this Triple Alliance and the reasons why Italy repudiated it.

**IV. The Russian Situation—"The Russian
Dilemma."**

1. Why are the Allies disposed to favor the cause of Kolchak rather than that of any other Russian leader?
2. Does the news from Russia warrant the belief that the Soviet Government is weakening? If the Soviet Government is overthrown, is there any likelihood that Russia will be united under one leader?
3. Summarize the efforts which have been made by Great Britain, France, the United States and Japan to bring order into Russian affairs.
4. According to the correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, what has the Soviet Government thus far accomplished?

**V. Growth of the British Empire—"British
Territorial Gains."**

1. When and under what circumstances did England acquire her first overseas territory?
2. What lands were added to the British Empire during the eighteenth century? the nineteenth?
3. Locate each of the possessions named in the table. Which of these do you regard as the most important addition to the empire?
4. What is the basis of Great Britain's claims to German Southwest Africa? to Egypt and Arabia? to Palestine and Syria? to Persia? to Tibet?
5. Does this article lend color to the statement that England's reason for entering the war was her commercial jealousy of Germany?

**VI. Home Rule for Ireland—"Suppression
of Sinn Fein."**

1. Trace the history of the Home Rule movement from the time of Gladstone to the present time.
2. Why is the South of Ireland so strongly in favor of separation from England? the North of Ireland so strongly opposed?
3. Why does Sir Edward Carson bring America into the discussion as he does?
4. Is the chance for the establishment of Home Rule greater or less at present than in 1914?



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Fifty odd years ago the discovery was made that the beautiful stone which in one magnificent sheet underlies nearly two whole counties in Indiana is a marvelous building material.

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Its use extends to every state in the Union and every province of Canada, all because the architects of America have, almost as a body, recognized the supreme beauty and utility combined with the practicable cost of *Indiana Limestone*. The public which formerly hardly knew the name, now asks its architects about **INDIANA LIMESTONE**.

But you ought to know how low its cost is, compared with what you might guess.

INDIANA LIMESTONE, the "Aristocrat of Building Materials," will speak for itself. It needs merely your knowledge of the facts concerning it.

Will you write for Volume 1, "Indiana Limestone." Volume 4 "Indiana Limestone Banks." Volume 27, "Designs for Indiana Limestone Houses." A sample of the stone also if requested. Any questions you care to ask will be gladly, promptly and truthfully answered.

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Victrola fame is based on Victrola quality. More people all over the world have wanted and have bought the Victrola than any other musical instrument of its type. Because the Victrola brings to them the greatest music by the greatest artists. Because the Victrola is supreme in fidelity and beauty of tone. It is the instrument which the world's greatest artists have selected as the best. It is the instrument selected by music-lovers throughout the world as the best. It is certainly the instrument which you will want for your home.

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119 West Fortieth Street, New York

KARL V. S. HOWLAND
President

FREDERIC E. DICKINSON
Secretary

WESLEY W. FERRIN
Treasurer

Striking While the Iron Is Hot

STEEL, the basic industry of the United States, became the battleground on September 22 of one of the biggest strikes that this country has ever faced. There are two million men involved; in the first day of the strike the unions claimed that 279,000 had actually walked out, shutting down some of the United States Steel Corporation's mills completely, but affecting others, notably the Pittsburgh center, hardly at all.

The right of the workers to collective bargaining was the issue of the strike, with the eight-hour day and increased wages as a secondary claim. Probably the question of hours and wages could have been satisfactorily negotiated; President Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation implied as much in a statement made before the strike began:

It is the settled determination of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries that the wages and working conditions of their employees shall compare favorably with the highest standards of propriety and justice.

But on the matter of union recognition President Gary stood emphatically opposed. In a letter to the presidents of subsidiary companies he gave these reasons for his refusal to meet representatives of the unions:

The declination was made for two reasons: First, because I did not believe the gentlemen were authorized to speak for large numbers of our employees, whose interests and wishes are of prime importance; secondly, because a conference with these men would have been treated by them as a recognition of the "closed shop" method of employment. We do not combat labor unions as such. We do not negotiate with labor unions because it would indicate the closing of our shops against non-union labor; and large numbers of our workmen are not members of unions and do not care to be.

The principle of the "open shop" is vital to the greatest industrial progress and prosperity. It is of equal benefit to employer and employee. It means that every man may engage in any line of employment that he selects and under such terms as he and the employer may agree upon; that he may arrange for the kind and character of work which he believes will bring to him the largest compensation and the most satisfactory conditions depending upon his own merit and disposition.

The "closed shop" means that no man can obtain employment in that shop except thru and on the terms and conditions imposed by the

labor unions. . . . Personal ambition to succeed and prosper is stifled.

This country will not stand for the "closed shop." It cannot afford it. In the light of experience, we know it would signify decreased production, increased cost of living, and initiative, development and enterprise dwarfed. It would be the beginning of industrial decay, and an injustice to the workmen themselves, who prosper only when industry succeeds.

It is appropriate to further emphasize what has been said many times in regard to our employees. Every one, without exception, must be treated by all others justly and according to merit. In accordance with our established custom, one of our workmen, or a number of our workmen from any department, will continue to be received by the management to consider adjustment of any question presented.

The leader and chief organizer of the strike, John Fitzpatrick, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and chairman of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, retorted to this statement:

The whole thing simmers down to the question, Is E. H. Gary bigger than the Chief Executive of this country? Representatives of the men have tried to see Mr. Gary and discuss the differences of the workers with him, but he refuses to see them.

He refused to listen to President Wilson and still denied a hearing to us, so the strike is called by the men in an effort to make him meet us.

The first day of the strike established the fact that both sides had had ample time for preparation and intended to fight thru to a show-down, the Steel Corporation officials bringing in new men to keep the mills running, and the union leaders pushing their campaign of agitation and organization among the workers. The mill owners contend that the union organization has been effected for the most part among the foreign and uneducated men.

During the first day of the strike there was the incidental violence due to troops breaking up meetings of the strikers, and strikers threatening the lives of strike-breakers. But thruout the entire strike area only three deaths were reported in the first twenty-four hours.

There are 144 mills under the United States Steel Corporation with an output of nearly four million tons

Cardinal Mercier

By H. T. Sudduth

A face of Roman firmness, calm, sedate
But with a benediction in its smile
Like blessing heard in dim cathedral aisle!
A brow on which is stamped the cares of state
And stern decisions that on it await
As when this prelate saw the Germans file
Around Malines and make of it an isle,
Soon overflowed and left in ruin great!
Then, like a Richelieu, in princely pride
A circle round his conscience firm he drew
A domain which the German power defied!
A lofty figure stern then rose in view
Of Europe and the world which in him saw
One whose great soul compelled the German's awe!

a year. The average earning of common labor is \$4.62 a day; the highest earnings of skilled workers in July, 1919, were \$32.56 a day.

As We Go to Press

THE stereotyped phrase "as we go to press" turned into a question for the publishers of periodicals in New York during the last two weeks of September.

The local unions of pressmen and feeders (that is, the men who feed the paper to the presses) seceded some time ago from their International Union on the contention that the International had represented them unfairly. Their contract with the employing printers expired on October 1 and they attempted to negotiate directly with the employers for a forty-four hour week instead of the present forty-eight, and for a wage increase of \$14. The International had already agreed with the employers that the forty-four hour week should go into effect May 1, 1921.

So the situation developed from a three-cornered contest into one in which the International faced a fight to subdue the rebellion of the locals. The International is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The men themselves say that it has done much for them in the past. It was the International that won them the eight-hour day. But internal differences in the organization resulted in the secession of the local unions.

The chief spokesmen of the seceding unions, on the other hand, James J. Bagley, president of the Feeders' Union, goes to an opposite extreme and intends seemingly to grant scant justice to the employers. "We do not intend to tie our hands with contracts in the future" is one of the statements Bagley made for publication. "We want to pull the men out whenever we think it necessary."

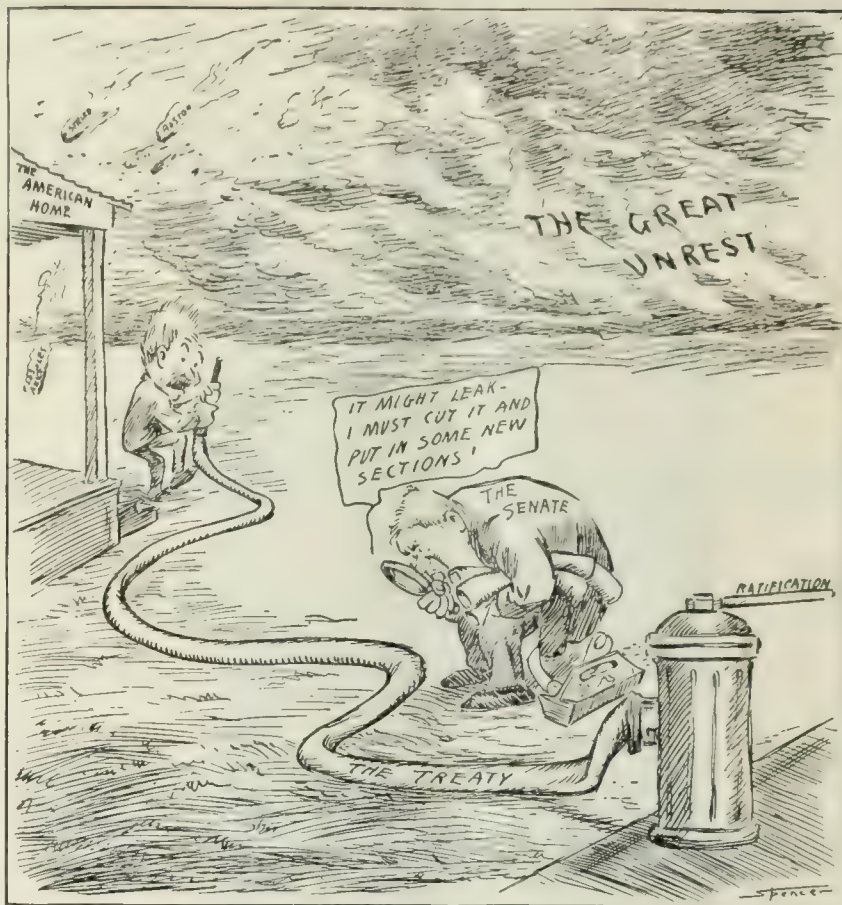
But the indications are that if Bagley pulls the men out on an October strike it will be a fight to a finish, with the International in ultimate control.

(Incidentally it may mean that the presses won't print your next week's Independent. We had some anxious moments wondering if you'd get this one.—The Editor.)

Boston's Police Strike

THE strike of the Boston police force lasted only three days as a strike and then became a lockout. The men finding public opinion against them announced their willingness to return to duty, but met a firm refusal from Commissioner Curtis. He held that by quitting without notice and in defiance of the rules of the department the places became vacant and there would be no compromise. In this attitude the police commissioner was upheld by Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, altho at one time he was a party to negotiation.

The case of the men, in addition to a complaint of



Spencer in Omaha World-Herald

A great idea!

the case is the question of whether a body of men particularly representing law and order can have any sort of allegiance except to the public. The commissioner and Governor Coolidge strongly hold that government will become impossible if its agents are able to quit service in concert without regard to existing obligation. "Is there to be government operation of the government, or private operation?" inquires Governor Coolidge.

Altho the principle of unionizing public employments has long been strongly opposed, it has heretofore not been thrust forward in any critical way. But the Boston case brings the controversy to a head. On the one side, public employees assert that they possess common rights, and on the other side, it is said that inasmuch as the government is not a profit-making institution, and its chiefs are not swayed toward possible injustice by any thought of private advantage public employees must look to other means than the strike to get redress of grievances. In addition, it is claimed that for policemen to strike partakes of mutiny, and that even tho other public employees may abandon service in concert, policemen may not.

Speaking of the Treaty

NEITHER the President nor the senators are mincing words now in their speeches for and against the League of Nations. President Wilson told an audience of 12,000 at Salt Lake City:

I, for my part, am in to see this thing thru, because these men who fought the battles on the fields of France are not now going to be betrayed by the rest of us; we are going to see that the thing they fought for is accomplished, and it does not make any difference how long the fight or how difficult the fight, it is going to be won, and triumphantly won.

And he spoke bitterly of the League's opponents in this country:

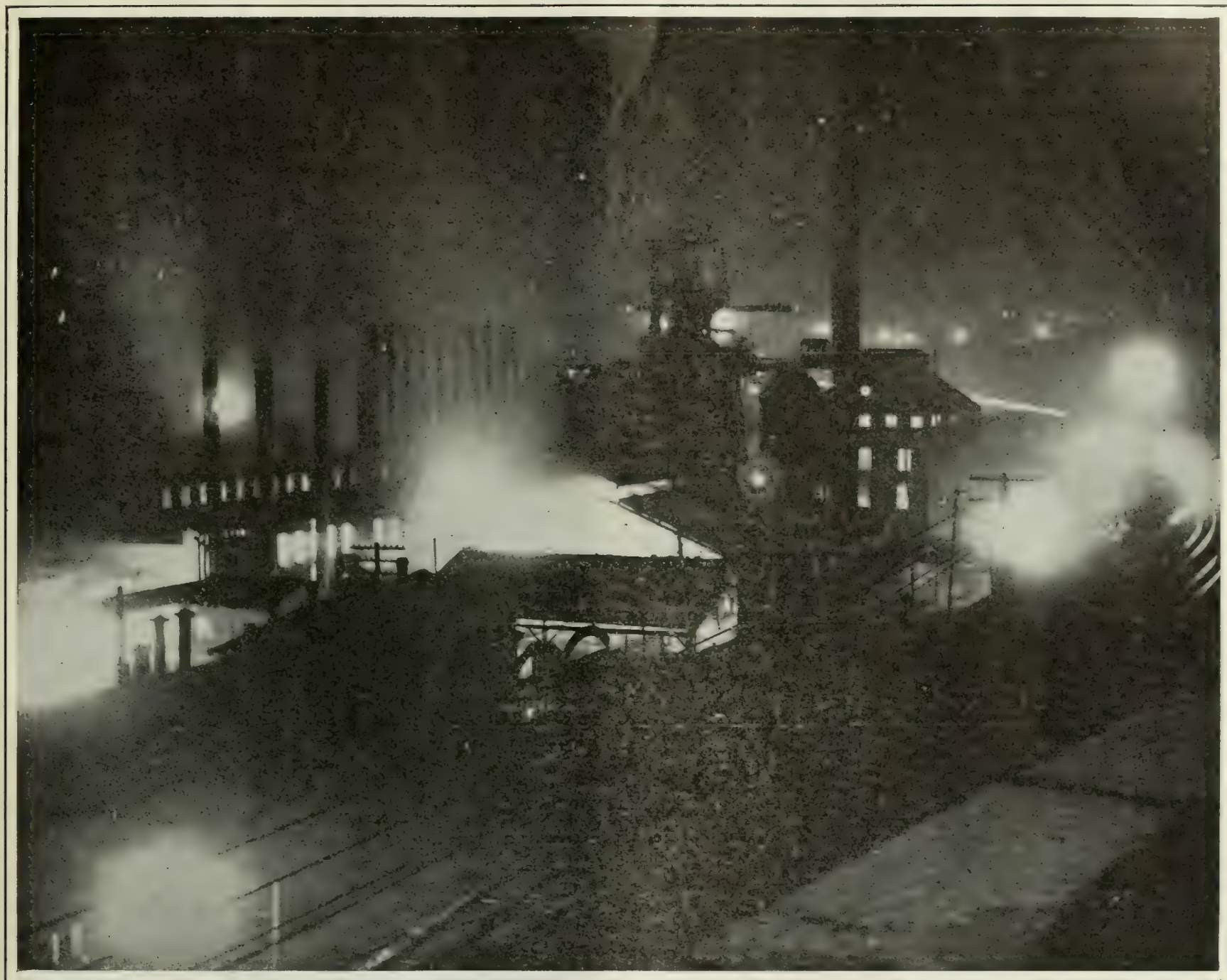
When these gentlemen who are criticizing it once feel, if they ever should feel, the impulse of courage, instead of the impulse of cowardice, they will realize how much better it feels.

Whether or not it has made enough converts to alter

insufficient wages, is that the employees of the city of Boston, firemen and the like, had been permitted to form unions and to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor; that at the time they took out their charter there was no rule of the department forbidding such membership, and that no prohibitory rule existed until thirteen days after their charter application had been made; that they had no idea of striking until the commissioner, on the basis of the rule, dismissed nineteen of their members, and that thus they were forced to act.

The dispute now goes to the courts to ascertain whether or not the commissioner exceeded his authority, but involved in

The Crucible of American Industry



© Vander Weyde

In Spite of the Steel Strike the Pittsburgh Mills Still Glow

The main plants in the steel center held their working forces almost intact at the end of the second day of the big strike. Outside the Pittsburgh area the strike made greater headway, closing down many of the smaller plants completely in one day. In Gary, Indiana, known as the home town of President Gary, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, the union leaders gave picturesque proof of the strike's success by pointing to the north star which shone for the first time since the steel plant was established, unobscured by the customary red glow of the huge blast furnaces



President Gary, Unyielding Opponent of Labor Unions

"We do not combat labor unions as such," said the president of the U. S. Steel Corporation in a statement made before the strike began. "We do not negotiate with labor unions, because it would indicate the closing of our shops against non-union labor, and large numbers of our workmen are not members of unions and do not care to be. The principle of 'open shop' is vital to the greatest industrial progress and prosperity. It is of equal benefit to employer and employee. It means that every man may arrange for the kind and character of work which he believes will bring to him the largest compensation and most satisfactory conditions"

the trend of public opinion, President Wilson's tour has done much to stimulate popular interest and increase public intelligence on the question of the League of Nations. Sentiment against any reservations which will necessitate reopening the treaty issue seems overwhelming thruout the West.

But while the President has been on tour the reservation forces in the Senate have grown stronger. The Administration program met a definite setback on September 23 in a test vote which lined up the opposing Senate forces 43-40 in favor of Senator Lodge's side. The vote came upon a motion of Senator Lodge to postpone consideration of one of the thirty-five amendments offered by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to eliminate participation of the United States in the commissions created under the treaty, except the Reparations Commission.

Shall War Taxes Be Abolished?

A STATEMENT was issued recently by the National Association of Credit Men appealing to Congress and to government officials for the immediate elimination of the Excess Profits Tax provided under the war revenue law which is now in operation. The credit men claim that the taxes imposed under the act are responsible in part for the high cost of living, as such imposts are in reality consumption taxes. The statement calls attention to the fact that this year is the most critical period in the nation's history, that war wages and high prices have contributed enormously in destroying all sense of values in the public mind, and that a way has been opened for the unscrupulous to profiteer at a time when commodity prices should be on the downward trend.

According to the credit men the tax is collected in the form of increased prices, in many cases the tax being greater than any direct consumption tax which might be imposed. Their association approved the war profits tax as a war measure but now feels that in view of the end of the war and the fact that there are no war profits to tax, there should be no such impost as a war profits tax. The argument is advanced that if the excess profits tax is eliminated, that fact would release the excess profits of many corporations in the form of dividend distributions to individual stockholders, and any tax could be levied on the income of the individual stockholder, "thus increasing the revenue of the Government from personal income taxes."

The war and excess profits taxes as at present imposed are drastic but highly remunerative to the Government. After allowing for certain credits, the taxes start at 30 per cent on the net income not in excess of 20 per cent on the capital invested in the business, then there is a tax of 65 per cent of the net income in excess of 20 per cent of the investment, and then there is a further tax of 80 per cent on net income under certain conditions. The individual income tax, however, begins at 6 per cent upon net incomes not in excess of \$4,000, increases to 12 per cent on those in excess; there is also a surtax which starts at 1 per cent for an income of \$5,000 and graduates to 65 per cent for incomes of over a million dollars. In each case, the taxes for 1919 and subsequent years are smaller.

If the excess profits of a corporation were not to be taxed and were distributed among hundreds of thousands of stockholders, the Government could only tax the separate amount distributed to each stockholder, and not the whole, unless the distribution were made in the form of stock. And taxation on such distributions is still a point under dispute. As the Government derives a larger tax from large individual incomes

than from the aggregate of many small incomes, because taxes are progressive, the Government would be the loser if excess profits were distributed as dividends. In fact, if all the stockholders of a given corporation had very small incomes it might be possible that not one dollar of the money now realized from the present law would accrue to the Government under any tax on the individual, unless individual income taxes were increased very materially.

We now have a public debt of \$25,000,000,000 or 10 per cent of the estimated pre-war wealth of the country. This debt will have to be reduced gradually and it can only be reduced by taxation in various forms: income taxes, excise taxes, customs duties, etc. Some economists fear that we may have to tax capital just as some foreign countries are planning to do. The sensible business man desires, of course, that posterity should stand for a portion of the expense of the war, but he would indeed be foolish if he were content to pay interest on a vast debt without making any provision for its reduction, year by year. Common sense would seem to dictate the continuance of excess profits taxation



© Western Newspaper Union.

Climbing six miles into the air in a "Wasp" triplane Roland Rohlfs, test pilot of the Curtiss Airplane Company, broke all previous altitude records in aviation. He was in the air for nearly two hours, enduring part of the time a temperature of 43 below zero. The height he reached is announced officially as 34,510 feet

even tho the war is over, as the present large profits of industrial corporations are surely an outcome of the war. Any taxes that are levied are on profits made after goods have been sold and have no relation to the sale prices of such commodities. Neither would the abolition of the excess profits taxes be an assurance that profiteering corporations would reduce the prices of their commodities.

Look Out for the Flu!

INFLUENZA is likely to return this year but not in the proportions of the great epidemic which swept the whole world just a year ago and caused more deaths than the war. That, briefly, is the substance of a careful investigation of the epidemic in every state and in some foreign countries made by the experts of the United States Public Health Service, which is the chief medical department of the Federal Government. The Service believes that the safe thing is for every state and city health department to be prepared to meet the flu, should it come, and to act with the greatest prompt-

ness when a case occurs anywhere. There is much hope in the belief that a previous attack brings immunity to a certain degree, but the germ of the disease has not yet been discovered and it cannot, therefore, be handled by health officers with the assurance they feel in the face of an outbreak of yellow fever, cholera or smallpox.

The investigation disclosed that the epidemic of 1918 was not something newly imported abroad, as has been supposed, but was rather the culmination of lesser epidemics which are now discovered to have been prevalent in various parts of this country. In Chicago and New York, for instance, as early as the winter of 1915-16 there were enough cases of influenza to attract notice and to lead "Anti-spitting" and "anti-sneezing" campaigns. In January of 1916 there were small epidemics in twenty-two states, most of them of a mild type of the disease which was soon forgotten. In the spring of 1918 there were a number of local outbreaks in widely separated states and some were reported from the army camps. These, it believes, were the forerunners of the great epidemic in the fall.

Comparing these records with earlier epidemics, such



© Wide World

All aboard for New York on the Lawson passenger plane—which offers one of the most luxurious modes of air travel. The cabin accommodates—and makes comfortable—twenty-six people

as that which swept the country in 1889-90, the Public Health Service issues its warning and urges the country not to be caught napping.

To Improve Housing Conditions

ALL the evidence that has come from Chicago concerning the origin of the recent race riot confirms the first impression that the housing conditions of the city had a great deal to do with it. How much rent profiteering, excessive overcrowding, leaking roofs and insufficient drainage have to do with the industrial unrest everywhere no one will be able to assess.

The association between labor unrest and bad living conditions is sufficiently well recognized, however, to induce the United States Department of Labor, the principal labor organizations of the country, and such public organizations as the American Civic Association, to give their full support to a bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative Holden Tinkham, of Massachusetts, for the creation of a Bureau of Housing and Living Conditions in the Department of Labor.

The bureau he proposes would investigate the condi-

tions under which the industrial population of this country lives, it would report on plans for the elimination of slums, the cheapening of house construction, the financing of extended home-building operations (without Federal appropriation), and other methods of improving present conditions. It would, further, show communities how to make the best of their existing housing facilities and serve as a clearing house of information between all parts of the country. This bureau would inherit all the material, plans and reports which the different war-time housing committees of the Government have accumulated.

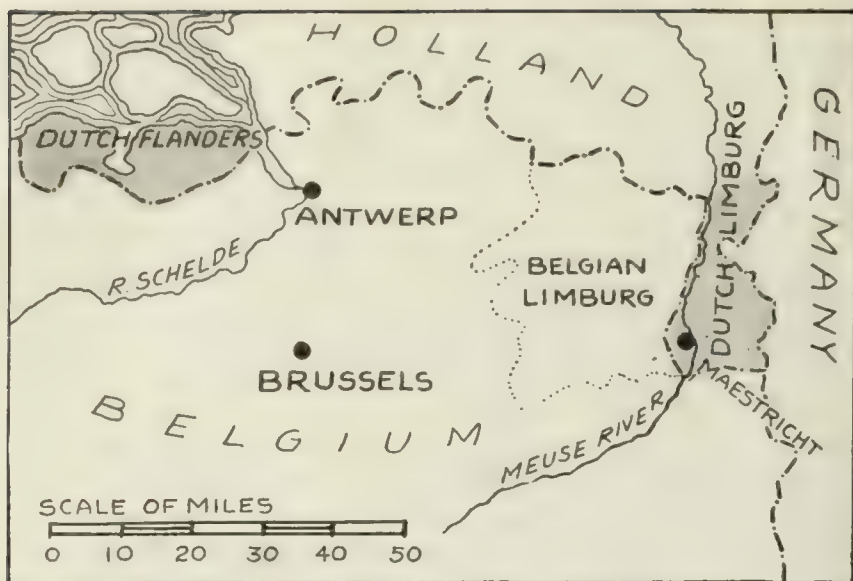
The Dutch-Belgian Controversy

THE controversy between Holland and Belgium has become acute and diplomatic relations are strained to the breaking point. A conflict may result unless the League of Nations is established in time to act as arbitrator, for the Belgians, on the one hand, regard it as essential to their national safety to enlarge their boundaries by the annexation of Southern Limburg and Dutch Flanders. On the other hand, the Dutch are determined to fight rather than surrender territory, part of which has belonged to them for nearly 300 years and all of which is inhabited by their own people.

It was suspected during the war that Belgium cherished projects of annexation at the expense of her neutral neighbor, and that she had been promised support in this ambition by the Entente. On March 2, 1916, Premier Asquith, in stating the war aims of the Allies, said: "We shall never sheathe the sword until Belgium recovers all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed." The Dutch were naturally aroused by these rumors, and there was danger lest Holland should turn toward Germany for the protection of her territorial integrity. In order to allay these apprehensions it was officially announced July 6, 1916, that "neither the Belgian Government, nor the British or French Government in their behalf, has ever countenanced or encouraged propaganda or schemes for demanding or enforcing any renunciation of territory from Holland"; and again, in December of the same year: "The Belgian Government has officially informed the Dutch representative at Havre that it views with strong disfavor any solution of the Scheldt question based on the annexation of Dutch territory. This direct *dementi* from Havre should put an end to the rumor."

But if these official statements represented the real opinion of the Belgian Government during the war it must have changed its mind suddenly after the defeat of Germany. As soon as the Belgian Government was restored to Brussels by the armistice it announced the abrogation of the treaty of 1839, which fixed the limits of Belgium, and adopted a sweeping policy of expansion. Five territorial accessions were demanded by Belgium; one was the enclave of Malmedy on the eastern frontier. This is, like Belgium, inhabited largely by Walloons and had been annexed by Prussia a hundred years before. It has now been restored to Belgium. Second, Belgium demanded a large share of German East Africa, an area many times the size of Belgium, altho the Belgian holdings in Africa were already very extensive and her administration of African colonies has not been entirely creditable. This, Great Britain has conceded. Third, Belgium wants to annex Luxemburg, but here she comes into conflict with France, which also covets that country. Fourth, Belgium wants the Dutch territory lying east of the Meuse River, and fifth, that lying south of the Scheldt River.

The former, comprizing the southern part of the province of Limburg, including its capital, Maestricht, on the western side of the Meuse, was given to Holland



The shaded areas on this map show the Dutch territories of which Belgium is trying to gain control. The Belgians want the southern part of Limburg so as to fortify the frontier against Germany and they want the southern shore of the Scheldt so as to command the outlet of Antwerp to the sea. Holland refuses to cede any of her territory or authority to Belgium

in 1839 in exchange for part of Luxemburg which was annexed by Belgium. By the treaty of 1839 Belgium pledged herself never to lay claim to the territory ceded to Holland, and this pledge was guaranteed by the five protecting powers. It is somewhat embarrassing for Belgium now to declare the treaty of 1839 unauthorized, unjust and invalid, since it was upon this treaty that she based her case against Germany when, in August, 1914, the German Government claimed that the treaty had become antiquated and a mere "scrap of paper."

The Belgians claim Limburg on the ground that it is necessary to them as a strategical frontier to protect Belgium from future invasion by Germany. As will be seen from the map, Limburg stretches southward between Belgium and Germany in a "pan-handle" only five miles wide at one point. But narrow as it is, the Germans did not dare to cross it in August, 1914, for fear of offending Holland, and it was this protection that saved northern Belgium from being overrun by the German army in the first week of the war as was southern Belgium. The Belgians accuse the Dutch of departing from neutrality by allowing a part of the retreating German troops to escape thru Limburg. But the Dutch retort that if the Germans had not been permitted passage they would have gone around thru Belgian territory and inflicted more damage. Besides, as the Dutch point out, British and American troops have since the armistice passed thru Limburg on their way to Germany.

A million Belgian refugees found safety in Holland during the war and were cared for at great sacrifice and expense. It seems to the Dutch a poor recompense for their kindness to the destitute Belgians that Dutch territory should be surrendered. Maestricht was ceded to the Netherlands as early as 1648 by the treaty of Westphalia. The French conquered the province of Limburg in 1794 and held it till the fall of Napoleon in 1814. Limburg joined the Belgians in their revolt against Dutch misrule in 1830, but was in large part restored in 1839.

The people are undeniably Dutch, and, regardless of party, have protested against being handed over to a foreign power without their consent. Raemakers, the Dutch cartoonist, who was born in Limburg, and lived there for twenty years and recently canvassed the province on this question, asserts that not 3 per cent of the people would vote for annexation to Belgium. The present Prime Minister of the Netherlands and two of his

colleagues in the cabinet come from Limburg. They could doubtless be replaced if the province were ceded to Belgium, but, what is more important, Limburg contains the only coal mines that Holland possesses, while Belgium has an abundance of coal of her own.

The inhabitants of Flanders-Zeeland or Dutch Flanders south of the Scheldt (Schelde) River, which Belgium wants, are also Dutch and equally determined not to pass under Belgian rule. This territory has belonged to the Netherlands ever since the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War, 271 years ago.

The Belgian Foreign Minister demands not only the cession of the territory lying on the left bank of the Scheldt, but also "the recognition by Holland that it is necessary for Belgium to base her defense on the whole course of the Lower Scheldt and of her right to use this river for purposes of defense with complete freedom and at all times, implying on the part of Holland renunciation of all military measures which might obstruct Belgium in the exercise of this right." Obviously this claim, if granted, would mean that Holland virtually surrendered both banks of the Scheldt to Belgium and could not even defend her territory on this side. In 1913 the Dutch Government undertook to erect fortifications at Flushing, on the right bank of the Scheldt, but was prevented from carrying out this project by Great Britain. By that time the British had learned that the Germans intended, in case of a war, to invade France thru Belgium, and it was thought that it might become necessary to throw a British relief expedition into Antwerp thru the Scheldt to protect that city against German attack. But Antwerp fell into the hands of the Germans in spite of a belated and inadequate attempt of Winston Churchill to rescue it, and then the British were glad that the Dutch held the mouth of the Scheldt, for otherwise the invulnerable harbor of Antwerp would have been used by the Germans as a base for U-boats and other warships. The restriction of the use of Antwerp as a navy harbor, against which the Belgians now fret, was originally imposed by Great Britain in 1914. Napoleon when he held Antwerp declared it a pistol pointed at the heart of England.

THE Belgians base their claim to unlimited use of the Scheldt for naval as well as commercial vessels on that one of Wilson's points that asserts the right of any nation to a free outlet to the sea. The Dutch, on the other hand, point out that their possession of both banks of the Scheldt has not interfered with Belgium's commercial interests, for Antwerp had become one of the world's greatest ports. The Belgians want to construct a ship canal connecting the Rhine and the Meuse with the sea at Zeebrugge, but this would have to cross Limburg, and the Dutch, not unreasonably, dislike the idea of ceding their territory for the purpose of enabling their rivals to construct a canal that would cut off the trade of their own port of Rotterdam.

In reply to the Dutch protest against giving up any of their country, the Belgians say that Holland can compensate herself by annexing German territory. But the Dutch naturally object to parting with their own people and receiving Germans in exchange.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference tried to settle the question by a conference opened in May between the representatives of Holland and Belgium with the Foreign Ministers of the Five Great Powers. But the Dutch held that Holland had kept faithfully to the treaty of 1839 and that Belgium had no right, eighty years after, to declare it abrogated, without the consent of the other party. The Dutch delegate, Jonkheer van Swinderen, declared that if the Belgian Gov-

The Fiume Coup d'Etat



The opposing Italian leaders at Fiume. General Badoglio (above), Deputy Chief of Staff of Italy and commander of the regular forces, who was ordered to compel d'Annunzio's surrender, and failing that attempted to blockade the city into a state of siege. At the right is the hero of Fiume, Gabriele d'Annunzio, who on the pretext of flying to Tokio entered Fiume by airplane and took control of the city. On pages 10 and 12 is the fuller story of his coup d'etat. The photograph of Fiume, below, shows presumably American troops on parade during the war. There is incidentally a Slavic name at the left



ernment would once for all renounce its territorial claims on the Dutch, he stated that Holland was ready to meet all reasonable demands on the part of Belgium for improvement in routes of commerce and ready to examine with Belgium an extension of the system of commerce and administration of the Scheldt so that the river would provide for the increasing needs caused by the construction of the Antwerp-Rhine Canal.

But the Belgian representatives refused to agree to this condition, so the conference was broken off.

Fiume

SO far as the situation may be discerned thru the fog of censorship, it seems that Gabriele d'Annunzio, the flying poet, who seized Fiume, is in a position to defy his own Government and even the Supreme Council at Paris. There are said to be foodstuffs

enough stored in Fiume to stand a three months' siege, and d'Annunzio declares he will hold out to the end and then blow up the city before he will surrender it. In his speeches he has said:

My men here are ready to die for our cause, while I will not leave Fiume either alive or dead. I have already chosen in a fine cemetery, dark with cypresses, a small hill looking toward the sea, covered with laurel, where I wish to be buried.

I do not believe the Allies will do anything against me, as I will do nothing against them. I consider the blockade, however, contrary to the rights of man, no one having the right to attempt to starve the 30,000 inhabitants of Fiume simply because they wish to remain Italians forever.

No conflict is possible with the Italian troops, as I do not believe there is a single soldier who would fire against my men. If my sovereign, Victor Emmanuel, himself, presented himself, he would not pass the line of sentinels until he affirmed to me he was the King of Italian Fiume.

The Italian Government has appealed to the Al-

lies for aid in recovering the city, but they regard it as a mere mutiny of Italian soldiers which it is not their business to settle. There is a disposition in Paris to suspect that the Italian Government has winked at d'Annunzio's *coup d'état*, because it makes it difficult for the Allies to carry out their policy of giving Fiume to the Croats. But it seems that Premier Nitti at least was innocent of complicity in the conspiracy, for he was undoubtedly dismayed at this upsetting of his plans for a peaceful compromise. It has been several times hinted that the Premier was negotiating with France and Great Britain for an extension of Italian Somaliland in Africa as compensation for relinquishing the Italian claims on Fiume. But d'Annunzio is the bitter foe of Nitti and upset his arrangements by seizing Fiume with a band of volunteers and expelling the French

and British forces. He had concealed his plans by announcing his intention of flying to Tokyo in an airplane, and the press of the world gave him plenty of publicity. The Italian Government granted him funds for the flight and he used these to equip his military expedition. He visited Venice on the pretext of consulting old manuscripts on the air conditions between Italy and Japan, and having made there all his arrangements and collected his devoted young followers, he made a dash around the head of the Adriatic and entered Fiume.

The Government dispatched successive bodies of troops to arrest him, but each in turn as it reached Fiume went over to d'Annunzio. General Badoglio, the commander of the loyal forces, sent an ultimatum into Fiume demanding its surrender within forty-eight hours, but d'Annunzio paid no attention. So Badoglio contented himself with forming a cordon around Fiume and entrenching with the intention of laying siege to the city. But carloads of foodstuffs are allowed to slip



Drawn by D. Macpherson for London Sphere © N. Y. Herald

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON THE BOLSHEVIK FLEET

The view is taken looking southeast up the Gulf of Finland towards Neva Bay. In the center of the view lies Kotlina Island, some eight miles in length, on which the famous fortress and town of Kronstadt are situated. In the distance is Petrograd. The whole of the water shown in the view is shallow, and connection with Petrograd is only possible by way of the dredged channel known as the Petrograd Canal. Stretching out from the island to the left is a chain of forts. To the south (or right hand side of the view) are Forts Constantine and Alexander, connected with the shore by a mole. A little further south is another mole armed with batteries, the space between forming the gateway for shipping bound for the quays of Kronstadt and Petrograd, and within are other forts. The whole island is studded with batteries, notably Fort Katharine at the end

thru the blockade and there is a constant leakage of deserters into the city. The soldiers of the opposing forces fraternize and their officers dine together. Aviators from various parts of Italy flocked to Fiume until the authorities put a stop to it by removing the magnets from all the airplanes of the army. D'Annunzio demands not merely the city of Fiume, where the Italians have formed a majority, but also the hinterland, which is overwhelmingly Slavic.

The War in Russia

THERE is the greatest possible contrast between the military operations we used to watch in France and those we now observe in Russia. On the French front the lines were stationary for months and a gain of half a mile was called a victory. In Russia advances and retreats of several hundred miles are common, important cities like Ufa and Kiev change hands two or three times, and troops by the 10,000 pass over from one side to the other on the slightest provocation. Russia is a country of magnificent distances. No faction can master it and no foreign power can conquer it.

It is impossible to balance the losses and gains so as to get a net result. In the past two months the Bolsheviks have practically lost the Ukraine, an area larger than the whole of France. But at the same time they have gained on the Siberian side an area considerably larger.

When the great Kolchak drive came to a halt last summer it had almost reached Kasan on the Volga River. At last accounts he is hoping to make a stand on the Ishim River, 150 miles west of Omsk. This means that he has had to retreat between 700 and 800 miles. There is danger that he will have to abandon Omsk, his capital. The American Red Cross has been ordered to leave Omsk for Irkutsk, 1200 miles east.

The Allies are doing all they can to save him from disaster, both in providing him with munitions and in creating a diversion by attacking Soviet Russia from another side. The British Government, which had previously, according to Minister of War Churchill, supplied Kolchak with munitions to the value of \$100,000,000, is now greatly increasing its aid to him and still more actively helping Denikin in his attack from the

south. The United States has sent over 260,000 rifles to aid Kolchak in this emergency.

Ambassador Morris, who was sent from Tokyo to Omsk to examine the situation, is said to have been favorably impressed by Kolchak's sincerity, but advised the postponement for a month of his official recognition as the real Russian Government. He would probably have been recognized before if he had not insisted upon the restoration of the Russian Empire in its territorial entirety and even more. He would probably consent to the independence of Poland, but not to the separation of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukrainia, and he asked in addition a mandate over Constantinople and the Dardanelles, which was the chief aim of Russia in entering the war. But the Allies are more or less committed to the recognition of these seceding countries and have abandoned their intention of giving Constantinople to Russia in spite of the secret treaty to that effect.

The Bolsheviks have the same advantage as the Germans had, that of acting on interior lines, and they have the same disadvantage as the Germans, that they can be attacked from all sides simultaneously. According to London figures, the Soviet forces now number about 1,212,000. Of these 727,000 are reserved and the rest distributed on the four fronts as follows: northern front 39,000, western 167,000, southern 146,000, and eastern 133,000.

In the southwest the Bolsheviks are losing ground at a rapid rate. Odessa, the chief port on the Black Sea, fell into the hands of Denikin's volunteers after a heavy bombardment by the British fleet. This clears the Bolsheviks from the seacoast and the Crimea. General Petliura, the Ukrainian leader, has apparently made his peace with both the Rumanians and Poles, who were fighting him a few months ago. Now he is getting arms from Rumania and the Polish army is coöperating with his in driving the Bolsheviks out of the province of Volhynia. The famous triangle of fortresses in this region, Dubno, Rovno and Lutsk, which figured so frequently in the war between Russia and Austria, were captured by the Poles and turned over to Petliura. He has again got possession of Kiev, the capital of Ukrainia. General Maurov, one of Denikin's officers, made a raid with Cossack cavalry behind the Bolshevik lines, taking Tambov and threatening Moscow.

Remarkable Remarks

ADMIRAL LORD FISHER—Our navy won the war.

THE MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE—To hell with the kings.

SENATOR J. W. WADSWORTH—War is organized murder.

ELIHU ROOT—Everybody wants to be self-determining.

BISHOP BURCH—I know nothing of ecclesiastical politics.

S. W. HANAUER—Germany has a republic but no republicans.

PRESIDENT WILSON—We have either got to be ostriches or eagles.

THE POPE—The Catholic clergy must not oppose the proletarian revindications.

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON—I do not believe that dress is based on sex appeal.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I have no word of criticism for those who like

myself prefer to play rather than to labor.

DR. AUGUSTA RUCKER—Babies should not be made luxuriously comfortable every minute.

GENE LA MOTTE—Does your husband tell his troubles to the manicurist instead of to the policeman?

ROY GRIFFITH—You can't sell a man usually by putting his eye out by splendorousness of appearance.

REV. GEORGE C. RICHMOND—I know full well the devilish selfishness of our American plutocratic capitalism.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN—Mothers would love their children better if they did not see so much of them.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—I, a war volunteer and a mutilated fighter, appeal to Victor Hugo's France, to Milton's England and Lincoln's America, and, speaking as an interpreter of the valorous sentiments of the whole Italian

people, proclaim the annexation of Fiume to Italy.

DR. ESTELLE M. BERTINE—Our women are afraid that they will lose their popularity with men if they exercise.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—The thing the Standard Oil Company has striven for has been to help itself by helping mankind to prosper.

BERNARD SHAW—The longer I live, the more I am inclined to the belief that this earth is used by other planets as a lunatic asylum.

EUGENE WALTER—Long after an idea has gained currency in science, in theology and in society, then and then only is it safe to put it on the stage.

DR. CELIA MOSHER—A woman who has a normal development should be able to do any work that a man of the same size and weight can comfortably do.

A Twentieth Century Troubadour

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

"THIS is a dull war," declare the painters and poets, "mechanical, tedious, unromantic, unspectacular." But there is at least one purple patch on the grey fabric, one picturesque figure who has soared above the *melée* and distinguished himself by deeds of derring-do in the old romantic irresponsible style. Gabriele d'Annunzio appears upon this scene of chessboard warfare and dilatory diplomacy like a medieval troubadour, who in his own person combines the now dissevered arts of literature and warfare.

Two things greater than all things are;

The one is love and the other is war,

sings Kipling in a verse that has annoyed the grammarians but is readily accepted by ordinary people. D'Annunzio is a gallant knight and knightly gallant, who makes war on men and makes love to ladies with equal facility and puts both into poetry. He turned his liaison with Eleanore Duse into literature with as much success as did Maupassant his liaison with George Sand. D'Annunzio's addiction to studies in sexual pathology, the incongruous commingling of a lust, cruelty, of mysticism and patriotism, made some of his poetry and prose impossible not merely to prudish America but even to lenient France.

But while d'Annunzio was known abroad as a decadent poet, he was known at home also as a jingo politician. He took the same delight in scaring the Austrians as in shocking the bourgeoisie. In character as in language he reverted to medievalism. At the battle of Hastings the minstrel Taillefer rode in front of the Norman host, tossing his sword into the air and chanting the song of Roland. In the same spirit d'Annunzio, mounted on that modern charger, the airplane, flew in advance of the Italian army, bombarding the enemy with pellets of his own poetry.

D'Annunzio sprang from Dalmatian stock and has devoted his life to securing for Italy the land of his ancestry. He is an unredeemable Irredentist, anxious to extend the rule of Rome as far as ever it has reached. In 1901 he visited Trieste to stir the fires of revolt against Hapsburg sovereignty. Ten years later he produced a play, *La Nave* (The Ship), to prove to his countrymen that "the future of Italy lies on the sea." It was a critical time. France and England had come to a secret agreement as to the partition of northern Africa. France was to take Morocco and England to take Egypt, and Italy was offered Tripoli on condition that she foreclose on the property immediately before Germany could get it. But in the first decade of the century imperialism was at low ebb; irredentism was almost forgotten; anti-militarism and anarchism were dominant. The Italian people could not understand why they were suddenly called to make war on Turkey and the Government could not explain. But when d'Annunzio's historic pageant appeared showing how the poor fishermen on the barren Venetian sandbar built their first boat to cross the Adriatic and how this grew thru the centuries into the great Italian Ship of State that should be mistress of the Mediterranean, the sensitive Italian temperament took flame and the Government was supported in its expansion policy.

Again in May, 1915, Italy was in a state of indecision. Prince von Bülow had offered Italy more of Austrian territory than she had hitherto hoped to get if she would only keep out of the war. The offers of the Allies included Dalmatia and extensive territory in Albania,

Asia and Africa. But to join the Allies meant war with certainty of sacrifice and uncertainty of outcome. At this crisis d'Annunzio returned from his exile in France and threw his weight into the scale of war. In his first speech after crossing the frontier at Genoa he said:

You want a greater Italy, not by means of bribery, but by conquest; not by shameful measures, but at the price of blood and glory.

The seaport of Fiume on the Croatian coast was not included in either the offer of Austria that Italy refused or the offer of the Allies that she accepted. But her sacrifices had been greater than she anticipated and she demanded Fiume for her future security and because a majority of the population of the city is Italian. Clemenceau and Lloyd George were unwilling to grant more than they had promised, and Wilson assumed the responsibility of refusing Fiume to Italy on the ground that the country round about was Croatian and dependent upon Fiume for an outlet.

The indignation of Italy at this decision was voiced by d'Annunzio in language so virulent that the censor shielded our ears from it. He has no equal in his vocabulary of vituperation and he used it to the full against President Wilson and against Premier Nitti, who has been trying to arrange a compromise on Fiume. He seemed to be on the eve of accomplishing a peaceful settlement of this delicate question when d'Annunzio exchanged the pen for the sword and seized Fiume by force. He crossed the frontier followed by forty motor lorries carrying volunteers. General Pittaluga, the Italian commander at Fiume, went out with machine guns to stop him on the way. The following dialog took place:

General: What then do you wish?

Poet: A free entry into Fiume.

General: I must obey orders.

Poet: I understand you would fire upon your brethren? Fire first upon me. (Poet bares his breast.)

General (with emotion): I am happy to meet you, brave soldier and grand poet. With you I cry "Viva Fiume."

Then d'Annunzio entered Fiume and won over the Italian soldiers by his oratory. The Yugoslavs were driven out of Fiume and of Sussak, its Slavic suburb. The Italian troops who had been stationed in the surrounding country poured into the city. The battleship "Dante Alighieri" could not get away from the harbor because its engines had been purposely disabled and the marines deserted the ship to serve under d'Annunzio. Within three days he had 10,000 men under his command. The French and English troops who garrisoned the town were powerless, so they barricaded themselves in their quarters until they could escape to their ships. The mob tore down the flags of the Allies and denounced France, England, America and Serbia.

Premier Nitti calls d'Annunzio's band "lunatics betraying the cause of the fatherland," "rebels" and "traitors." But in a war of words he is no match for d'Annunzio. His other weapons seem equally futile. The troops he sent to disarm d'Annunzio's band refused to obey orders. The warrior-poet, with no mandate but his own will, holds Fiume in defiance of his own Government, of the London Pact, the Allied Powers, of the enemy powers, of President Wilson, of the Supreme Council, of the Peace Conference, of the League of Nations, of all law and established authority. Such is the scene as the curtain is called down by the censor. To be continued in our next.

For an Aviation Department

An Editorial

By Laurence La Tourette Driggs

AMERICAN aviation stands today before the bar of uninterested public opinion entreating a fair hearing. Senator New of Indiana has drawn up a bill to establish a separate department for aeronautics. The Senate will probably pass it but its chances for success in the House are doubtful. This doubt is occasioned by the present masters of aviation—the heads of the War and Navy Departments—who express skepticism as to the military value of aviation in one breath and in the next demand that they be permitted to retain their grips upon its skirts. Our Congressmen are confused.

While the old artillerymen and infantrymen who ran the last great war as Chiefs of Staffs are strong in military knowledge and while the Secretaries of War and Navy are admittedly wise and honorable men, none of them claim to know much of anything about aviation. It is these august heads that overwhelm a bewildered Congress with mighty arguments to leave aviation alone where it is. On the other side a feeble voice raises its protest. It is the voice that emanates from all the men who saw service in American aviation overseas. From General Mitchell down to the hundreds of service lieutenants who wear wings comes the unanimous counsel to take American aviation out of the hands of its enemies and place it entirely within the protection of its friends—the aviators. This voice is feeble because, all told, there were fewer than seven hundred men in American aviation who saw service over the lines in the war.

These aviators who desire the Separate Department for Aviation say that American aviation was a failure in the last war because of the ignorance concerning aviation of the men who had had charge of it. Six hundred and fifty aviators crossed the lines before the Armistice at the expense of six hundred and fifty million dollars—the amount of the sum appropriated for aviation in America—in other words, our aviation performance cost us just a million dollars a man.

Inferior, inadequate and not enough aeroplanes were provided. Guns jammed, ammunition was defective and desired types of aeroplanes and weapons were not provided because aviation men were not at the head. The West Point system of discipline and obedience was considered more important than the preservation of that priceless spirit of daring—the very essence of aviation—upon which depends success in the air. Consequently the West Point Squadron Commander lectured his pilots for an unbuttoned tunic while the Aviator Squadron Commander led his pilots forth in person to teach them experience in air fighting. One stood for discipline, the other stood for leadership. Sad and obvious were the comparisons between these American Squadrons in morale, in efficiency and in success. And as must have been expected, a more or less bitter feud sprang up between the aviators and the "System."

This feud must be taken into account in the present fight for a separate department of Aviation. For the lines are clearly drawn. Upon one side are the aviators—upon the other, West Point or the military machine. The latter has all the power of position and experience in matters political. The other, diminished to a mere skeleton by the swift casting off of a uniform that had become hateful, can raise but a feeble voice to tell the public that Aviation should rather be entrusted to those

familiar with air service than to those trained to do land and sea duty.

England and France both saw the light and swept all matters aeronautical into one Department for Aviation. England and France are nearer hostile boundaries where swift aeroplanes may be menacing. Popular opinion in those countries was quicker to awaken than in these secure United States.

From the point of view of economy in administration there can be no comparison. One department certainly will spend less money in experimentation and in overhead charges than will two rival tho friendly departments like the War and the Navy. Thus needed types of aeroplanes for the Navy can be provided at less expense than the Navy herself can build them. The Postoffice needs mail-carrying machines and the Departments of the Interior and of Agriculture need other types for map-making and for patrols against forest fires. And it is quite certain that this new method of travel will find various other governmental uses as time goes on. Is it economical for every Department in our Government to provide personnel and material for its aeronautical functions, or should not this equipment be furnished by one adequately organized department.

THEN comes the matter of commercial aviation. Compare the automobile situation ten years ago with that of today! Is it not possible that another ten years will see the heavens above us as crowded with aircraft as are our highways today with motor cars? Who are to compile laws governing their operations and disasters? The War Department or the Navy who now control thru their military and naval knowledge the aeronautical situation? Or should these technical problems be decided by men familiar with their needs?

Aviation promises to surpass in popularity both the railway train and the steamship. It is the swiftest method of travel ever devised for us mortals. When wars threaten it will be to that nation which preserves superiority in the air that victory will come over a blinded enemy. Our armies and our navies will be alike impotent if our inferiority in the air permits the enemy to count our forces and watch our movements by aeroplane, at the same time preventing us from ascertaining this vital information about them. To whom should the development of this special science fall—to the War Department which has its specialized training in infantry tactics and in artillery fire, or to a Department of Aviation which has but its one specialty—aviation!

Proud as was America in her discovery of air navigation, she has neglected her talent and now finds herself far behind the nations of Europe in its development. And there she will stay until she provides a Department in her Government for the care of this science.

Ships of the navy are no longer our first line of defense. Aeroplanes soar over them. In olden times we did everything in our power to make our navy efficient. Let us now make our Air Service efficient and as perfect as humanly possible.

The War Department was not selected to create and control the Naval Service. So now neither the Army nor the Navy should be selected to nurse along Aviation as a side issue. Give each its own job and the result must be efficiency in the War Department, the Navy Department and the Air Department.

If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

William E. Borah

Including an Interview with the Senator from Idaho

By Donald Wilhelm

IN these pages it was announced exclusively, on August 16, that a new Republican party—a third party—would be in the field before the end of the 1920 campaign, unless the Grand Old Party took a stand against Mr. Wilson's League, and that Hiram W. Johnson would be its candidate, and that steps had already been taken to form such a party.

The authority for this statement was none other than the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, who not only admitted in an interview granted me on July 17 that long steps had been taken toward the formation of the new party, but justified its formation, as may be seen from the verbatim shorthand report of parts of the interview, following, and not only admitted that Senator Johnson was the chosen leader but modestly admitted that the Senator from California would be a better candidate than himself. This was especially interesting, since it has been clear to any one with the least political discernment that ever since the Progressive Convention of 1912 he—Senator Borah—has been maneuvering for a presidential nomination. It was interesting also because in not a few recent instances the two senators jointly have signed public statements, and Senator Borah was one of the first, if not the first, individually, and with semblance of formality, to come out in championship of the Californian.

Senator Borah began by stating that the Republican party itself is straddling the fence between stern realities; that the fence is getting higher; that the rank and file of the Grand Old Party is not misled by prejudiced camouflage.

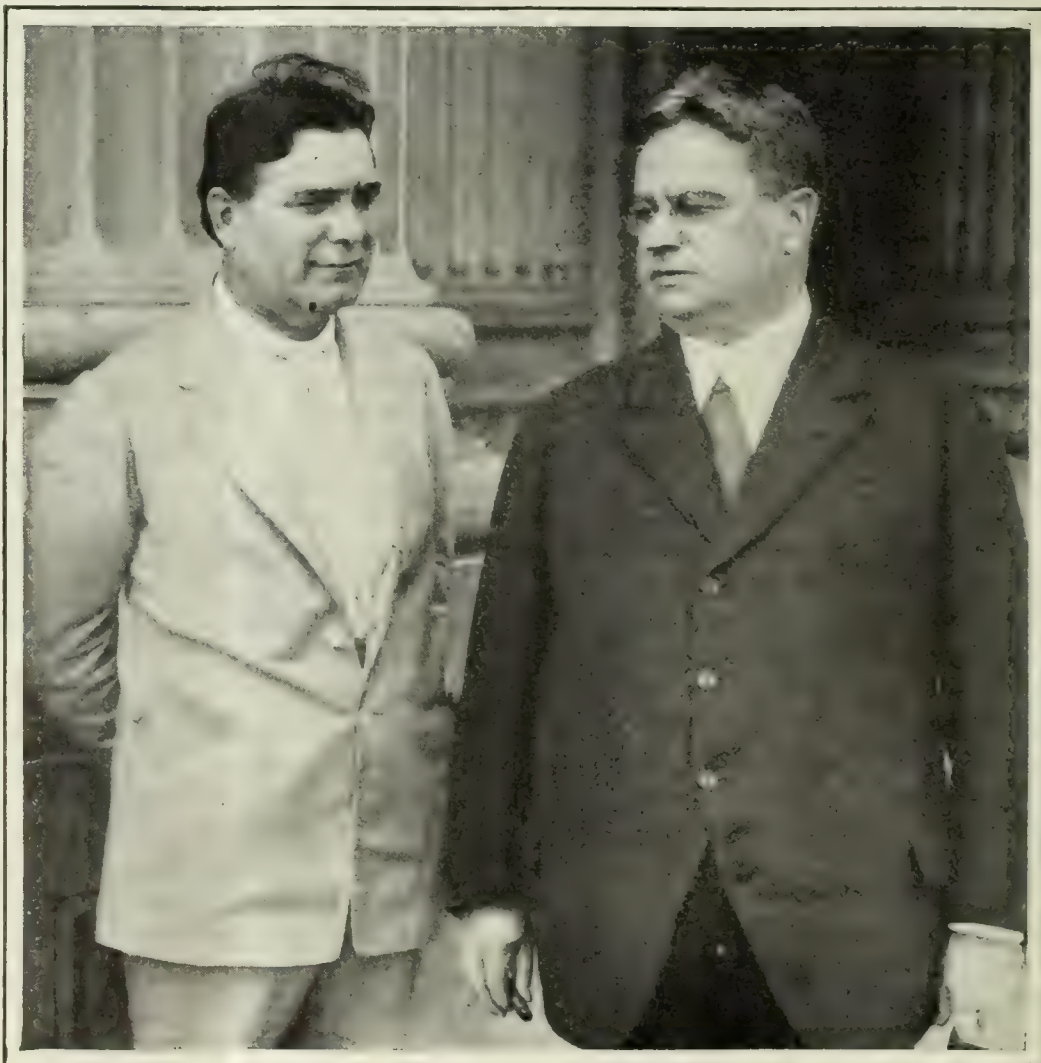
"I have found out in the last sixty days," he said, "that Mr. Cummings, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has gone all over the West calling in state, county and precinct committeemen and telling them, without any hesitancy, that the League of Nations is the principal card of the Democratic party. He has called on local editors who have not seemed sufficiently enthusiastic and impressed upon them that the League is not only a national question but a party question. Of course, these things are known next day to every local Republican.

"The League is one of those great questions for which any man would quit his party without any hesitancy if he has a bit of manhood in him, if his party disagrees with him or he disagrees with his party. For it is one of those questions which is above party.

"It is such a question that makes a

great party. It was such a question that made the Republican party—the Whig party refused to take a stand on the slavery question, Webster's Seventh of March speech was the party's funeral eulogy, and the next day, as it were, the Republican party came into existence and the shifting of party lines took place, the Democrats against slavery going into the new Republican party and the Whigs who were for slavery going into the Democratic party. That's the highest function that a political party can perform in a nation or government—not to represent an organized band of office-seekers, but to represent and to express the convictions of large parts of the people. Let those who do not agree talk about this being an American question. It is! There are two sides to it, and which side are you on? But every question that parties deal with in this country is an American question. There is no way to keep this American question out of party politics. And just as sure as time goes on, there will be a party which will stand against the League, as a political party.

"And let me ask this: If it is not a political issue—a



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Senator Borah with Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, at the beginning of their tour in the footsteps of President Wilson presenting opposite arguments to his on the ratification of the League of Nations covenant



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On the steps of the White House—but neither the photograph nor presidential probabilities show whether he is going in or not

party issue—how are the masses of the people going to express themselves at all if you don't give them a plebiscite? There is no way known to our parties by which the masses can express their wishes and crystallize their convictions except by electing them to represent them, and you do that thru party organization. How are the masses, who have to bear the burdens if there be any, going to express themselves except in this way? They elect their congressmen, their senators, their presidents; now, how are they going to express themselves on a question as important as this except by a plebiscite—a referendum such as I have proposed, which would not require more than six months, for which the regular machinery for elections could be used?"

"Six months' time would carry the question over toward election time," I suggested.

"Yes, it would. Congress would undoubtedly pass a law providing that upon a certain day a vote should be taken thruout the United States upon these certain questions, such as (1) Are you in favor of the League as submitted, without change? (2) Are you in favor of any League? (3) Are you in favor of a League in which shall be established unquestionably the Monroe Doctrine, the right of absolute withdrawal? I suggest these questions only tentatively; the ballot itself might be made very simple in these Australian days. Isn't the suggestion of a plebiscite fair? Think of submitting to the American people questions like the rate of tariff and keeping from them the question of whether or not

they shall be associated for all time with an international organization in which some of their most vital concerns of life are to be dealt with internationally and conclusively, if the thing amounts to anything at all! Is it a free government that does that without consulting the people at all?

"I tell you that a party which goes into the campaign of 1920 with a record behind it of having refused to take a stand upon a question which involves a radical departure from the most fundamental principles of the republic would be so utterly devoid of moral standing that it could not enlist the enthusiasm or the confidence of the American people. It might infinitely better be defeated."

"Is that a threat, Senator?" I asked.

"No," he said. "It is simply a statement of fact."

I had gone to the Senator presuming that he—and Senator Johnson, Roosevelt's running mate in 1912—had developed, in these later years, as close scrutiny of the careers of both these men suggests, a penchant for being "compromise candidates."

I said so, tho there is nothing so mild as compromising in the statements and plans set forth here.

"I haven't contended for this issue to be a partizan matter," Senator Borah said, with apparent sincerity—and then I recalled that to an associate he had said, in a personal conversation, that out in his country some one has to go into the mine and do the dangerous work, blasting, sometimes getting blown to bits; that he, himself, now, had taken that as his heroic province, in blasting away at the League.

He concluded thus: "My first fight upon the League was made back in 1915, soon after the American League to Enforce Peace was organized. Mr. Taft made a speech; I went on record then, in the Senate, before President Wilson had taken a position. I said then and I say now that I am absolutely and unalterably opposed to any alliance with European powers. The basic principle isn't a question of isolation, but the basic principle that the American people, as a self-governing people, shall have the right to determine in every crisis whether or not they shall take part in any controversy, and without that right there isn't any such thing as self-government."

IT may be seen that if events so transpired that Senator Borah should be nominated after all, and elected President, he would, likely, be "absolutely and unalterably opposed to any alliance with European powers," yet the situation might arise, conceivably, were he in the White House in the years following March 4, 1921, in which he would brook such alliances, after the pendulum had ceased in Europe to react, say, from its violent war-time swing, for he has demonstrated that if he contradicts himself, very well, he contradicts himself!

In 1912 he—who was then progressive and more or less defined as a Progressive—stuck to the Grand Old Party instead of following Colonel Roosevelt. But he assailed the old party nevertheless. Result: Progressives assailed him for not following Roosevelt, and straight Republicans assailed him for assailing their Grand Old Party. Thereupon he said to his constituents, "I think seventy-eight delegates were seated for Taft that any fair tribunal would have given to Roosevelt, and fifty-two delegates were seated for Taft that any honest tribunal would have denied Roosevelt." And then he addressed the state Legislature and said, as he said the other day to me, that when he was no longer privileged to use his own judgment and opinion, he would quit his party, fumigate himself and return to the lucrative practise of law. Wherefore the [Continued on page 22]



Here Is the Real American Girl

She Doesn't Go to College Nor Make Her Début—She Is One of the Twelve Million Who Go to Work as Soon as the Law Allows

By Mary McDowell

Head of the University of Chicago Settlement

MAGGIE O'DAY was fourteen years of age when she left school. She had finished the seventh grade and had been confirmed; but she spelled and wrote English poorly. Maggie's parents, however, having had no schooling at all, felt that Maggie was well educated, better, indeed, than any one they knew in County Kerry "back home."

Maggie's older sister, had passed the eighth grade two years before, but she was still in search of a "better job" in a clean place. Her ambition was, of course, "to get into an office," for an office was nice and respectable. In two years Mary had tried box and candy making, biscuit packing, circular folding, laundry and department store work, and at last had returned to the candy factory, where she received \$6 a week. Why, then, should Maggie waste another year at school, when it had not increased the earning power of her sister or made her job any more secure?

It was true that Leona Zaleski, who graduated from the public school, eighth grade, was getting better wages than Mary, but her work was piecework, and Leona was "awful strong." Mary had tried piecework, too, had painted and labeled cans until she was so expert that she made "good money." But she could not eat or drink because everything tasted of paint; and at the end of the day she was so tired she could do nothing but sleep. Her cousins Annie and Hannah had both died of tuberculosis out of the same shop, and their sickness began in the same way. They were both wonderfully quick; each made \$21 a week. Then came a cut in the price of piecework, which prevented them from making the income set for themselves—such things always happened when they made more than the boss planned they should. They were buying a piano and parlor furniture by monthly instalments. The payments must be kept up. But soon after their ambition was realized, Annie died and Hannah went with a married sister to live out her life if possible. These family experiences determined Mrs. O'Day that her girls should be saved from such an end.

So Mary, when Maggie quit school, had to search for

another job, one that would not be injurious. To find such a job was not easy for the sisters. For not even Mary's eight years of schooling had fitted her for any skilled work, and anyway there were very few skilled jobs for girls outside of dressmaking and stenography.

There was no one to guide Mary and Maggie, or to advise their parents on the difficulties of the girl's working world. Mr. O'Day's wages were better than when he married, but work was irregular and wages uncertain. Moreover, his income was unequal to the growing social demands made by the community. The school health inspector sent word that Julia needed to have glasses, and John must have adenoids removed; that every child must use a tooth-brush. And none of the children were allowed to go barefoot to school as in the old times. Every year it took more money to bring up a child.

Mrs. O'Day had her own standards, too. She would not do what some of her Austrian neighbors did to help out the family income. She would not take men roomers in with her girls, no matter how hard the times were.

Rent, food and clothes had gone up in price. Wages did not soar along with these necessities. The rent had to be paid; the family must dress as others did. On food alone they might economize in quality and quantity—but such economy was bad for the children. In this way the O'Days reasoned when Mary and Maggie left school. The children must go to work as soon as the law allowed, for the family income must be equal to the growing necessities.

The first Monday morning of the summer vacation, at six-thirty, Maggie with two of her school friends, one with a Polish and the other a Bohemian name, started alone, without mother or father, on the great adventure of finding a job in a city of two and a half million people.

A job was to Maggie's neighborhood the Aladdin lamp that provided food, clothes, shelter, and life itself—it was constantly on the lips of the elders. "You working now?" "Got a job?" were the salutations that

Maggie had heard all her life. To these young girls the search for a job was an excitement. The going out into the great unknown city where they had been before only with their mothers, was a thrilling risk. In this haphazard way thousands of their kind had gone into the working life.

The car was so crowded that the girls hung on the back of the platform, with all kinds of men and boys. It was noisy and vulgar; Maggie did not like the shoving and pushing; she resented the remarks of the smart boys at her side.

The girls laughed and giggled nervously all the way to the center of the city. They forgot their mothers' admonition "not to be bold in the car." Maggie, pretty and frail, little knew that she and her friends had joined that great procession, casually mentioned in the Census, of twelve million females over ten years of age in gainful occupations. She did not sense the fact that she belonged to the division of the eight million who were paid wages by the hour, or week, not salaries by the year, as were the others. Maggie did not know of the million and a half of black girls, or the two million from over the seas who did not speak English, who were marching together.

MAGGIE was vaguely conscious of the fact that there was a Labor Movement. She had heard her father and his friends discuss it. She knew her father belonged to a Union, but she did not know that the strike for an eight-hour day was a struggle for the "right to leisure" over a half century old. She was unconscious of the rising standard of living among the workers. She had often heard her mother and father say, "You can't bring up a family in a decent American way on those wages."

She remembered when she was ten years old the strike of three months, when her father did not work, when they had no meat or milk, and often only two meals a day. But she also remembered how gay the family were after the strike was over and the pay envelope showed an increase of wages and mother said father had only to work ten hours now. She remembered her mother saying that father had to earn more, "for \$2.50 a day was not enough to be sick on or to die on."

These careless, innocent children, for the first time had left the protection of their mothers and the home to enter a man-made industrial world, keyed to the endurance of the strong, not the weak.

In the playtime of life these young girls, just like other girls, were to learn what "speeding up" meant; they were to be stimulated by "piecework" to work beyond their strength. They were to be taught the method of eliminating waste motion by the scientific manager who had not yet learned the tensile strength of a girl of fourteen.

For a week, day after day, Maggie—as Mary had before her—followed different leads that she heard of—department stores, laundries, paper box factories, soap packing, stockyards, and at last she took a place in the paper box factory, where she pasted edges together, one thousand boxes day after day, 6000 a week, for \$6. When carfare and lunch were subtracted there was little left for clothes that wore out so easily. Again she started out on the haphazard way of finding a better job. Four years of this uncertain, insecure, uneducative work, in all kinds of places, which did not prepare for anything better, left Maggie tired and disheartened.

One day she turned for sympathy into the Settlement House. In conversation with her club leader she expressed her disillusionment by asking for a book which she had heard of, "How Poor Girls Became Famous."

"I'm sick and tired and I have to do something quick," she said to the Settlement lady. "Ain't there any jobs that are clean and nice for girls?" In spite of past experiences the Settlement resident suggested domestic service, altho she knew the common opinion of parents was against it. "We want our girls home at night," they said. "Any way, they can't earn what they do in the factory."

Maggie at eighteen, after four years of industrial vicissitudes, was earning \$10 a week in a shirt waist shop tucking 146 yards an hour at a machine that made 4500 stitches a minute. And every shirt waist went thru fifty hands before it was put on the market. Her strength had begun to fail and her eyes were so strained by constantly watching the needles that she had to give up. The doctor told her she must get a job where she could sit down and have good light and air. Such a place, when at last it was found, she took after two weeks' vacation in the country. Her health had begun to improve, for she was still young.

Her job was in a laundry, where she had "sitting down work" marking and counting. She was following the doctor's orders, and Leona had said the "Lady Boss at this place was swell." But after a month she decided to take the mangle job, for it paid better if you could iron 500 shirt bosoms a day. So Maggie stood for ten hours on a cement floor that was always damp, with arms raised even with her shoulders, holding the articles above the hot rollers of the mangle. At night every muscle ached, her head throbbed, and her eyes burned

like hot coals, but worse than that was the aching of her swollen feet. Again the doctor ordered Maggie to rest, to drink milk, and eat fresh eggs; for she was in the first stages of tuberculosis. The disease so common in laundries had come to her, and before she was well again her little savings were all used up.

Then came the World War. The shop where she now had easy work closed down, and Maggie was out of a job. Her mother had always fought against her children entering that great square mile of the stockyards and packing industries where 60,000 people were employed, and where she and all her relatives had worked years before the Slavic peoples came in.

A typical Maggie O'Day starting out to hunt a job



Now all the Irish had left "the yards" except those who held places as bosses or street sweepers.

Maggie, however, liked the idea of putting up food for the armies of the world; she had imagination. Her patriotism was stirred as she filled the cans with meat for the boys "Over There." She liked to dream that these cans were going to her brother or to her Soldier Boy whom she had kept company with before the war.

But during the summer heat Maggie was often ready to give up. At the end of a hot August day, after ten hours on her feet, in a super-heated room smelling of paint, with the odor from the fertilizer blowing in at the open windows, Maggie was so spent that she was hardly able to reach the Settlement for the Friday evening club she enjoyed so [Continued on page 29]

Marvels of the Electric Furnace

How Electricity Transforms Coal and Water into Alcohol and Produces New Metals and Minerals

By Edwin E. Slosson

Author of "Creative Chemistry"

THE control of man over the materials of nature has been vastly enhanced by the recent extension of the range of temperature at his command. When Fahrenheit stuck the bulb of his thermometer into a mixture of snow and sal ammoniac he thought he had reached the nadir of temperature, so he scratched a mark on the tube where the mercury stood and called it zero. But we now know that absolute zero, the total absence of heat, is 459 of Fahrenheit's degrees lower than his zero point. The modern scientist can get close to that lowest limit by making use of the cooling by expansion principle. He first liquefies air under pressure and then releasing the pressure allows it to boil off. A tube of hydrogen immersed in the liquid air as it evaporates is cooled down until it can be liquefied. Then the boiling hydrogen is used to liquefy helium, and as this boils off it lowers the temperature to within three or four degrees of absolute zero.

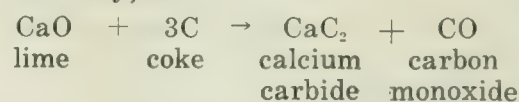
The early metallurgist had no hotter fire than he could make by blowing charcoal with a bellows. This was barely enough for the smelting of iron. But by bringing two carbon rods together, as in the electric arc light, we can get enough heat to volatilize the carbon at the tips and this means over 7000 degrees Fahrenheit. By putting a pressure of twenty atmospheres onto the arc light we can raise it to perhaps 14,000 degrees, which is 3000 degrees hotter than the sun. This gives the modern man a working range of about 14,500 degrees, so it is no wonder that he can perform miracles.

When a builder wants to make an old house over into a new one he takes it apart brick by brick and stone by stone, then he puts them together in such new fashion as he likes. The electric furnace enables the chemist to take his materials apart in the same way. As the temperature rises the chemical and physical forces that hold a body together gradually weaken. First the solid loosens up and becomes a liquid, then this breaks bonds

and becomes a gas. Compounds break up into their elements. The elemental molecules break up into their component atoms and finally these begin to throw off corpuscles of negative electricity eighteen hundred times smaller than the smallest atom. These electrons appear to be the building stones of the universe. No indication of any smaller units has been discovered, altho we need not assume that in the electron science has delivered, what has been called, its "ultim-atom." The Greeks called the elemental particles of matter "atoms" because they esteemed them "indivisible," but now in the light of the X-ray we can witness the disintegration of the atom into electrons. All the chemical and physical properties of matter, except perhaps weight, seem to depend upon the number and movement of the negative and positive electrons and by their rearrangement one element may be transformed into another.

So the electric furnace, where the highest attainable temperature is combined with the divisive and directive force of the current, is a magical machine for accomplishment of the metamorphoses desired by the creative chemist. A hundred years ago Davy, by dipping the poles of his battery into melted soda lye, saw forming on one of them a shining globule like quicksilver. It was the metal sodium, never before seen by man. Nowadays this process of electrolysis (electric loosening) is carried out daily by the ton at Niagara.

The reverse process, electro-synthesis (electric combining), is equally simple and even more important. By passing a strong electric current thru a mixture of lime and coke the metal calcium disengages itself from the oxygen of the lime and attaches itself to the carbon. Or, to put it briefly,



This reaction is of peculiar importance because it



The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls

After the run the sides of the furnace are taken down and the carborundum is found in crystalline masses which are then crushed to the size needed for the making into grinding wheels

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An electric furnace in action making carborundum. At the end may be seen the carbon electrodes carrying the current into the mixture of sand and coke. The furnace uses 2000 electrical horse-power for a 36-hour run. This gives the mass a temperature of 4000 degrees Fahrenheit and produces carborundum

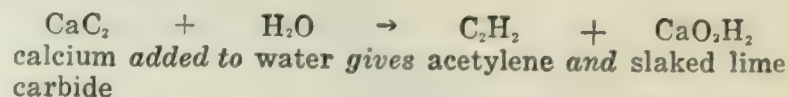
bridges the gulf between the organic and inorganic worlds. It was formerly supposed that the substances found in plants and animals, mostly complex compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, could only be produced by "vital forces." If this were true it meant that chemistry was limited to the mineral kingdom and to the extraction of such carbon compounds as happened to exist ready formed in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. But fortunately this barrier to human achievement proved

purely illusory. The organic field, once man had broken into it, proved easier to work in than the inorganic.

But it must be confessed that man is dreadfully clumsy about it yet. He takes a thousand horsepower engine and an electric furnace at several thousand degrees to get carbon into combination with hydrogen while the little green leaf in the sunshine does it quietly without getting hot about it. Evidently man is working as wastefully as when he used a thousand slaves to drag a stone to the pyramid or burned down a house to roast a pig. Not until his laboratory is as cool and calm and comfortable as the forest and the field can the chemist call himself completely successful.

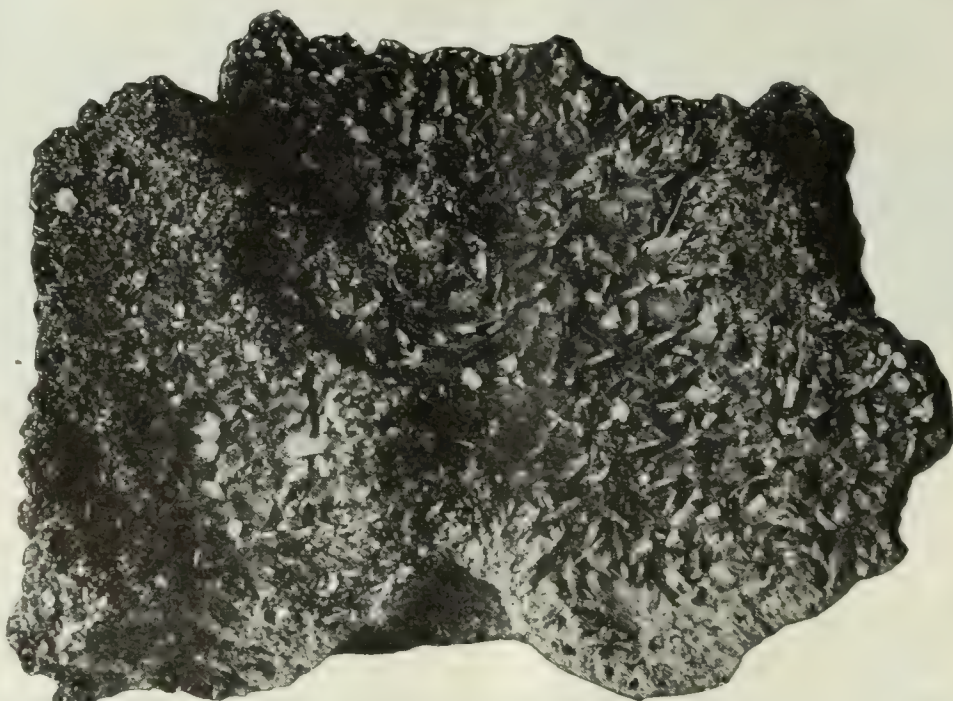
But in spite of his clumsiness the chemist is actually making things that he wants and cannot get elsewhere. The calcium carbide that he manufactures from inorganic material serves as the raw material for producing all sorts of organic compounds. The electric furnace was first employed on a large scale by the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company at Niagara

in 1885. Certain lumps of porous gray stone were found on the dump which, dropped into water, gave off a gas that exploded at touch of a match with a splendid bang and flare. This gas was acetylene and we can represent the reaction thus:



We are all familiar with this reaction now, for it is acetylene that gives the dazzling light of the automobiles and of the automatic signal buoys off the seacoast. When burned with pure oxygen instead of air it gives the hottest of chemical flames, hotter even than the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. For altho a given weight of hydrogen will give off more heat when it burns than carbon will, yet acetylene will give off more heat than either of its elements or both of them when they are separate. This is because acetylene has stored up heat in its formation instead of giving it off as in most reactions, or to put it in chemical language, acetylene is an endothermic compound. It has required energy to bring the H and the C together, therefore it does not require energy to separate them, but, on the contrary, energy is released when they are separated. That is to say, acetylene is explosive not only when mixed with air as coal gas is but by itself. Under a suitable impulse acet-

ylene will break up into its original carbon and hydrogen with great violence. It forms an explosive compound with copper, so it has to be kept out of contact with brass tubes and stopcocks. But when dissolved in acetone under pressure it is safe and used for welding and melting. It is a marvelous tho not an unusual sight on city streets to see a man with blue glasses on cutting down thru a steel rail with an oxy-acetylene blowpipe as easily as a carpenter saws off a board. With such a flame he can carve out a pattern in



The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls

A block of carborundum crystals formed in the electric furnace. These are blue-black, iridescent and harder than anything except the diamond. For that reason carborundum has come into general use as an abrasive

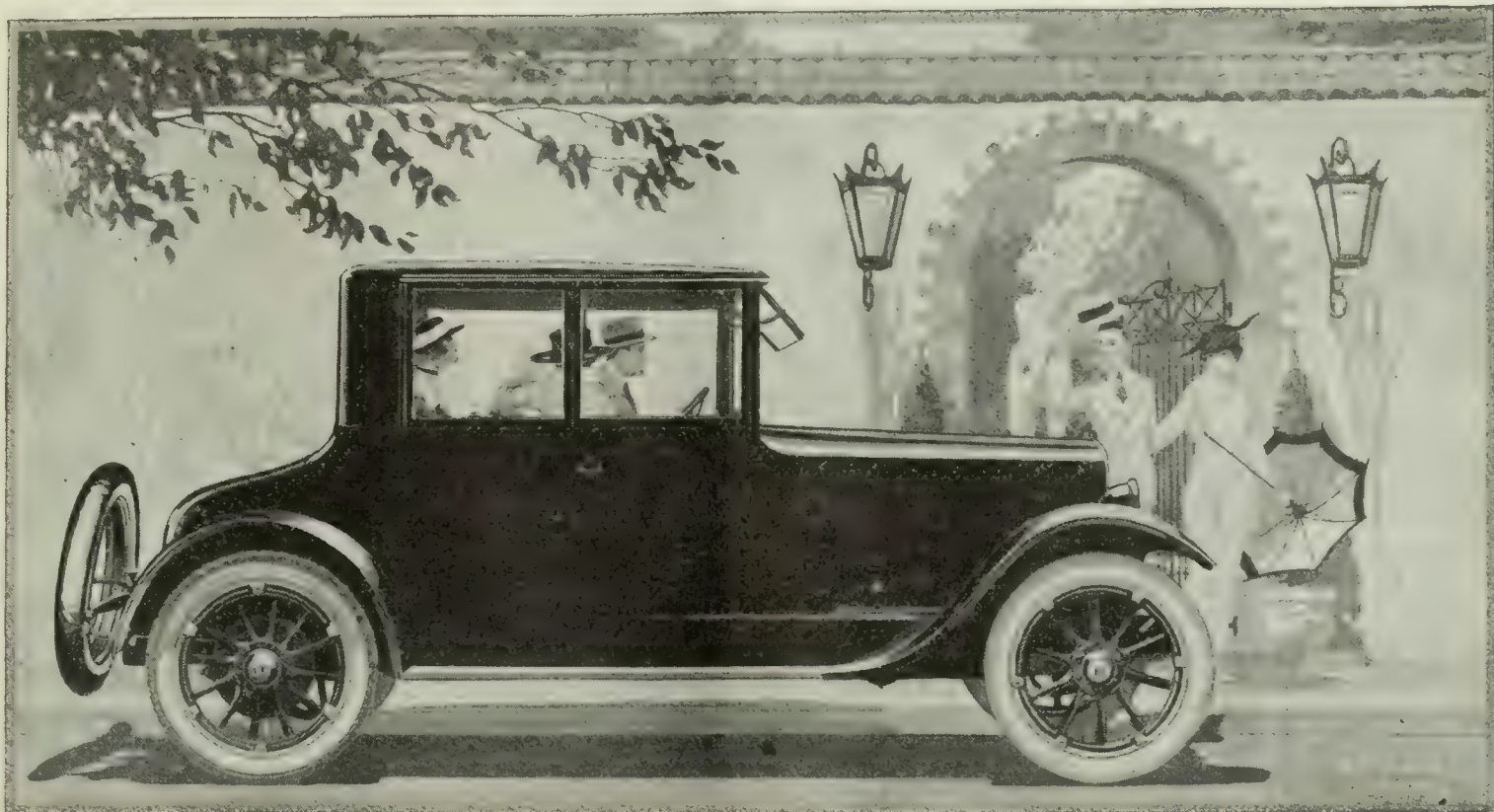
a steel plate in a way that reminds me of the days when I used to make brackets with a scroll saw out of cigar boxes. The torch will travel thru a steel plate an inch or two thick at a rate of six to ten inches a minute.

If we compare the formula of acetylene, C_2H_2 , with that of ethylene, C_2H_4 , or with ethane, C_2H_6 , we see that acetylene could take on two or four more atoms. It is evidently what the chemists call an "unsaturated" compound, tho a psychologist would be more apt to call it "unsatisfied." It is at any rate a very active and energetic compound, ready to pick up on the slightest instigation hydrogen or oxygen or chlorine or any other elements that happen to be handy. This is why it is so useful as a starting point for synthetic chemistry.

To build up from this simple substance, acetylene, the higher compounds of carbon and oxygen it is necessary to call in the aid of that mysterious agency, the catalyst. Acetylene is not always acted upon by water, as we know, for we see it bubbling up thru the water when prepared from the [Continued on page 24

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If He Were President

(Continued from page 15)

State Legislature returned him, unanimously, to the United States Senate.

There, later, he had charge of and fought thru to a finish the law for direct election of senators. Yet he has consistently opposed the recall of judges. He is, as may be seen, "The Apostle of the Mean"—which apostleship, by the way, is vitally important politically if expert at all.

A score of years before, a boy, in Illinois, he sold the horse and the cattle his father had staked him with, and, instead of living to the manner born and being a farmer, made off to Southern Illinois Academy, at Enfield; duly progressed to Kansas State University, mastered academics and law, with a little money, but not enough—proceeds from teaching and tending horses, etc.—started for Seattle, having gained which he might now be a bigger-state candidate for President instead of one representing the forty-fifth state in size, with only 400,000 population, Idaho. But his money gave out, he dropped off at Boise, started in practicing law with \$15.75, and, in due time was selected prosecutor of Moyer and Pettibone, who were brought to trial for the murder of Governor Stuenenberg. He won his case, the mother of one of the accused men thanked him for his fairness after his final plea to the jury, and in the next election the two major miner counties voted solidly for him.

Having prosecuted labor, seemingly, the Old Guard senators duly made him chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. There, in short order, he reported out the eight-hour provision for work on Government contracts, the child labor bill, the bill to create a Department of Commerce and Labor, which resulted in the final creation of a Department of Commerce and a Department of Labor; made a fight for Government investigation of mining conditions in West Virginia and in due time made some senators wish he might be recalled to Idaho.

He argued for suffrage for a score of years in Idaho, saw it achieved—one of the very first states in line—but when the suffrage amendment finally appeared in the Senate he fought it and voted against it, on the score, he said, that this was a matter for the states to decide—this, too, after he had gone to Miss Alice Paul, the head of the militant suffragists, pleaded with her, in the presence of a witness, to call off a lecturer who was starting backfires in his state, on the ground that his election was endangered. Then he wrote out a telegram to be signed by Miss Paul and directed to the militant lecturer in Idaho, in which he gave assurance that he would, if this lecturer were withdrawn, vote for the suffrage amendment in the Senate, whereupon the lecturer was withdrawn. Again, of late, he has written and talked not a little against Bolshevism, yet has carefully stipulated that "Measures of repression will not avail. There are offenses, it is true, which

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should be properly defined by law and when committed punished by operation of law. And we should bear in mind that the exercise of arbitrary power from the beginning of time has been the source more than the cure of violence and disorder." And while—this too may seem to many to be disturbing—he was arguing against Bolshevism in the Senate and elsewhere, that much misunderstood and much maligned organization called the Nonpartizan League endorsed him, perhaps, of course, because it could do naught else to any effective end, for his state is solidly behind him.

Viewed strategically, since each note of universal sympathy sometimes strikes harmony in any of one hundred million American souls, such skillful playing of the Senate accordion might result in a White House march.

He speaks a skilled and persuasive voice, which does not rasp, by the way, as Senator Johnson's does. He speaks in the past or present tense, not in the future subjunctive; in 1915, for instance, at Spokane, he did not warn us all of dangers due to arise from unpreparedness; he said instead, "Our men *have been* murdered," our women *have been* brutally maltreated." He speaks in solemn fact tones about patriotism—and he says, "Our fathers knew the science of government as no other single group of men has ever understood it." He is no pacifist, is rather burly, of no little personal strength, and likes a struggle! Nor is he a *passivist*, is active, resourceful, direct, rather—which is a fact that is important because passivism and indifference and inaction or inertness are constitutionally more displeasing to the constructive American people than is even the energy that, working in excess of judgment, would make the heavens fall. Constructiveness is par here in America, passivism is next to negation, and the "anti" never wins, as a rule—which fact goes to the heart of the fight for the League, by the way.

He steered the first income tax amendment thru the Senate, and made friends on both sides while doing so—which makes him stand in sharp distinction to such an aggressive Senator as La Follette, for instance. He risked his life to rescue a negro from a mob intent on lynching him for shooting a constable, yet publicly approved President Roosevelt for dismissing the rioting negro troops at Brownsville without a trial.

He doesn't believe that railroads, or other private monopolies, can be enduringly regulated.

Both friends and critics find in Senator Borah numerous contradictions. But these contradictions need not imply deceit. They point, rather, to what may perhaps be conceded to be an asset, politically speaking; and, to vast numbers who want no President forever stopped from various endeavor by a few rocks in the stream of things—this character of the Senator's is an attribute rather than an evil.

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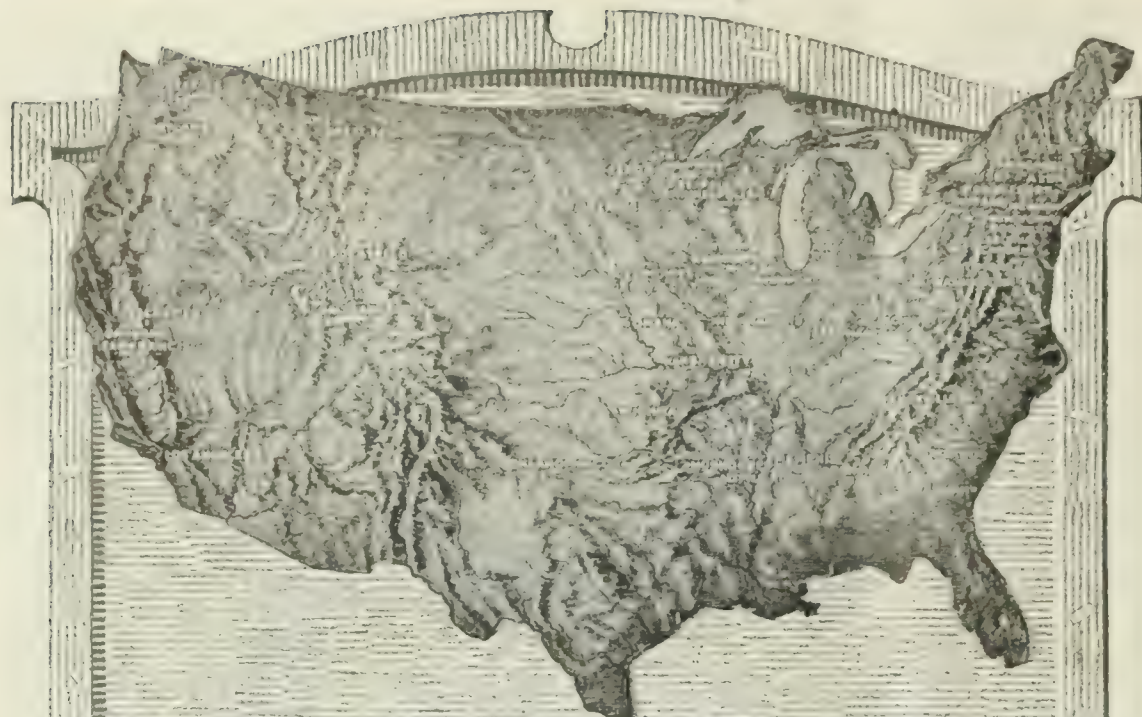
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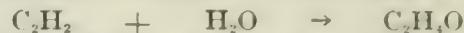
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Marvels of the Electric Furnace

(Continued from page 20)

carbide. But if to the water be added a little acid and a mercury salt, the acetylene gas will unite with the water, forming a new compound, acetaldehyde, is produced. We can show the change most simply in this fashion:



acetylene added to water forms acetaldehyde

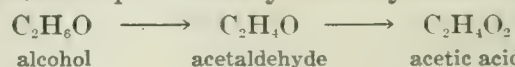
Acetaldehyde is not of much importance in itself, but is useful as a transition. If its vapor mixed with hydrogen is passed over finely divided nickel, serving as a catalyst, the two unite and we have alcohol, according to this reaction:



acetaldehyde added to hydrogen forms alcohol

Alcohol we are all familiar with—some of us too familiar, but the prohibition laws will correct that. The point to be noted is that the alcohol we have made from such unpromising materials as limestone and coal is exactly the same alcohol as is obtained by the fermentation of fruits and grains by the yeast plant as in wine and beer. It is not a substitute or imitation. It is not the wood spirits (methyl alcohol, CH_3O), produced by the destructive distillation of wood, equally serviceable as a solvent or fuel, but undrinkable and poisonous.

Now, as we all know, cider and wine when exposed to the air gradually turn into vinegar, that is, by the growth of bacteria the alcohol is oxidized to acetic acid. We can, if we like, dispense with the bacteria and speed up the process by employing a catalyst. Acetaldehyde, which is halfway between alcohol and acid, may also be easily oxidized to acetic acid. The relationship is readily seen by this:



Acetic acid, familiar to us in a diluted and flavored form as vinegar, is when concentrated of great value in industry, especially as a solvent.

In the development of the electric furnace America played a pioneer part. Provost Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the best authority on the history of chemistry in America, claims for Robert Hare, a Philadelphia chemist born in 1781, the honor of constructing the first electrical furnace. With this crude apparatus and with no greater electromotive force than could be attained from a voltaic pile, he converted charcoal into graphite, volatilized phosphorus from its compounds, isolated metallic calcium and synthesized calcium carbide. It is to Hare also that we owe the invention in 1801 of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, which nowadays is used with acetylene as well as hydrogen. With this instrument he was able to fuse strontia and volatilize platinum.

But the electrical furnace could not be used on a commercial scale until the dynamo replaced the battery as a source of electricity. The industrial development of the electrical furnace centered

about the search for a cheap method of preparing aluminum. This is the metallic base of clay and therefore is common enough. But clay, as we know from its use in making porcelain, is very infusible and difficult to decompose. Sixty years ago aluminum was priced at \$140 a pound, but one would have had difficulty in buying such a large quantity as a pound at any price. At international expositions a small bar of it might be seen in a case labeled "silver from clay." Mechanics were anxious to get the new metal, for it was light and untarnishable, but the metallurgists could not furnish it to them at low enough price. In order to extract it from clay a more active metal, sodium, was essential. But sodium also was rare and expensive. In those days a professor of chemistry used to keep a little stick of it in a bottle under kerosene and once a year he whittled off a piece the size of a pea and threw it into water to show the class how it sizzled and gave off hydrogen. The way to get cheaper aluminum was, it seemed, to get cheaper sodium and Hamilton Young Castner set himself at this problem. He was a Brooklyn boy, a student of Chandler's at Columbia. You can see the bronze tablet in his honor at the entrance of Havemeyer Hall. In 1886 he produced metallic sodium by mixing caustic soda with iron and charcoal in an iron pot and heating in a gas furnace. Before this experiment sodium sold at \$2 a pound; after it sodium sold at twenty cents a pound.

But altho Castner had succeeded in his experiment he was defeated in his object. For while he was perfecting the sodium process for making aluminum electrolytic process for getting aluminum directly was discovered in Oberlin. So the \$250,000 plant of the "Aluminum Company Ltd." that Castner had got erected at Birmingham, England, did not make aluminum at all, but turned out sodium for other purposes instead. Castner then turned his attention to the electrolytic method of producing sodium by the use of the power of Niagara Falls, electric power. Here in 1894 he succeeded in separating common salt into its component elements, chlorine and sodium, by passing the electric current thru brine and collecting the sodium in the mercury floor of the cell. Nowadays sodium and chlorine and their compounds are made in enormous quantities by the decomposition of salt. The United States Government in 1918 procured nearly 4,000,000 pounds of chlorine for gas warfare by this method of electrolysis.

The discovery of the electrical process of making aluminum that displaced the sodium method was due to Charles M. Hall. He was the son of a Congregational minister and as a boy took a fancy to chemistry thru happening upon an old textbook of that science in his father's library. He never knew who the author was, for the cover and title page had been torn off. The obstacle in the way of the electrolytic production of aluminum was, as I have said, because its compounds were so hard to melt that the current could not



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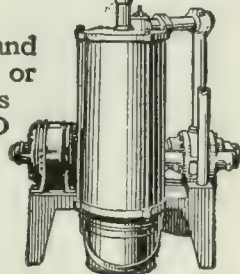
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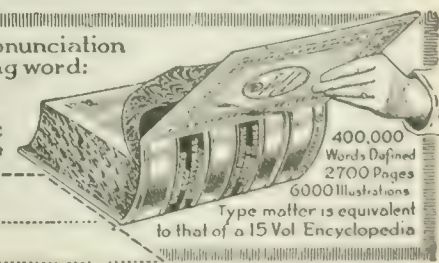
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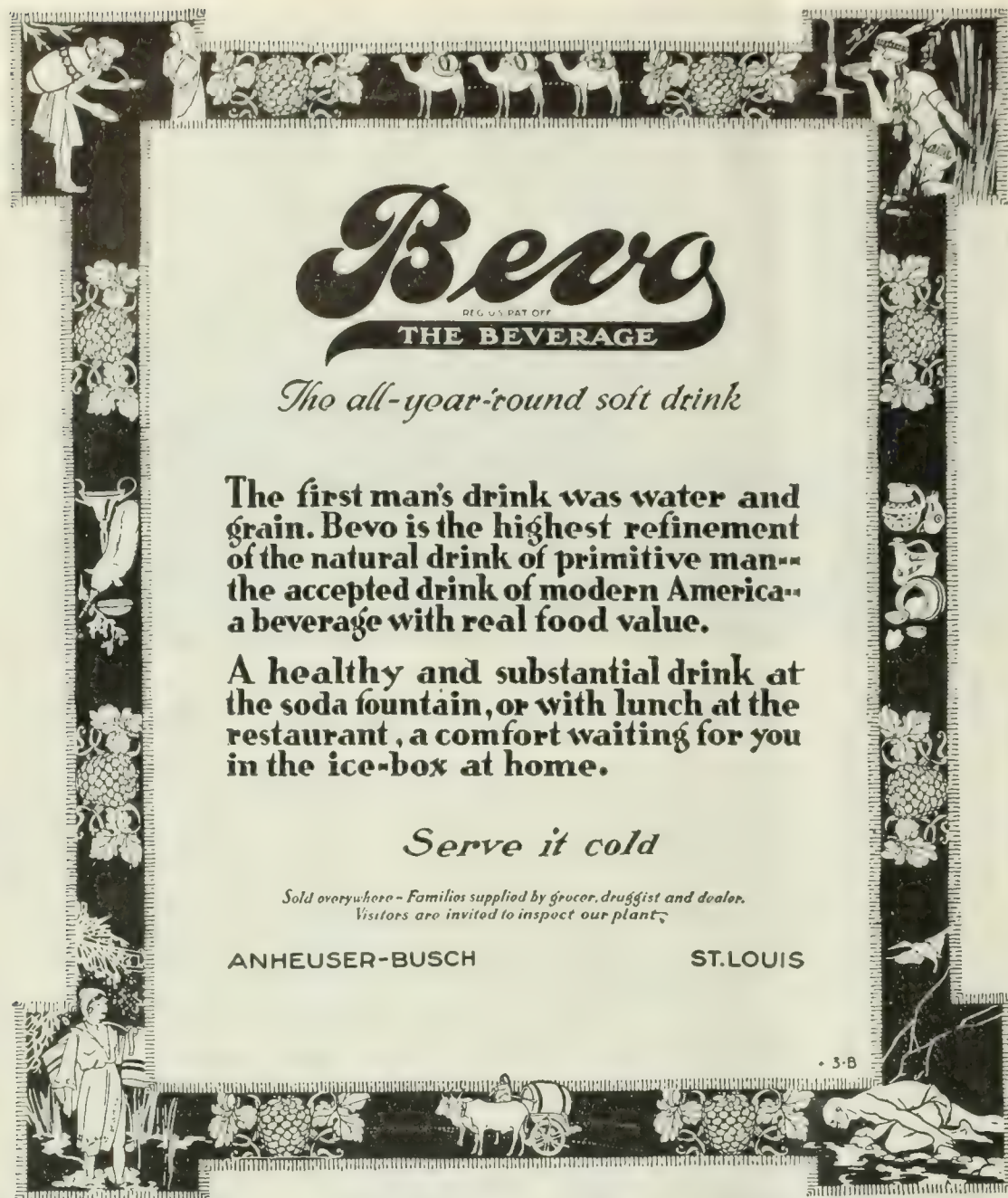
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pass thru. In 1886, when Hall was twenty-two, he solved the problem in the laboratory of Oberlin College with no other apparatus than a small crucible, a gasoline burner to heat it with and a galvanic battery to supply the electricity. He found that a Greenland mineral, known as cryolite (a double fluoride of sodium and aluminum), was readily fused and would dissolve alumina (aluminum oxide). When an electric current was passed thru the melted mass the metal aluminum would collect at one of the poles.

In working out the process and defending his rights Hall used up all his own money, his brother's and his uncle's, but he won out in the end and the courts held that his patent had priority over the French claim of Héroult. On his death, a few years ago, Hall left his large fortune to his Alma Mater, Oberlin.

Another young man from Ohio, Alfred C. Cowles, with whom Hall was for a time associated, was the first to develop the wide possibilities of the electric furnace on a commercial scale. He was a graduate of the State University at Columbus and in 1886 started the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company at Lockport, New York, using Niagara power. The various aluminum bronzes made by absorbing the electrolyzed aluminum in copper attracted immediate attention by their beauty and usefulness in electrical work and later the company turned out other products besides aluminum, such as calcium carbide, phosphorus, and carborundum.

The last named product, carborundum, was the discovery of E. A. Acheson, who was a graduate of no college unless you call Edison's laboratory a college. In 1891 he packed clay and charcoal into an iron bowl, connected it to a dynamo and stuck into the mixture an electric light carbon connected to the other pole of the dynamo. When he pulled out the rod he found its end encrusted with glittering crystals of an unknown substance. They were blue and black and iridescent, exceedingly hard and very beautiful. He sold them as a substitute for diamond dust by the carat at \$560 a pound. They were as well worth the money as diamond dust, but those who purchased them must have regretted it, for much finer crystals were soon on sale at ten cents a pound. The mysterious substance turned out to be a compound of carbon and silicon, the simplest possible compound, one atom of each CSi. Acheson set up a factory at Niagara, where he made it in ten-ton batches. The furnace consisted simply of a brick box fifteen feet long and seven feet wide and deep, with big carbon electrodes at the ends. Between them was packed a mixture of coke to supply the carbon, sand to supply the silicon, sawdust to make the mass porous and salt to make it fusible.

The substance thus produced at Niagara Falls is known as "carborundum" south of the American-Canadian boundary and as "crystolon" north of this line, and as "silicon carbide" by chemists the world over. Since it is

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next to the diamond in hardness it takes off metal faster than emery (aluminum oxide), using less power and wasting less heat in futile fire-works. It is used for grindstones of all sizes, including those the dentist works on your teeth. It has revolutionized shop-practice, for articles can be ground into shape better and quicker than they can be cut. What is more, the artificial abrasives do not injure the lungs of the operatives like sandstone.

A new use for carborundum was found during the war when Uncle Sam assumed the role of ove as "cloud-compeller." Acting on carborundum with chlorine—also, you remember, a product of electrical action—the chlorine displaces the carbon, forming silicon tetra-chloride (SiCl_4), a colorless liquid resembling chloroform. When this comes in contact with moist air it gives off thick, white fumes, for water decomposes it, giving a white powder (silicon hydroxide) and hydrochloric acid. If ammonia is present the acid will unite with it, giving further white fumes of the salt, ammonium chloride. So a mixture of two parts of silicon chloride with one part of dry ammonia was used in the war to produce smoke-screens for the concealment of the movements of troops, batteries and vessels or put in shells so the outlook could see where they burst and so get the range. Titanium tetra-chloride, a similar substance, was found 50 per cent better than silicon, but phosphorus—which also we get from the electric furnace—proved the most effective mystifier of all.

Before the introduction of the artificial abrasives fine grinding was mostly done by emery, which is an impure form of aluminum oxide found in nature. A purer form is made from the mineral bauxite by driving off its combined water. Bauxite is the ore used in the electric furnace for the production of metallic aluminum. Formerly we imported a large part of our bauxite from France, but when the war shut off this source we developed our domestic fields in Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, and these are now producing half a million tons a year. Bauxite simply fused in the electric furnace makes a better abrasive than the natural emery or corundum, and it is sold for this purpose under the name of "aloxite." When the fused bauxite is worked up with a bonding material into crucibles or muffles and baked in a kiln it forms the refractory ware known as "alundum." Since alundum is porous and not attacked by acids it is used for filtering hot and corrosive liquids that would eat up filter-paper. Carborundum or crystolon is also made up into refractory ware for high temperature work. When the fused mass of the carborundum furnace is broken up there is found surrounding the carborundum core a similar substance tho not quite so hard and infusible, known as "carborundum sand" or "siloxicon." This is mixed with fireclay and used for furnace linings.

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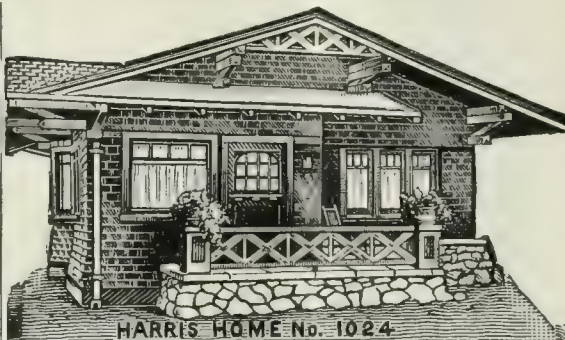
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Silicon is next to oxygen the commonest element in the world. It forms a quarter of the earth's crust, yet it is unfamiliar to most of us. That is because it is always found combined with oxygen in the form of silica as quartz crystal or sand. This used to be considered too refractory to be blown but is found to be easily manipulable at the high temperatures now at the command of the glass-blower. So the chemist rejoices in flasks that he can heat red hot in the Bunsen burner and then plunge into ice water without breaking, and the cook can bake and serve in a dish of "pyrex," a compound of about 85 per cent silica.

At the beginning of the twentieth century minute specimens of silicon were sold as laboratory curiosities at the price of \$100 an ounce. Two years later it was turned out by the barrelful at Niagara as an accidental by-product and could not find a market at ten cents a pound. Silicon from the electric furnace appears in the form of hard, glittering metallic crystals.

The scope of the electric furnace reaches from the costly but comparatively valueless diamond to the cheap but indispensable steel. As F. J. Tone says, if the automobile manufacturers were deprived of Niagara products, the abrasives, aluminum, acetylene for welding and high-speed tool steel a factory now turning out five hundred cars a day would be reduced to one hundred. I have here been chiefly concerned with electricity as effecting chemical changes in combining or separating elements, but I must not omit to mention its rapidly extending use as a source of heat, as in the production and casting of steel. In 1908 there were only fifty-five tons of steel produced by the electric furnace in the United States, but by 1915 this had risen to 69,000 tons. And besides ordinary steel the electric furnace has given us alloys of iron with the once "rare metals" that have created a new science of metallurgy.

Here Is the Real American Girl

(Continued from page 17)

much. She dropped into an easy chair and closed her eyes. Sympathetically the club leader asked if she were ill.

"Oh, no, I'm just done for," she replied. "It's so hot today." Then she straightened up and, smiling, with a far-away look in her brown eyes, said: "I'm ashamed of myself. I oughtn't to act like this. Why, I'm putting up the food for the soldiers, and that's my bit, ain't it?"

A few months after this a union was organized in the packing houses and Maggie joined. The officials presented their demands for an increase in wages, an eight-hour day, and time and a half for Sunday, and overtime from January to May. When the employers would not confer with the officers of the union on these demands, an appeal was made to the Government at Washington. In a few days the employers of 60,000 men and women, black and white, Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Bohemians, Germans, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Gentiles, were called to Washington to confer with the organized workers of this great industry.

At last employers and employees agreed on an arbitrator who for one month held hearings and decided in favor of the demands for the eight-hour day and the increase in wages and the back "overtime." Among those who received these benefits of organization were both Maggie and her father. The dream had come true, the eight-hour day which the workers in "the yards" had suffered and struggled for from 1886 to 1919.

The girls in the packing house where Maggie worked, who in 1904 were receiving 15½ cents an hour and less, with an unlimited day, were now getting 33 cents an hour, working eight hours a day. The overtime wages from January to May were, by agreement, paid to all workers. Maggie was hilarious over her back pay. She spent it in her mind many times over; for mother, family and herself. At last it came in her pay envelope. Of course, she took it home, and talked over the use of it with her sympathetic Irish mother, who rejoiced with her. Leona, her Polish friend, whose parents never willingly allowed her to have her wages, recklessly spent her money on herself and her friends. Picture shows in the center of the city, as many evenings as possible; candy and vanity cases, furs and cheap jewelry, were among the luxuries bought by the girls who had never had justice done to their earning power in their own homes.

Maggie bought her mother a fur collar, and some new sheets and pillow cases. For the family a cheap phonograph was purchased, for this all could enjoy. And when summer came it could give music out the window to the neighbors.

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family were proud to haughtiness over their Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamp books. The front windows showed an exhibit of service flag and bond posters. The girls began to plan for a larger flat, perhaps a cottage in the prairie, with a parlor, a piano, and enlarged photographs of all the family.

Then the armistice was signed and work became slack—less hours even at 33 to 75 cents an hour made the weekly income less. The workers became restless, Liberty Bonds were not all paid for, and the non-English speaking folks were tired of being Americanized. They had been suppressed for four years—they had patiently gone thru the registration, draft, misunderstanding and suspicion. Many were turned off because they had not taken out their "first papers."

The war fever attacked the men workers—they began to strike in small groups; separate shops stopped work—sometimes because of personal grievances, but oftener because of misunderstanding or pettiness on the part of the "boss." Maggie heard her father say, "the union president is against these crazy strikes, he said it will break up the organization."

Maggie loved the talks at lunch time. She heard so much of unionism at home that she was generally the one to say the conclusive word to these girls from Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Irish homes. On this day of heated talk on the question of whether or not to join the union, Maggie burst out with an eloquent appeal to the girls: "Well, anyway we ought to do it, for the girls that come after us, and even if we do get married, my mother says, you may have to go back again to the shop." The girls agreed to join at the next meeting. As they walked home after work a poster announced that a mass meeting would be held Sunday afternoon, in several vacant lots, to vote on a general strike. This excited the girls, for a strike was the most thrilling experience that ever came to these machine driven young girls of nineteen.

Maggie at nineteen had gone the whole scale of the industrial life. She was weary and felt old before her time. A strike would have been a respite, for she did not see a vacation that would come voluntarily to one who must work steadily if they were to live as she wanted to live. She dreamed of the soldier hero who was expected home soon, and when alone she liked to plan a home of their own with no other family but themselves in the house. Maybe they might have a child, but then she hesitated, for it was gossiped in the shop that many of the girls who married did not have children. Sometimes they came but did not live. The girls talked of many things that Maggie's Old Country mother did not think nice subjects for girls. At last the soldiers came home, the brother and lover both wearing the War Cross for gallant service.

It was generally conceded that the boys should not take jobs at first. They must have a good time with "the folks." But Maggie's soldier was impatient

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for a job and a wedding. He and Maggie understood each other. He was strong and not afraid to work, and would soon get a place, he thought.

Yet weeks passed into months before a job came at the wage he felt necessary if he and Maggie were to have a home of their own. He was determined not to go below his standard. At the many talks around the O'Day table it was affirmed and reaffirmed that they never would marry and live the way the non-English speaking neighbors did, overcrowding their four rooms. That, Maggie and her soldier could not tolerate.

"We must have a flat with a bath, Maggie."

"Yes, and a room for a piano and parlor furniture; for sure we want our friends." They dreamed and planned for a wage that would provide what they felt were necessities for "a decent American standard of living."

Four rooms, a bath and a parlor, in a part of the city that was cleaner and sweeter than where they were born—that was their aim. Maggie worked on, planning and dreaming, for now she was living for their home. The slack season, when the hours were few, had begun. The week's income fell below that she had counted on. She brooded over the short and shorter hours which meant less and less in the pay envelope. She wondered to herself (but she did not allow herself to speak of it to anybody) whether she, perhaps, might stay on working and waiting as Mary had done. Then there was Jennie and several others in the shop who were growing old and still working and waiting. There was Leona, too, and Lena; they had married but came back to work. Leona had a child that was kept at the nursery; but Lena did not have any children. Maggie was not happy in spite of the loyal devotion of her soldier. She did not seem to be achieving the life that she had hoped for. Where would this end?

Her soldier could not get a job up to the standard which was not only his own but that of many other English speaking workers. He was determined not to go below the rate paid to the men in the shop during the war. His service, his wounds and his War Cross, he felt, deserved a war wage. And when he married, Maggie must not work in the shop. He must be the breadwinner and she the partner that stayed at home. This also was part of his American standard. Often he and Maggie discussed it; they never could agree that Leona's and Lena's way would be good for their home.

These ambitious young American workers little dreamed that they were instinctively setting a standard of living that meant a long, hard struggle for themselves. They did not know that it was also a world struggle, tho the soldier perhaps had dimly sensed this while he was in France and England where "the national minimum" standard of living was a dream expressed if not yet fully realized by the more progressive workers of the world.

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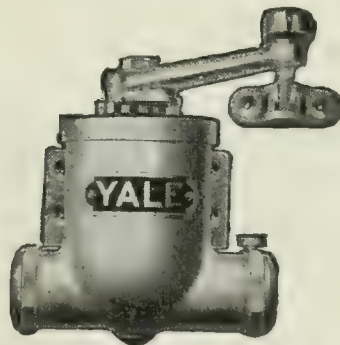
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New York

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. Cardinal Mercier. By H. T. Sudduth.
1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of a sonnet?
 2. Name some English poets who excelled in the writing of sonnets. Read aloud any famous English sonnet, and explain in what its excellence consists.
 3. Explain in what respects the simile in the third line is peculiarly appropriate and effective.
 4. Present a character sketch of Cardinal Richelieu.
 5. Compare or contrast Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mercier.

- II. A Twentieth Century Troubadour. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Explain the full meaning of the simile: "Like the reincarnation of a medieval troubadour."
2. Why do the lines quoted from Kipling "annoy the grammarians"?
3. What is the difference between "a gallant knight" and "a knightly gallant"?
4. Explain the two terms, "A decadent poet" and "a jingo politician."
5. Point out at least five antithetical sentences.
6. Why is "unredeemable" an unusually effective adjective when placed before "Irre-
dentist"?
7. Explain the expression: "He has no equal in his vocabulary of vituperation."
8. What is the effect of giving the dialog between the "General" and the "Poet"?
9. What is the spirit of the entire article? What is the purpose of the article?

- III. Marvels of the Electric Furnace. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. The article concerns a number of subjects of interest in chemistry. By what means does the writer unify the article?
2. Prove that the writer gives the article clearness by making comparisons with what is familiar.
3. Point out sentences that show a keen sense of humor.
4. Imagine that you were one of the boys who accidentally aided in the discovery of acetylene. Tell your story. Write in accordance with time-order, and be certain to give your story the interest of personality.
5. Prepare an exposition that will emphasize the power of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe.
6. Write an editorial article in which you show that a young student's interest in his work may lead to important results for the world.
7. The article says that it is possible to make small diamonds, and that some day it may be possible to make large diamonds. Write a story in which you tell how you hit upon the process. Tell your adventures, and the results of your discovery. Write the events of your story so that they will lead to a surprising climax.

- IV. Here Is the Real American Girl. By Mary McDowell.

1. Why does the writer tell the story of a specific girl, "Maggie O'Day"? What purpose does the writer have in mind? How may you apply her method to your own writing?
2. Draw from the article a proposition for an argument concerning girls who work. Write a brief to support the affirmative or the negative of the proposition you submit.
3. Write an original story in which you tell of a single interesting incident in the life of "Maggie O'Day."

- V. If He Were President. William E. Borah. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Draw from the article material for a short biography of William E. Borah.
2. Give a clear explanation of the principles for which Senator Borah has stood.
3. Explain the sentence: "He speaks in a skilled and persuasive voice which does not rasp." How may you cultivate such a voice?
4. What reasons lead you to believe Senator Borah would, or would not, make a good President?
5. Why does the writer make so great use of direct quotation?

- VI. News of the Week.

1. Imagine that you are a reporter present at scenes in the Steel Strike. Write a vivid account of the particular events that you saw.
2. Explain the points of controversy between Holland and Belgium.
3. Write a clear description of any news-picture in this number of The Independent.
4. Draw from this number of The Independent five topics suitable for graduation orations.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

- I. The Steel Strike—"Striking While the Iron Is Hot."

1. Without a union organization in the steel industry what are the arrangements by which negotiations have been made between the workers and the employers?
2. What at the present time are the principles that the unions are contending for? What specific demands do they make?
3. Explain the reasons for the United States Steel Corporation's refusal to recognize the labor unions.

- II. The Dutch-Belgian Controversy.

1. Tabulate the Dutch claims and the Belgian claims in parallel columns.
2. In view of the declaration of July, 1916, is Belgium justified in demanding the Dutch cession of Limburg?
3. Suppose the League of Nations were in operation now, thru what process would the controversy between Holland and Belgium go?

- III. The Struggle for Fiume—"A Twentieth Century Troubadour," "Fiume."

1. Review in a general way the history of the struggle for Italian unity from 1815 to 1870. What do you understand by Italia Irredenta? Does Fiume properly belong to the territory included in this term?
2. Is the parallel between D'Annunzio and Taillefer a good one? Explain your answer.
3. Discuss the events of 1901 referred to in the fourth paragraph. What connection have they with present-day Italian affairs?
4. Summarize the reasons why Fiume should be annexed to Italy. Reasons why it should not.
5. Compare the present activities of D'Annunzio with those of Garibaldi in the days when the latter was active in southern Italy.

- IV. Senator Borah—"If He Were President."

1. Discuss Senator Borah's relation to the Republican party during the past ten or twelve years. His relation to the Progressive party.
2. In view of the first two paragraphs, why is Senator Borah rather than Senator Johnson the subject of this article?
3. Give in full the history of the origin of the Republican party referred to in the quotation from Senator Borah's speech.
4. Does Borah's career as sketched in this article lead you to believe that he would make a good President?
5. In view of his attitude upon political and economic questions, why did Borah not ally himself with the Progressive party?

- V. The American Air Service—"For an Aviation Department."

1. According to the writer, why did the American air service fail during the war?
2. What arguments does he advance in favor of establishing a separate department of aviation? What answer to his arguments would the opposition probably make?
3. What other departments beside War and Navy are interested in the development of the aeroplane?

- VI. Women in Industry—"Here Is the Real American Girl."

1. Had Maggie O'Day gone thru high school, would her experiences probably have been different from those here described?
2. What remedies suggest themselves to you for the conditions under which Maggie was forced by circumstances to work?
3. Discuss the various jobs held by Maggie and her companions—the advantages and disadvantages of each.
4. Why did Maggie not accept the suggestion that she enter domestic service? Do you blame her for not going into that kind of work?
5. Why does the author so frequently stress the difference between Maggie and the girls of foreign parentage?

- VII. Problems of Modern Industry—"Marvels of the Electric Furnace."

1. Name three or four of the products discussed by the author and the industrial uses to which each is put.
2. What changes in industry have resulted from the discovery of acetylene? of the electric method of producing aluminum? of carborundum?
3. Does your mother use "pyrex" dishes? How are they manufactured?
4. Why is helium a better gas for balloon purposes than hydrogen?
5. How is the electric furnace used in the manufacture of carbon products?



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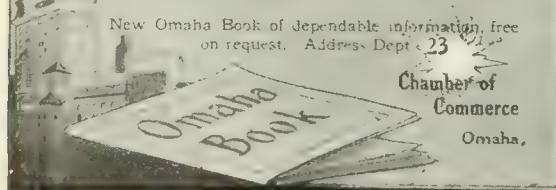
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THE INDUSTRIAL IDEAL

An Editorial

By Harold Howland

THE INDEPENDENT comes to you this week in this curious and inadequate form because there is a strike among the printers of New York City. The workmen printers have made demands upon their employers which not only are extravagant and excessive but involve a violation of the contract which the employing printers had made with their employees thru their unions. In this strike there is not merely a question of differences concerning wages and hours of labor, but a question of fundamental principle. Shall the workers organized in labor unions be bound by their given word, or shall they be free to break their promises at will?

This printers' strike is only one of many which are disturbing industry, not only in this country but in England and other countries of Europe. We are in a time of acute industrial unrest. What will the outcome be? An even more important question is, What ought the outcome to be?

The relation of the elements in industry should be one, not of war but of cooperation. Of these elements there are three -- those who supply the capital and the management, those who supply the labor, and those who are served by the finished product, namely the public. No system of the organization of industry, which ignores the rights and the interests of any one of the three, or subordinates the interests of any one of them to those of another element, or even to those of both the other elements, is sound. Industry is a three legged stool. It must stand evenly on all three legs or it is a bad stool. The three supports of industry must work together, not fight each other. Nor must two of them -- labor and capital -- be free to

fight each other at the expense of the other -- the public. The public is all inclusive -- both capitalists and workers are members of it.

The old motto of that captain of industry of a bygone day, "The public be damned" is paralleled for iniquity by the new motto -- expressed in deeds not words -- of the Russian Bolsheviks of the present day, "The public be murdered".

In a perfectly enlightened and perfectly unselfish world capital and labor would be partners, each ready at every moment to meet the other in a spirit of mutual respect and good-will, and neither seeking its own advantage at the expense of the other. In such a world the public would stand as a combination of umpire and of champion of the rights of each group and of all. Such of course is not the world we live in. But it is a good thing to have an ideal to strive toward. It helps to clear the vision and to coordinate effort. To know where you want to go makes progress on the journey faster and more sure.

This is not the ideal of the Bolshevik, who declares that only the workers have rights. It is not the ideal of that species of capitalist who declares, "This is my business and what I do with it and in it is no one's concern but mine", and who believes that labor is a commodity which he is at liberty to buy in the cheapest market and to treat on the basis of "This is what I offer; take it or leave it". Happily the number of such capitalists in this country is steadily diminishing. Hopefully the number of such holders of Bolshevik doctrines is not increasing. The American spirit of liberty and justice and fair-play must prove too strong for both.



The entire group of delegates to the Industrial Conference in Washington, called by President Wilson to evolve a program for industrial reconstruction in the United States. Samuel Gompers, Bernard Baruch, Elbert H. Gary, Secretary Lane and Secretary Wilson are in the front row. Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.

Practice Putting on— WEED TIRE CHAINS in the Garage



It only takes a few moments to attach them when you know how. No jack required. Study the directions. Practice makes perfect. No danger of injury to tires.

THE careful driver regularly gives his car "the once over" every few days before he takes it out of the garage. He gives a turn or two to the grease cups—tests out the brakes, sees that there is a sufficient supply of oil, water and gasoline and that the batteries are in good condition, etc. By so doing he is assured, barring accidents, that he will have no trouble on the road. But—

HOW few there are that pay the slightest attention to the proper method of attaching Weed Tire Chains

Rain comes on, the road and pavements suddenly become slippery and treacherous—the car slips or skids—the Weed Chains, carried in nearly every tool box, are hauled out and a hundred to one the driver has only a hazy idea how to attach them. He fumbles around, gets hot under the collar and falsely accuses them of being a nuisance.

Women drivers are very numerous nowadays. They are driving out into the country over all sorts of roads—they *surely need protection against the dangerous skid*. How many of them know how to put on Weed Chains? Have you ever instructed your wife, your sister or your daughter?

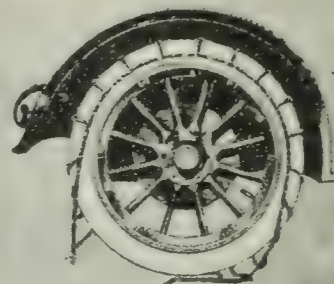
The directions for attaching Weed Chains are simple yet most important.

Avoid annoyances on the road—learn how easy it is to put them on correctly—*practice in the garage* and give the women instruction. It will amply repay you in security, satisfaction and comfort.

Printed instructions for attaching Weed Chains are packed in every bag—If you desire a copy write us and we will gladly mail it to you.

Weed Chains are also made to meet the demand for an efficient traction and anti-skid device for trucks equipped with single and dual solid tires or with the very large pneumatic tires. They are so constructed that they satisfactorily meet the requirements of heavy truck service in mud, sand or snow.

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CONGRESS CONSIDERS STRIKES

AS the Senate enters upon its sixteenth week of debating the treaty of peace, the government is suddenly confronted with the threat of a new war involving greater hardship and suffering for the people of the United States than did the war with Germany.

The threat is of industrial war and the struggle is scheduled to begin November 1 with a strike of half a million coal miners in the bituminous fields. Desperate efforts are being made by the executive branch of the government to avert the strike, for it is realized that this will be but the beginning -- and no one can foresee the end.

Congress has been so engrossed with considerations of world peace and politics that it gave little attention while this menace to domestic peace was developing. Now that the dangers of the situation have become more apparent, Congress sees little it can do to head them off. It is hoping for the speedy recovery of President Wilson.

Industrial unrest, Congressional opinion holds, is the product of radical agitation principally by alien trouble makers. Laws for dealing with such agitation were enacted during the war and are still on the statute books. It was not the duty of Congress to enforce them.

When anarchistic plots were discovered at Gary and other industrial centers, the Senate adopted an indignant resolution calling on the Department of Justice to explain why alien and domestic radicals, preaching the destruction of property and the overthrow of the government, had not been arrested and deported. Had the laws been properly enforced, Congress believes, the present emergency would never have developed.

There is also a renewal of the criticism of President Wilson for permitting the appointment of men with socialistic leanings to positions of trust under the government. Senator Watson, in a carefully prepared speech, named a score of employees of the Federal Trade Commission with "radical records" and charged them with having assisted in the circulation of propaganda inimical to the government while engaged upon the Commission's investigation of the packers at Chicago. Bolshevism could not be checked in the country, he said, until its apostles were ejected from the government. All of the men named by Senator Watson had been assigned the night before to assist the Department of Justice in its prosecution of the packers under the anti-trust laws.

The primary conviction of Congress that foreigners are principally responsible for present unrest is indicated in

the many bills introduced for the Americanization of the foreign born; for shutting off immigration during the transition period and for the deportation of undesirable aliens. Pending the formulation of a permanent immigration policy, the House voted this week to continue the war-time passport regulations in effect another year. This action was taken upon recommendation of Secretary Lansing, who said large numbers of Bolshevik agitators had gathered at foreign ports awaiting only the proclamation of peace to emigrate to the United States. At the same time, Mr. Lansing advised against the House project for the deportation of aliens who withdrew their citizenship declarations to avoid the draft. There were only 1,745 of these, he said, and most of them were exempted from compulsory military service by treaty agreements.

The strike frenzy that seems to be sweeping the United States is due, members of Congress believe, to the growing power of radical leaders who have succeeded in attaching themselves to the American Labor movement. There is much evidence to support this belief, altho the radicals in question are not all foreigners by any means.

Samuel Gompers told the Industrial Conference he got ahead of the steel strike only when it was fully apparent that there would be a strike, if not under the leadership of the A. F. of L. under that of the I. W. W. Similar considerations are said to be responsible for the present attitude of the leaders of the United Mine Workers, who formerly were regarded as conservatives.

Jacob Margolis, a frank I. W. W. witness before the Senate Committee investigating the steel strike, asserted that the leaders of the A. F. of L. were fast becoming puppets with the strings in the hands of the radicals. Of 70 recent strikes by A. F. of L. unions, he said, 62 were unauthorized.

The Senate was warned by Senator Frelinghuysen, chairman of the committee investigating the coal situation, that there is a determined movement afoot "to assume control of all the functions of government on behalf of a class". The labor movement was the "new autocracy", which planned by suspending production to force its will upon the government and the people.

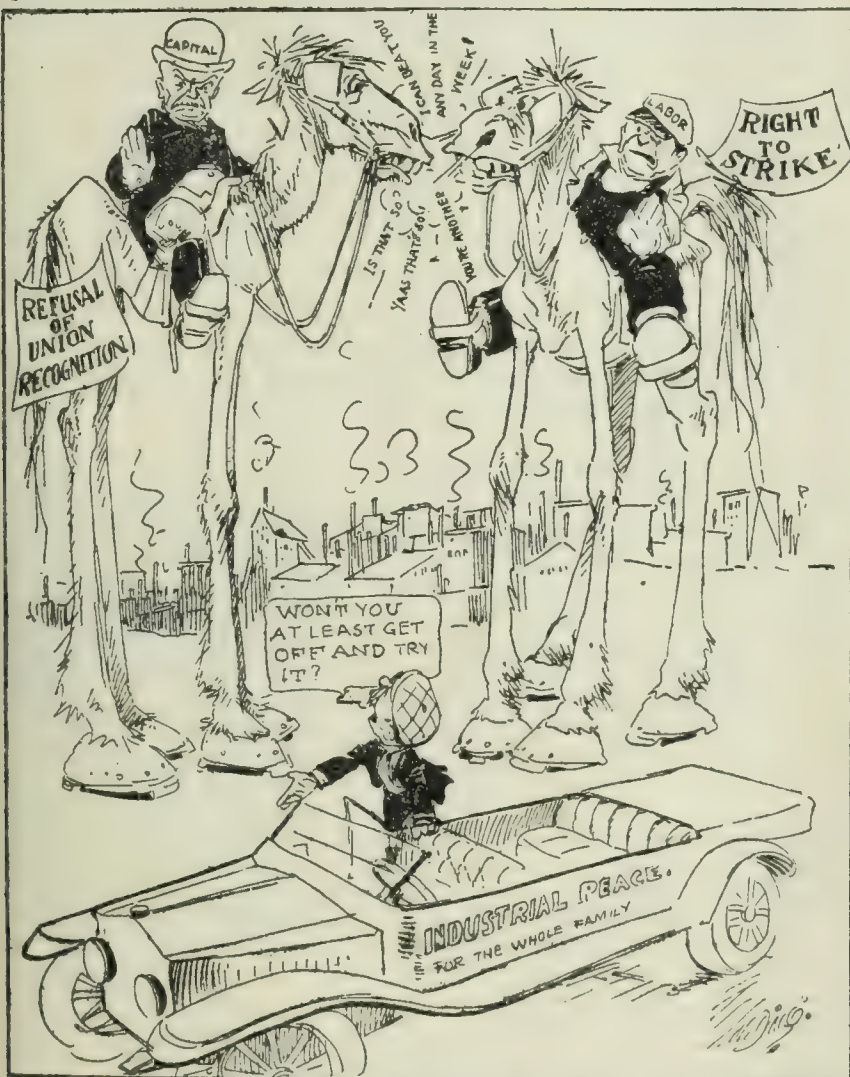
Since the Adamson law episode this charge has frequently been leveled at the Railroad Brotherhoods. The compulsory arbitration clauses of the Cummins railroad bill, designed to clip their wings, were strengthened when the bill was reported to the Senate this week. Strike agitators not in the employ of the railroads, as well as striking railroad employes, would be made liable to fine and imprisonment in the new version of the bill.

This attempted solution of the railroad strike problem does not point the way to preventing a strike in the mines. There is no time, before the strike is called, to enact such legislation. And if it were enacted leaders of the mine workers say it would not be effective because they would advise their followers to defy it.

The sympathy of Congress is entirely with the operators. The demands for a 60 per cent increase in pay, a six hour day and a five day week are regarded as outrageous and the determination of the miners to strike as a flat violation of an agreement entered into with the operators during the war. This agreement was negotiated by Fuel Administrator Garfield and was to hold during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920. The miners say that since all Fuel Administration agreements affecting the operators, such as zoning, fair price and clean coal agreements, were cancelled long ago, their agreement is no longer valid. They say in addition that during seasons of slack demand they are unable to make enough to live on. Unless their demands are granted outright they will strike.

Congressional leaders see no way in which the strike can be headed off by Congress if the efforts of the executive departments fail. Nor is it apparent what Congress can do to meet the situation after the walkout takes place. President Wilson could order troops to attempt the operation of the mines in case of a protracted suspension. Under the Lever act, which is still in force, he could fix prices and arrange for equitable distribution of the existing supplies of coal. In an extremity he has authority under the same act to take over and operate the mines. Since this falls in with their program of nationalization, the miners probably would return to work if the mines were taken over. This may be, in fact, the very purpose they have in view.

Congressional thinking on the industrial situation is still badly muddled but on the peace treaty the air in the Senate has been cleared during the week by the defeat of the Shantung amendment. Altho its loss was conceded, the vote -- 55 to 35 -- was a shock to Republican leaders. It carried down with it the "six to one" Johnson amendment, which is now regarded as certain to be defeated. An attempt



It's hard to see how we're going to get anywhere if they insist on staying up on their high horses. Cartoon copy-right by New York Tribune

"There's a fire at Mary's School!"

No use to 'phone! Try to keep calm until we can find out whether Mary has escaped.

This is happening in some city, on an average, each day or two during the school-year. Read about the cause and the remedy below.



Suppose it was your girl?

NOT long ago there was a fire in a business college in the heart of the business district of a Pennsylvania city. Five hundred girls escaped; but—

Three were injured—

Seven were overcome by smoke—

Five hundred mothers are now afraid to trust their daughters in such a building.

Are you allowing that sweet young daughter of yours, or the son who will soon be able to help Dad in his business, to spend their long school hours in a building that looks all right, but is no more than a deadly fire trap?

All over the country, in large cities and little villages, thousands upon thousands of boys and girls go to school in just such dangerous buildings.

Now, since children are compelled by law to go to school, common humanity demands that their lives be safeguarded against fire.

Fire drills?—Yes. Fire escapes? Of course! But if the flames spread so quickly as to cut off windows and

stairways, all the fire drills and fire escapes in the world will not bring back one of the pitiful little victims of official negligence. Fire never does the expected thing. The only thing to do is to stop the first tiny flicker of flame.

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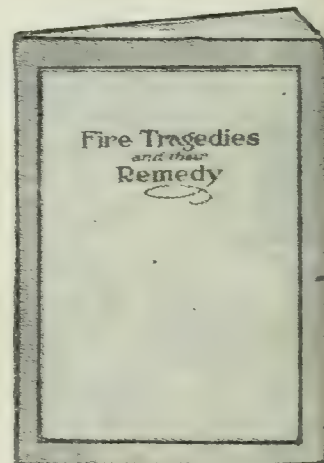
Men have protected some five billion dollars of their business property from fire by the use of automatic sprinklers.

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With a one cent post card you might save lives. Who knows? Should you hesitate to send for a free booklet that tells just what to do?

Read "Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"

If you feel too indifferent to send for this free booklet telling what to do, what right have you to blame others when a horrible calamity occurs in your town? Think of your schools and write today, now, for this intensely interesting booklet. Address General Fire Extinguisher Company, 286 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.



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AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
When the fire starts the water starts

will be made to have both inserted in the resolution of ratification as reservations. The success of this effort, however, is doubtful.

The vote on Shantung is taken to mean that 55 members of the Senate are unalterably opposed to doing anything to the treaty that will compel its resubmission to the other signatories. The Senate may regard it as advisable to go on record in condemnation of the Shantung settlement in order to leave this government a free hand in its future Far Eastern policy, but the Johnson amendment, however disguised, will still be in effect a change in the treaty requiring the agreement of the Allies.

With the defeat of the last of their amendments, Republican leaders will be thrown on their last defenses and the fight for their reservation program will be stubbornly waged. It is certain, however, that no plan they may still entertain for the emasculation of the League covenant by reservations will succeed. The moderates are against it, and they still hold the balance of power.

When the fight for reservations starts, the moderates will be called upon to solidify the party and give Republican orators a talking point in the "Americanization" of the treaty. They are loyal party men, and probably will respond. But they have got in the habit of making conditions. Since they are the only group on the Republican side that sees the connection between treaty delay and industrial unrest, they may be able to drive a bargain for quick action that will be acceptable to all parties.

R. M. B. Washington

INDUSTRIAL THEORIES AND FACTS

THE arrival of 500 Federal troops on board the "George Washington" introduced a new element into the longshoremen's strike. The transport anchored off Staten Island on the evening of October 19 and the soldiers were landed the next morning despite Mayor Hylan's request that they be withdrawn. In replying to the Mayor, Secretary of War Baker said, "The War Department's policy has always been and will be to deal fairly with labor, but the maintenance of the transport service, upon which our overseas army depends and which is bringing home returning soldiers from France, is a part of the war operation of the Government, and I intend to continue its operation. The vessels operated by the War Department are public vessels and their operation is essential to provide food for the troops abroad and for the return of troops from France. The port authorities have been directed to maintain this service and to take whatever steps may be required to continue the necessary operations at the port. I will co-operate with you in any possible way to bring about an adjustment of the strike difficulty."

The rumor that the soldiers were armed with machine guns was angrily denied by General Shanks, commanding the port of embarkation. "It is an absurdity," he said, "to suggest that these men are here with machine guns for the purpose of overawing the strikers. They are here as Government servants on purely Government work. We have 500 tons of mail on the pier. We have several vessels waiting for coal and the delay in carrying out this work is costing the Government a great deal of money."

Secretary Wilson's appointment of a conciliation commission resulted in a fight which very nearly settled the longshore strike. The commission consisted of three members, Mayor Hylan of New York, James L. Hughes, Immigrant Commissioner at Philadelphia, and F. Paul Vaccarelli of New York. There was hot opposition on the part of many of the strikers to the appointment of Vaccarelli who is a former official of the International Longshoremen's Association and an enemy of T. V. O'Connor the Association's president who has steadily and courageously opposed the strike. The strikers were divided against themselves. There were some stormy scenes in Hoboken on the 21st of October, a meeting at which O'Connor attempted to speak broke up in a riot and he was nearly mobbed. The day ended with a vote of 1,000 of O'Connor's supporters to return to work and the next morning the decision of 3,000 other strikers to stay out.

The flickering hope of arbitration for the steel strike was pretty thoroughly extinguished by Judge Gary's statement before the Industrial Conference on October 20. The expectations of the conference which was assembled in force to listen to the important statement Judge Gary had asked permission to make were disappointed by his speech, the key note of which was this: "I am of the fixed opinion that the pending strike against the steel industries of this country should not be arbitrated or compromised, nor any action taken by the conference which bears upon that subject."

The operators of the steel mills announce that so many men have returned to work that the strike is practically broken, a statement which is hotly denied by the unions. Some curious testimony concerning the interests which are back of the steel strike was given to the investigating Sen-



"That's what happened to one treaty-breaker, my friend".
Cartoon by Kirby in New York World

ate Committee by Jacob Margolis of Pittsburg, general counsel in that district for the I.W.W. Quite unlike William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Steel Strike Committee, when he was examined by the Senators, Mr. Margolis cheerfully admitted his own radical views and his desire to see "government disappear", but of far more importance was his announcement that the I.W.W., the Anarchist Syndicalists and the Russian Union, the Bolshevik organization of Russians in this country, are all back of the steel strike. He said that last August he attended a convention of the Russian Union and successfully urged them to indorse the strike.

The I.W.W. is also, Mr. Margolis testified, in sympathy with the strike of the coal miners which has been called for November 1 and which Secretary of Labor Wilson is making strenuous efforts to prevent.

He made a plea for compromise to the delegates from both sides assembled in Washington but they went into the conference without much confidence in its success. The head of the Coal Operating Committee, Thomas T. Brewster, said that unless the strike order were withdrawn the operators would not enter into negotiations looking to an adjustment, while the President of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, announced that the strike order would not be rescinded unless the operators met the miners' demands for a wage increase, a six hour day and a five day week. President Lewis insists that the old wartime wage agreement went out of existence with the cessation of hostilities and that the operators can meet the wage increase the men demand without advancing the price of coal. The miner's demands for shorter working time are "dictated," he says, "by the elements of physical necessity".

But what the average citizen wants to know is where his winter's coal is coming from. "It is estimated," Mr. Lewis says, "that the demand for the next year will be about 550,000,000 tons, or 135,000,000 less than for 1918. There is no reason why the miners should work for more than six hours a day because they can dig in a six-hour day all the coal that can possibly be used. Therefore why should they be required to work eight hours?" The United States Shipping Board on the other hand, states that the world is short 81,000,000 tons of coal which can be procured only in the United States. "The excess over pre-war exports which must be supplied by this country is 62,463,000 tons, within the next few months, more than four times as much as it ever exported in an entire year." There is serious talk of government intervention if the conference fails to accomplish results.

As yet the Industrial Conference at Washington has not been disturbed by the coal strike and has voted down the resolution to arbitrate the steel strike. The next subject brought up for discussion was the question of collective bargaining. The resolution as first presented read: "The right of wage earners to organize in trade and labor unions, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and relations and conditions of employment is recognized."

"This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer, if he so chooses." It is over the phrase, "representatives of their own choosing", that most of the trouble comes. Labor contends that employers



*For your children's
sake - Lowney's Cocoa*

At Grocers—

In flavor-tight tins 10¢ to 50¢ sizes

What 25% of what?

25% of nutritive butter fats are in Lowney's Cocoa.

Why *not* 15%, for example?

Because a cocoa containing only 15% of butter fats would be far too "lean" to properly nourish your growing child. Avoid such cocoas.

Then why *not* 35%?

Simply because such super-richness, all right for "grown-ups," would overtax young digestions.

Then tell us—*Why* 25% of butter fats in Lowney's Cocoa?

Because 25% of butter fats is easy to digest yet gives children full nourishment. Your youngsters will love the taste and aroma of Lowney's—the children's cocoa. And it will help to "rosy-up" their little cheeks.

Of course you know that Lowney's has always met the Government Pure Food Standards. It meets, too, Dr. Wiley's and the Westfield standards of pure foods.



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must not refuse to meet any representatives chosen by the employees whether they be employees of the firm or not. The employers wish to retain the right to decide what representatives they will meet outside of their own men.

Discussion waxed so hot that certain delegates even made threats of walking out of the conference. An announcement, emanating from the White House, was made that if any delegate left, his place would immediately be filled by a new appointee. The President who, despite his illness, has taken a keen interest in the conference, dictated a long personal letter to Secretary Lane which he gave him permission to read to the delegates at his own discretion.

Various substitute resolutions on collective bargaining were proposed, discussed and rejected. It was impossible to bring the three groups to an agreement and the conference finally found itself back where it started from with nothing definite in its mind except a determination not to break up but to begin again. That determination was strengthened by a letter from President Wilson to the conference. It read in part:

"I do not speak in a spirit of criticism of any individual or of any group. But having called this conference, I feel that my temporary indisposition should not bar the way to a frank expression of the seriousness of the position in which this country will be placed should you adjourn without having convinced the American people that you had exhausted your resourcefulness and your patience in an effort to come to some common agreement.

"At a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to find a way to avoid international war, are we to confess that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our industrial leaders and our industrial workers to live together without faith in each other, constantly struggling for advantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled?

"My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastering of this continent - indeed, it would be an invitation to national disaster. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters that affect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democracy.

"It is my understanding that you have divided upon one portion only of a possible large program which has not fully been developed. Before a severance is effected, based upon present differences, I believe you should stand together for the development of that full program touching the many questions within the broad scope of your investigations.

"It was in my mind when this conference was called that you would concern yourselves with the discovery of those methods by which a measurable co-operation within industry may

have been secured and if new machinery needs to be designed by which a minimum of conflict between employers and employees may reasonably be hoped for, that we should make an effort to secure its adoption.

"It cannot be expected that at every step all parties will agree upon each proposition or method suggested. It is to be expected, however, that as a whole a plan or program can be agreed upon which will advance further the productive capacity of America through the establishment of a surer and heartier co-operation between all the elements engaged in industry. The public expects not less than that you shall have that one end in view and stay together until the way is found leading to that end or until it is revealed that the men who work and the men who manage American industry are so set upon divergent paths that all efforts at co-operation are doomed to failure."

FOOD AND DRINK

THERE is a new argument against prohibition; it is said to be largely responsible for the present sugar shortage. More sugar has come into the country this year than ever before and no one expected any trouble but the American people have used 600,000 long tons more of sugar than usual and consequently in parts of the country, the East especially, there isn't much left. Prohibition is one of the chief causes, according to Henry E. Costello, who bears the Gilbert and Sullivan title of Chairman of the Raw Sugar Division of the United States Sugar Equalization Board. "Soft drinks have been sold", he says, "in quantities far in excess of previous years and the manufacturers all took sugar. Then, too, sweets take the place of alcohol to a certain extent, and thru prohibition the American craving for sweets has been increased. We are eating about twice as much candy as before.

"The general prosperity of the country has caused men and women to purchase more candy and such luxuries than ever before, and more sugar for home consumption. The Government's campaign to get housewives to can as much fruit and vegetables as possible has led millions of families to increase their sugar consumption.

"The marine strike in August tied up our sugar ships for a month, and strikes elsewhere have delayed transportation, so that we are ten days behind in sugar deliveries.

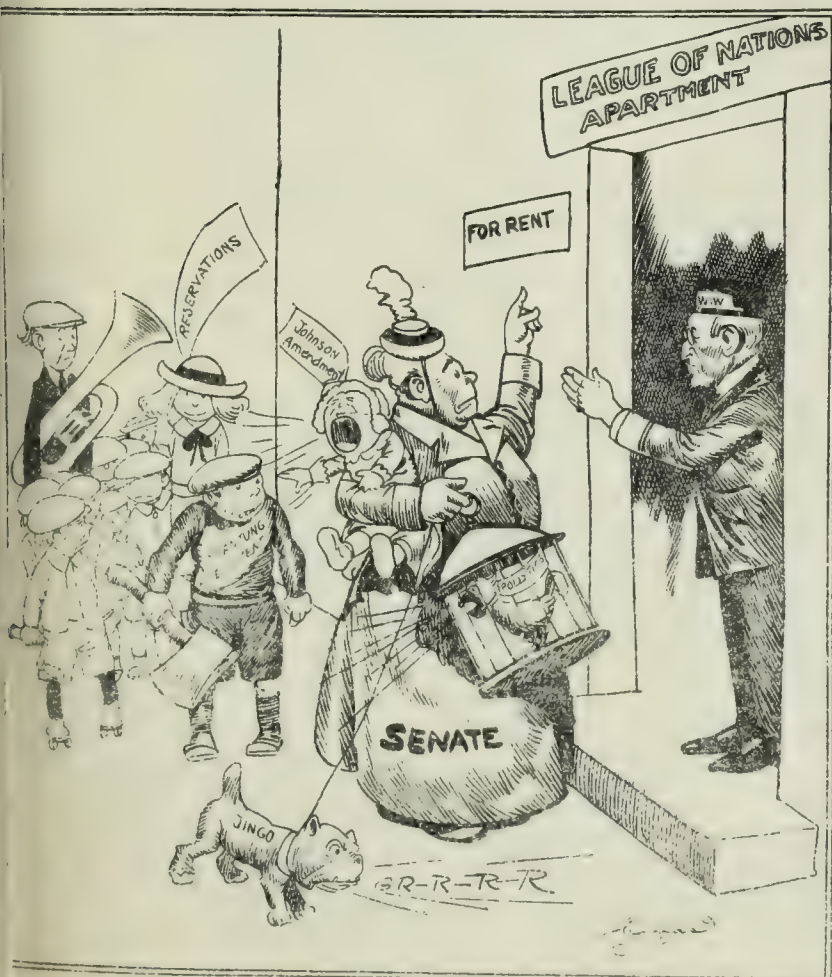
"Lastly, I should say hoarding has something to do with it. People hearing rumors of a shortage bought sugar to store away, and thus removed it from the market. In this connection, let me say that any person that hoards sugar in the next three months is acting in an unpatriotic manner".

There is no danger of a panic if the public will cooperate, says Mr. Costello, and practice strict economy until the first of January when the new crop will become available. It is the dwellers in New York and New England who will have to do most of the economizing; the Pacific Coast has been taken care of and the beet sugar of the Middle West and the cane crop of Louisiana will supply the country as far East as the Alleghanies. Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams is putting New York on a sugar ration, giving manufacturers of necessities 70% of their normal supply, candy and gum manufacturers 50%, and asking individual users to deny themselves in coffee, tea, chocolate, cakes and puddings.

The National City Bank of New York has compiled some interesting sugar statistics which show that not only was more sugar consumed in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 1919 than in any other year in the history of the country but that higher prices were paid for it. The sums paid by the consumers for all the sugar purchased during 1919 will approximate \$1,000,000,000, nearly three times what we paid in the year before the war. About one-fourth of the nearly 9,000,000,000 pounds of sugar we consumed this year was produced in the United States, another fourth in our islands; the remainder was drawn from foreign countries, chiefly Cuba. About three-fourths of our own production was from beets, only one-fourth from cane, while all of the imported sugar was produced from cane.

The Department of Justice has notified beet sugar manufacturers that a charge of more than 10 cents a pound wholesale will be considered a violation of the food control act. The Sugar Equalization Board considers 11 cents a pound a fair retail price.

There is another and pleasanter change in the food situation - prices are actually going down. In all but five of the fifty cities from which prices are secured each month by the Department of Labor the average family expenditure on twenty-two staple articles of food was less in September than it was in August. There is an average of 2% decrease in the price of sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, cornmeal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee and tea.



"Not with those kids". Cartoon by Thomas in Detroit News

But unless you are a thoroly public spirited person the amount of your rejoicing will depend somewhat on where you live for in some cities prices have decreased far more than in others and in one or two unfortunate spots they have actually risen.

Detroit showed the greatest decrease, 5 per cent, during the month. Denver, Dallas, Indianapolis, Little Rock, Memphis, Peoria, and Portland, Me., decreased 4 per cent; Birmingham, Butte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Manchester, and Springfield decreased 3 per cent each; Atlanta, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Orleans, Norfolk, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Scranton, and Washington decreased 2 per cent each; Baltimore, Columbus, Fall River, Houston, Louisville, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, and Richmond decreased 1 per cent each.

The expenditure for the 22 foods increased 2 per cent in Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco; 1 per cent in Los Angeles; and less than five-tenths of 1 per cent in Salt Lake City and Seattle. With the exception of Seattle, the five western cities, which showed an increase in September, have increased less since 1913 than any of the other cities. In the six-year period, September, 1913, to September, 1919, Los Angeles increased 63 per cent; San Francisco, 71 per cent; Salt Lake City, 75 per cent; Portland, Oreg., 76 per cent; and Seattle, 82 per cent. During this period, Baltimore increased 101 per cent; Washington 99 per cent; Detroit and Milwaukee, 98 per cent each; Buffalo and Richmond, 97 per cent each; Chicago and Charleston, 96 per cent each; St. Louis, 93 per cent; Omaha, 92 per cent; New Orleans, 91 per cent; Philadelphia, 90 per cent; New York 86 per cent; Boston, 85 per cent; and Denver, Jacksonville, Little Rock, and Newark, 81 per cent each.

EMPTYING THE JAILS

"IN New York City it costs \$219.63 to send a man to jail for a year and \$21.94 to place him on probation. Which is better?" This is the question put by Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer of the City Magistrates' Courts of New York, in asking for more assistants. With only forty-two probation officers serving in thirty-one courts where more than 200,000 persons are arraigned each year, Mr. Cooley believes that probation has demonstrated its value and that it will be money in the city's pocket to increase the force so that it can do really effective work. Last year 9303 offenders were under supervision, and they, with their wives and children, made a total of some 30,000 persons depending on the probation officers for assistance. Each officer had to cover a territory of about seven square miles and serve a population of about 150,000 people - a fact which gives a concrete picture of the size of New York and of the magnitude of the social problems which its officials must face.

Mr. Cooley asks for the appointment of thirty-two additional officers and bases his plea on the statement that probation is self-supporting. Under the probation officers, his books show, \$2,332,329.24 was paid for the support of families during the past year by their offending members. Most of these families were poor and most of the offenders were the breadwinners, so that if this amount had not been collected by the officers a large part of it would have had to be paid by the city itself for the support of these same families thru the Charities Department. Further, he shows that the city saved during the same time no less than \$3,416,742 which it would otherwise have had to spend for the maintenance in prisons and other correctional institutions of the 21,091 offenders who were convicted and placed on probation.

A year ago the State Probation Commission showed that, during the ten years it had been in existence and during which the number of probation officers in all parts of the state had steadily increased, the population of the state prisons had steadily declined. And this was in spite of the fact that the total population of the state had largely increased. Other cities and states have had a similar experience.

Probation was first introduced in the Juvenile Courts where every effort has always been made to keep the boys and girls out of jail. Later it was applied to grown men and women and found to work well. An educated man who has recently served a term declared on his discharge that no prison ever did anybody any good - that the most that could be expected of it was that it should not make a man worse than when he went in. The idleness, the promiscuous evil company, the deadening effect of being shut away from the world and all that is going on, do not tend to reform, he said - they merely make a man bitter. Even those who have worked hardest to improve prison conditions agree heartily that the best thing is, if possible, to keep a man at work, supporting his family and living a normal life. The



A more than ordinarily happy reunion, for Lieutenant Belvin Maynard had just finished first in the Army Transcontinental Air Race from Long Island to San Francisco and return. When he's not an aviator, Lieutenant Maynard is a pastor. Photograph by Paul Thompson

probation officer helps this man to get and keep a job, finds him wholesome amusement, looks after his leisure hours and generally bucks him up to playing a man's part in the world much as the special war agencies kept up the morale of the army.

THE ATTACK ON PETROGRAD

SOON after General Yudenitch started his movement toward Petrograd rumors began to arrive that the Bolsheviks had been driven out of the city and that Kronstadt, its naval fortress, had fallen to the British fleet. But now, twelve days later, it seems that neither the city nor the fortress have as yet been surrendered by the Soviet. The present offensive against Petrograd, however, has better prospect of success than the previous efforts in this direction for according to all reports the people of Petrograd are on the verge of starvation and are disgusted with Soviet rule under which industries have decayed and three fourths of the population have fled to other parts. The most effective of the Soviet forces were drawn off into Asia by the rapid retreat of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian army last summer. Then came a powerful drive from the Black Sea toward Moscow by Denikin's army, equipt and financed by the British. The Soviet forces, diverted to this front, are at present holding Denikin's front at Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow.

But since the railroad system has been badly crippled by war and revolution the Soviet government may find it impossible to carry on simultaneous campaigns on fronts 1500 miles apart. Petrograd is always dependent upon the south for its food supply and it would be hard to keep it from starving during the coming winter even if there were no military interference with the railroad line. From a purely economic point of view the Soviet would be better off if the burden of caring for Petrograd during the winter were transferred to the Allies but probably the loss of prestige due to the surrender of the old capital would cause the downfall of the Soviet, weakened as it is by internal dissensions and general privations.

The surprising initial success of the Yudenitch drive - for his cavalry came within sight of the domes of Petrograd within ten days from their start at the Esthonian frontier - indicates that the Bolsheviks were weaker than was supposed or that they had given up guarding this front in the belief that no further attempt would be made against Petrograd this fall. Yet there were many reasons why Yudenitch should strike now if at all. Within a few weeks the harbor of Petrograd will be frozen up and the British navy could no longer aid in the movement. The Letts and Esthonians were becoming less inclined to engage in aggressive military operations in Russia for all they want is independence and



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AN increase in collection and delivery area to four times that covered by horse drawn vehicles has been effected by the Winchester Laundry, Boston, through the use of motor trucks.

Four GMC trucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton capacity, are operating over the longer routes.

With horse drawn vehicles, only the close-in routes could be covered successfully, and the income shown could not average more than \$240 per vehicle per week.

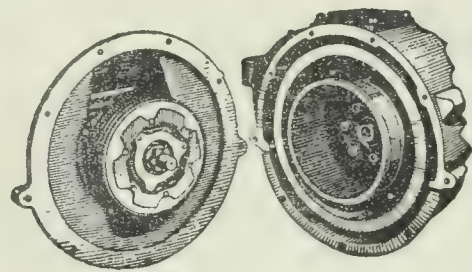
GMC trucks covering the longer routes are able to bring in business averaging \$400 per truck at an increase in weekly operating expense over horses of only \$20.

This increase of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in volume of business, with an increased collection and delivery expense of only 35 per cent, has meant an increase in profit of still greater proportion.

The GMC model 16, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton truck, is the model standardized by the War Department for all work requiring a truck of that capacity.

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the reestablishment of a strong Russian government might mean their subjugation. Accordingly they had entered into negotiations with the Bolsheviks who, having no regard for national boundaries, were willing enough to concede their independence which Kolchak had refused. In England the Laborites were agitating against foreign interference in Russia and threatening "direct action", that is, a general strike unless the Government withdrew its troops. That faction of the Liberals who follow ex-Premier Asquith take the same ground and protest against the continued expenditure of British funds in support of the various anti-Bolshevik movements. Since the armistice the British Government has expended \$400,000,000 for the overthrow of the Soviet Government without hitherto any appreciable progress. About a month ago at the conclusion of one of the sessions of the Supreme War Council the official announcement was given out by Philip Kerr, Secretary to Premier Lloyd George, that the Council had decided to abstain from any further Russian "adventures". But on the following day the French and American representatives denied that the Council had taken any such step or indeed had discussed the question at all. It was therefore assumed that this represented Lloyd George's personal opinion as to the proper policy rather than the concerted action of the allied and associated nations.

Yet it has since leaked out that the Supreme Council at about that time did take action to unite all nations in an economic blockade of Soviet Russia. A note was sent out from the Council declaring that the Bolsheviks constitute a menace to all governments and asking all neutral countries as well as Germany and Austria to aid in enforcing the following measures:

First. - Refusal of permission to sail to every ship bound for a Russian Bolshevik port and the closing of all ports to ships from Bolshevik ports.

Second. - Similar regulations to be adopted with regard to all goods destined for Russia by any other route.

Third. - Passports will be refused to all persons to or from Bolshevik Russia. Isolated exceptions may be made by agreement of the allied and associated powers.

Fourth. - Measures will be taken to hinder the banks from granting credit to commercial undertakings in Bolshevik Russia.

Fifth. - Every Government will refuse its nationals any facilities of intercourse with Bolshevik Russia, whether by post or wireless telegraphy."

To the German note Marshal Foch added this warning:

"Inform the German Government that the British and French men of war in the Gulf of Finland will continue to blockade Bolshevik ports and detain from the moment they come in sight ships bound for Bolshevik ports."

This is a definite and official acknowledgement of

the previous existence of such a blockade of Russian ports. It has been hitherto denied that there was a blockade altho it was well known that all vessels attempting to reach Petrograd have been held up by the British and French warships ever since the armistice. The United States has always held that the seizure of neutral ships on the high seas when not carrying contraband was contrary to international law and that a blockade to be legal must be preceded by a declaration of war and a public announcement of the intention to blockade. It was on this ground that the United States made vigorous the vain protests against the search and seizure of American shipping by the British in the early part of the war when the United States was neutral. In the case of the de facto blockade of Russian ports during the past year the United States has made no public protest and while abstaining from active participation in the blockade has tacitly supported it by refusing to give clearance papers to American vessels seeking to go to Russian ports. It is rumored that the note sent out to Germany and neutral nations in the name of the Supreme Council was not submitted to the American members of the Council. The reason for the action of the Council was that the Soviet Government had made extensive purchases of medicines, agricultural machinery, seeds, shoes and other necessities in the Scandinavian countries and Germany, hoping to import them as soon as peace was declared.

As soon as Petrograd is taken American food will be rushed into the port to feed the destitute population. It is said that 16,000 tons of food supplies from Chicago are already in the Baltic awaiting entrance. The British warships and seaplanes have repeatedly bombarded the island fortress of Kronstadt but so far without compelling its capitulation. The fortress of Krasnaia Gorka on the adjoining mainland has been taken by Yudenitch's forces. Two Bolshevik destroyers attempting to defend Petrograd were sunk by British warships.

The army of General Yudenitch is supposed to consist of about 25,000, partly Russians and partly Estonians and Finns. It has been reinforced by the force recruited in Germany by Prince Lieven from Russian prisoners and German volunteers. The British supplied the uniforms, guns, ammunition, and tanks.

Starting on November 11 from the Estonian frontier at Narva the army of Yudenitch advanced along the railroad to Gatchina and then north to Tsarskoe-Selo, the suburban residence of the Czars. At last account the anti-Bolshevik forces were within seven miles of Petrograd and had cut both railroads leading south. A large Bolshevik force concentrated at Gdov and Pskov on Lake Peipus threatened the right flank of Yudenitch's army but this has been dispersed.

Riga is still held by the Letts with the aid of the French and British fleets against the attack of Russian and German Baltic troops under Colonel Avalov-Bermond.

THE FIUME PROBLEM

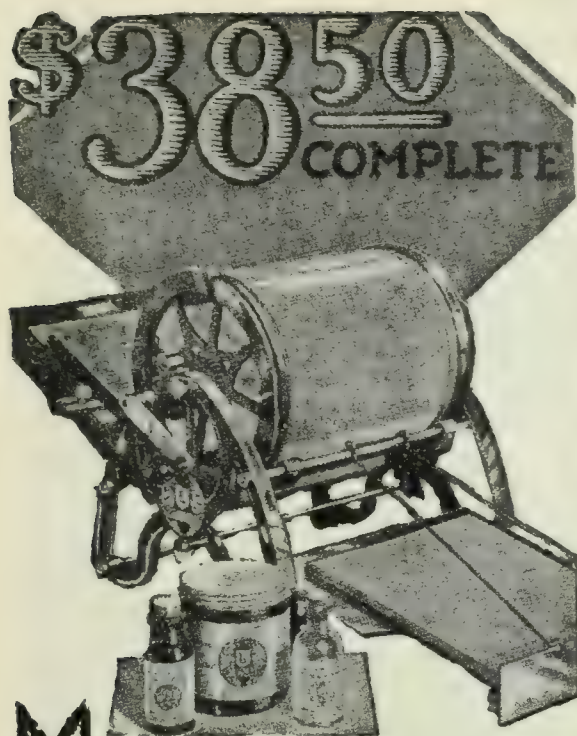
OUT HARDLY the situation at Fiume remains the same. Captain d'Annunzio, the aviator-poet, still holds the city and declares that he will destroy it utterly before he surrenders it to anyone but the King of Italy. The public buildings and docks have been mined so they can be blown up at any time. At first the Italian Government attempted to blockade Fiume and compel the mutineers to surrender but the cordon of Italian troops drawn around the city did not prevent provisions and volunteers from leaking thru. Now the blockade has been lifted as regards food supplies and mail altho nominally retained against the entrance of soldiers and civilians. General Seccherini, commander of a brigade of the Bersaglieri, has reached Fiume and taken command of d'Annunzio's army.

Nobody seems willing to undertake the task of ousting d'Annunzio. He is doubtless sincere in declaring that he would die at his post rather than surrender and to make martyr of him would so inflame the Italian people as to make any compromise impossible. The Italian Government disowns and denounces the d'Annunzio adventure but is naturally disinclined, on the eve of an election, to take strong measures to suppress a movement that commands so much popular sympathy. Besides, as is shrewdly argued by the Italians, Fiume has been declared by the Peace Conference to be foreign territory and therefore Italy has no right to intervene. There is at the moment no international authority competent to handle such a question. The Supreme War Council is winding up its work preparatory to dissolution as soon as the certificates of France and Italy ratifying the treaty are deposited at Paris. The Council of the League of Nations which is to take its place cannot until then be established.

But while d'Annunzio seems secure from external pressure at present, Fiume is a seaport city and altogether dependent on its commerce which has, of course, been shut off during the six weeks that d'Annunzio has been in control. To



Mussing his spaghetti. A cartoon comment on the Fiume Tangle from the Wisconsin State Journal



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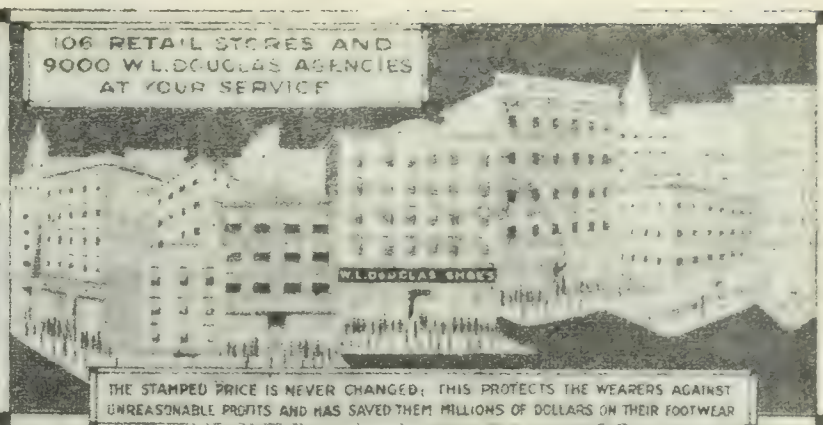
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Independent, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1919.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wesley W. Ferrin, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Treasurer of Independent Corporation, owner of The Independent, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Karl V. S. Howland; Editor, Hamilton Holt; Associate Editor, Harold J. Howland; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none, all of 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is Independent Corporation, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y. Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Estate of William B. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Madeline Howland, 107 Harrison avenue, Montclair, N. J.; Karl V. S. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; The Stadacona Company, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., a corporation, the capital stock of which is all owned by the Estate of James Douglas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION,
WESLEY W. FERRIN, Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September, 1919. JOSEPH J. KOELBEL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County No. 318 New York County Register's No. 10,225.
(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)



General Yudenitch, a distinguished officer of the Czar's Army, has command of the army of Russians, Estonians and Finns, now advancing against the Bolsheviki at Petrograd. Photograph from Press Illustrating

need and pay the 9,000 troops he has brought in is a heavy burden on a city which in the days of peace and prosperity numbered only 50,000. Forced contributions for the support of the army and government of d'Annunzio levied upon the business houses and people of Fiume already amount to over \$200,000.

D'Annunzio has not confined himself to the city of Fiume proper where Italians predominate but has extended his control over the industrial suburb of Sussak, which is mostly inhabited by Slavs. Even in Fiume and among the Italian speaking population there is a considerable proportion, estimated by some competent authorities to be a large majority who would prefer to have Fiume made a free port than to have it annexed to Italy. D'Annunzio has tried to crush out this faction by putting the city under martial law and ordering all who oppose him to be put to death. His decree reads:

"The City of Fiume will be considered as a fortress in time of war. Any one who professes sentiments hostile to the cause of Fiume will be considered a public enemy, and the penalty of death will be immediately carried out.

But even this stern measure has been insufficient to suppress the opposition. Professor Lanella openly opposed d'Annunzio in behalf of the business men of Fiume but was compelled to flee from the city. Ruggero Gothardi, President of the Democratic Autonomist party of Fiume, suffered the confiscation of his fortune and was sentenced to death but managed to escape to Paris where he issued an appeal to the American people asking for the internationalization of Fiume under a neutral governor and an elected council. He asserts that:

"A large majority of the people, who wishing to keep the Italian language, are absolutely opposed to annexation to Italy, as it would mean the ruin of the city."

D'Annunzio is receiving considerable support from the Italians in the United States. At a mass meeting in Boston, where President Wilson was denounced and hissed, \$3,000. was raised for supplies to be sent to Fiume.

Meantime the Italian Government is gradually coming closer to the President's position. Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, has submitted a compromise proposal, that Fiume and the coast as far south as Buccari be made a buffer state under international control and that the Italian boundary on the northern side be extended until it comes in contact with Fiume. Tittoni also asks that the Dalmatian island of Lagosta be given to Italy and that Zara, a Dalmatian city largely inhabited by Italians be made a free city instead of being ceded to the Yugoslavs. D'Annunzio is said now to be willing that Fiume be made a free port but he insists upon Italian sovereignty.

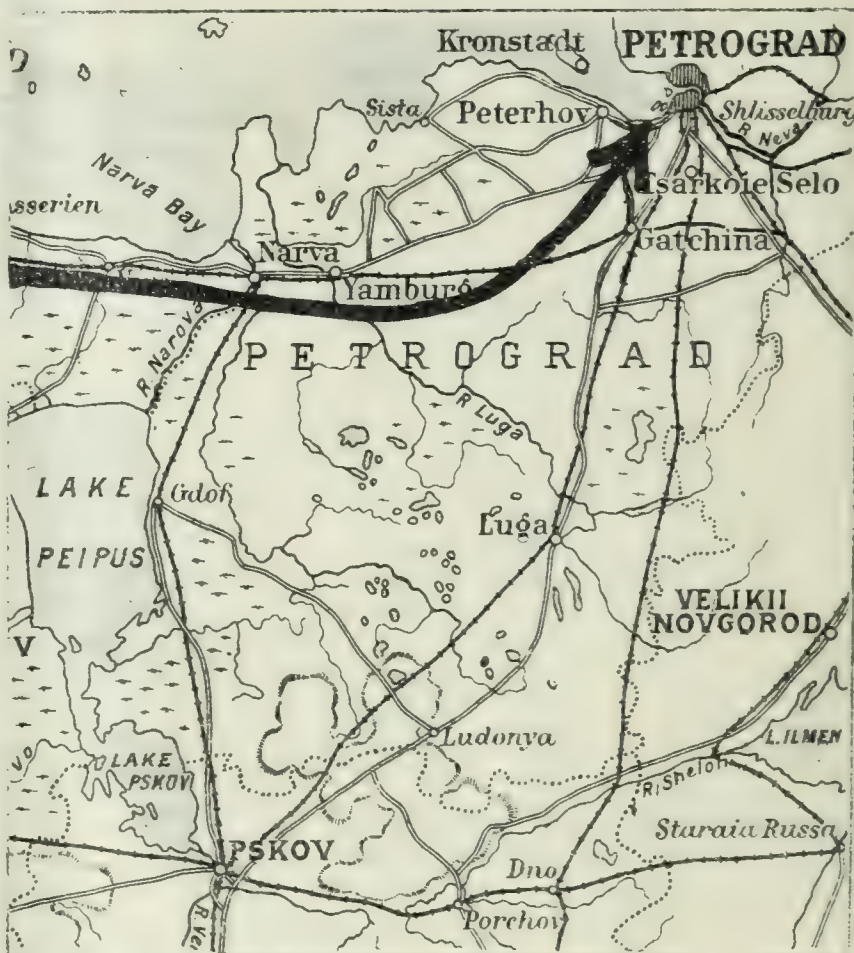
NOW that the peace treaty has been ratified by the British, French, German and Austrian parliament and by royal decree in Italy it only remains to deposit the documents in the French Foreign Office for the League of Nations to come into operation. This will probably be accomplished on or about October 30, and at that time the war will be over, the armistice ended and the Supreme War Council superseded by the Council of the League of Nations. Marshal Foch will then cease to have supreme command of the armies of the allied and associated powers.

Unless the United States Senate ratifies the treaty by that date the first Council will be composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, possibly also Japan for that country can ratify at any time by imperial decree. Spain is the only one of the neutral nations which has accepted the invitations to accede to the Covenant and so is eligible to join the League and to a seat in the Council. It is thought desirable to convene the Council of the League the same day as the Supreme War Council dissolves or as soon after to avoid an embarrassing interregnum. The Covenant provides that the Council and the Assembly shall first be called together by the President of the United States but that document makes no provision for the unforeseen contingency of the United States not being a member of the League on the start.

Article I of the Covenant states that "The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other states named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant." The wording would seem to imply that only those who accede "without reservations" can become members of the League even the signatories of the treaty. It would be a question then whether the reservations which the Senate proposes to make would not invalidate the United States for membership in the League.

The numerous commissions which are to carry out the provisions of the treaty under authority of the League are already being organized for they must begin their activity as soon as the armistice expires. It was hoped by the European powers to have American representatives on all these commissions because the United States being disinterested would act as a referee between conflicting claimants. But the American representative in Paris refuse to assume any positions under the League until so authorized by the Senate.

Another disadvantage of not having the United States represented in the League at the beginning is that America will have no voice in any amendments to the Covenant that may be introduced.



The Attack on Petrograd. The arrow-headed line shows the main advance of the Russian Army under General Yudenitch from the border of Estonia toward Petrograd. The island fortress of Kronstadt has been bombarded by the British fleet. The Bolsheviki still hold Gdof and Pskov

PRINCE ALBERT

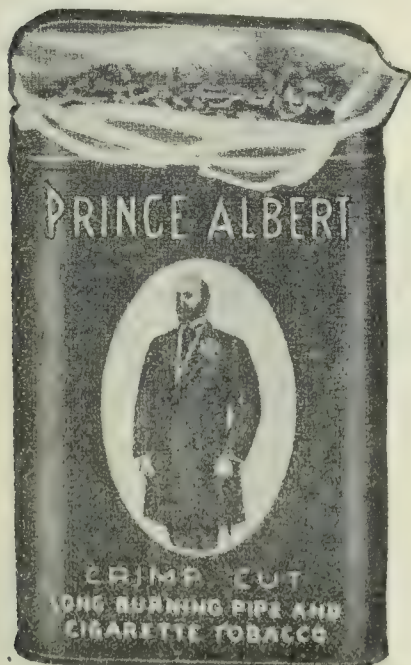
the national joy smoke



Copyright 1919
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Tobacco Co.

P. A. has such a joy us way of making men glad about jimmy pipes!

Awaiting your say-so, you'll find toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps Prince Albert in such perfect condition!



To shoot it quick:—Prince Albert turns over a new leaf in your smoke-career! Shovels smoke-sorrows right out the attic airshaft and throws wide open the smoke-section-shutters! Talk about letting in a flood of smokesunshine! Bet your pet luckystone that the best you ever heard tell about can't hold a candle *with what Prince Albert will hand you* seven days out of every week! And, then, some-on-the-side!

Smoking Prince Albert is just about twins with having the top time of your life on each fire-up! *It gives you a new idea of how delightful a jimmy pipe or a home-rolled cigarette can be!* Such flavor

and fragrance and coolness; such freedom from bite and parch! Prove out personally that Prince Albert's exclusive patented process *really does cut out bite and parch!*

Talk about ringing the bell every time you take *just one more little* smoke! You'll agree with your old fellow citizen, General Approval, that Prince Albert puts a man on the firing line with a pipe or cigarette, *and keeps him there;* that it sends all previous smoke setto records to the rear-ranks; that it just slams in one good time on top of another so fast, so happy-like, you realize that heretofore you've been hunting regular-man-sport with the wrong ammunition!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WHAT'S HAPPENED

The Supreme Council has ordered Germany to deliver five ships which were alleged to have been sold to the Dutch during the war.

Indictments have been drawn against 600 German officers for violation of international law and the Supreme Council will demand their surrender for trial as soon as the treaty is ratified. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is charged with first using poison gas.

Armenians of the Russian Caucasus are fighting the Turks and Kurds from Persian Azerbaijan.

The British budget for the financial year shows a deficit of \$1,560,000,000 and a heavy capital tax is proposed to cover it. France will have to borrow \$400,000,000 to carry her thru next year.

Field-Marshal Count Terauchi, former Governor of Korea and Premier of Japan, died October 20 at the age of 68.

The French Parliament has passed a general amnesty law relieving soldiers guilty of military offenses and newspaper publishers who violated the censorship. Spies, profiteers, deserters and traitors are not included in the pardon.

The Austrian National Assembly on October 17 ratified the peace treaty signed at St. Germain. The new nation established by this action will be known as "The Republic of Austria".

An endowment of more than \$1,000,000 was given by Louis Comfort Tiffany, a well-known artist and collector, for the establishment of an art institute, the purposes of which are the education of art appreciation as well as production. Open to men only first, women will ultimately be among the beneficiaries.

A Western man, the late Hervey D. Wetzel of Detroit, left a gift of \$100,000 to the Fogg Museum at Harvard.

The 100-mile motor-cycle race over the Sheepshead Bay speedway was won by Albert Burns. Time, one hour, 7 minutes, 57 seconds.

Three thousand North Dakota and Minnesota farmers gathered in Fargo, N. D., and undertook to finance a reorganization of their bank, the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo which had been closed by the North Dakota Banking Board.

The first steps were taken toward an international Chamber of Commerce when 350 leaders in the commerce of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, meeting at Atlantic City, unanimously adopted a plan for a permanent organization.

More than 100 men, women and children who had resisted continuous increases in rents in New York City were temporarily accommodated in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

The Periodical Publishers Association authorized the Printers League section of the Association of Employing Printers to give assistance to publishers who wish to issue their publications temporarily outside of New York City. This is the first decided move in the New York printers' strike.

Proposals for recognition of the right of collective bargaining and the Gompers plan for arbitration of the steel strike were defeated by decisive votes at the Industrial conference meeting in Washington.

Coal operators and miners failed to settle their differences, causing the continuation of a deadlock. A strike of half a million bituminous coal miners has been called for November 1st.

Striking longshoremen in the Port of New York divided on the question of returning to work, 1,000 voting to return and 3,000 voicing their determination to stay out until their demands are met for \$1.00 an hour and \$2.00 for overtime.

Rioting accompanied the production of German opera in New York City after the Star Opera Company had obtained a temporary injunction restraining the police from interfering. The previous night German opera had been barred by the Mayor, at the suggestion of the American Legion.

A drive was started to raise \$5,000,000 for a Roosevelt national park at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and a monument at Washington.

William T. Wheeler, formerly a judge of the municipal court in Philadelphia, convicted of embezzling more than \$40,000 of trust funds, was sentenced to serve four years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

Mme. Jane Herveux, said to be the only woman holding a pilot's license in the French army, is now flying an airplane in this country.

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

History, Civics, Economics, English Literature and Composition

"CONGRESS CONSIDERS STRIKES",
"INDUSTRIAL THEORIES AND FACTS".

1. "The strike frenzy that seems to be sweeping the United States is due, members of Congress believe, to the growing power of radical leaders who have succeeded in attaching themselves to the American Labor movement." What justification of this belief can you find in recent strike developments, notably the steel strike and the longshoremen's strike in New York?
2. Define as fully as possible the powers of Congress and of the Executive in relation to strikes.
3. To what extent is a labor union legally responsible for the fulfillment of its contracts? Has the precedent established by the Danbury Hatters' Case on this point been followed in any other instances?
4. What is the substance of the laws enacted during the war which deal with radical agitation? Who is responsible for their enforcement?
5. What are the wage and hour demands for which the miners threaten to strike? What are the wages and hours for which the longshoremen struck? Write an argument either for or against either set of these demands.
6. What are the chief arguments for and against the principle that employes may send as their representative to negotiate with their employers men who are not themselves employes of the firm affected?

"FOOD AND DRINK".

1. What are some of the reasons for the present sugar shortage in the United States, in spite of the fact that our sugar supply this year was larger than before?
2. How does the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States compare with that in foreign countries?

3. How much of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced here? What part of it is cane? What part beet?
4. Verify as far as you can from your own experience the statistics of the Department of Labor in regard to decreases and increases in food prices.

"EMPTYING THE JAILS".

1. Write a brief for debate on the superiority of the probation system to jails.

"THE ATTACK ON PETROGRAD".

1. Name the various military forces that are fighting the Bolsheviks in Russia and Siberia.
2. Give a short narrative account of the recent attack on Petrograd by General Yudenitch. Draw a simple map and use it to illustrate your explanation.
3. Show the advantages and disadvantages to the Soviet government in the loss of Petrograd.
4. What are the different factions of British sentiment toward inference in Russia?
5. What has been the attitude of the United States toward Russia since the Russian revolution?

"THE FIUME PROBLEM".

1. What is the situation in Fiume now?
2. Why is the Italian government disinclined to take strong measures against d'Annunzio?
3. What was the disposition of Fiume according to the peace treaty? Should those terms be enforced, and if so by whom?
4. What seems to be the sentiment in Fiume itself concerning d'Annunzio's occupation of the city?

Not all monuments are granite— some are Asbestos

AMID the smoldering embers of many a conflagration, there stands such a monument to fire prevention. Scarred and grimy, perhaps, but virtually undamaged.

And why?

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There is a terrible sameness in the history of all fires that spread. They

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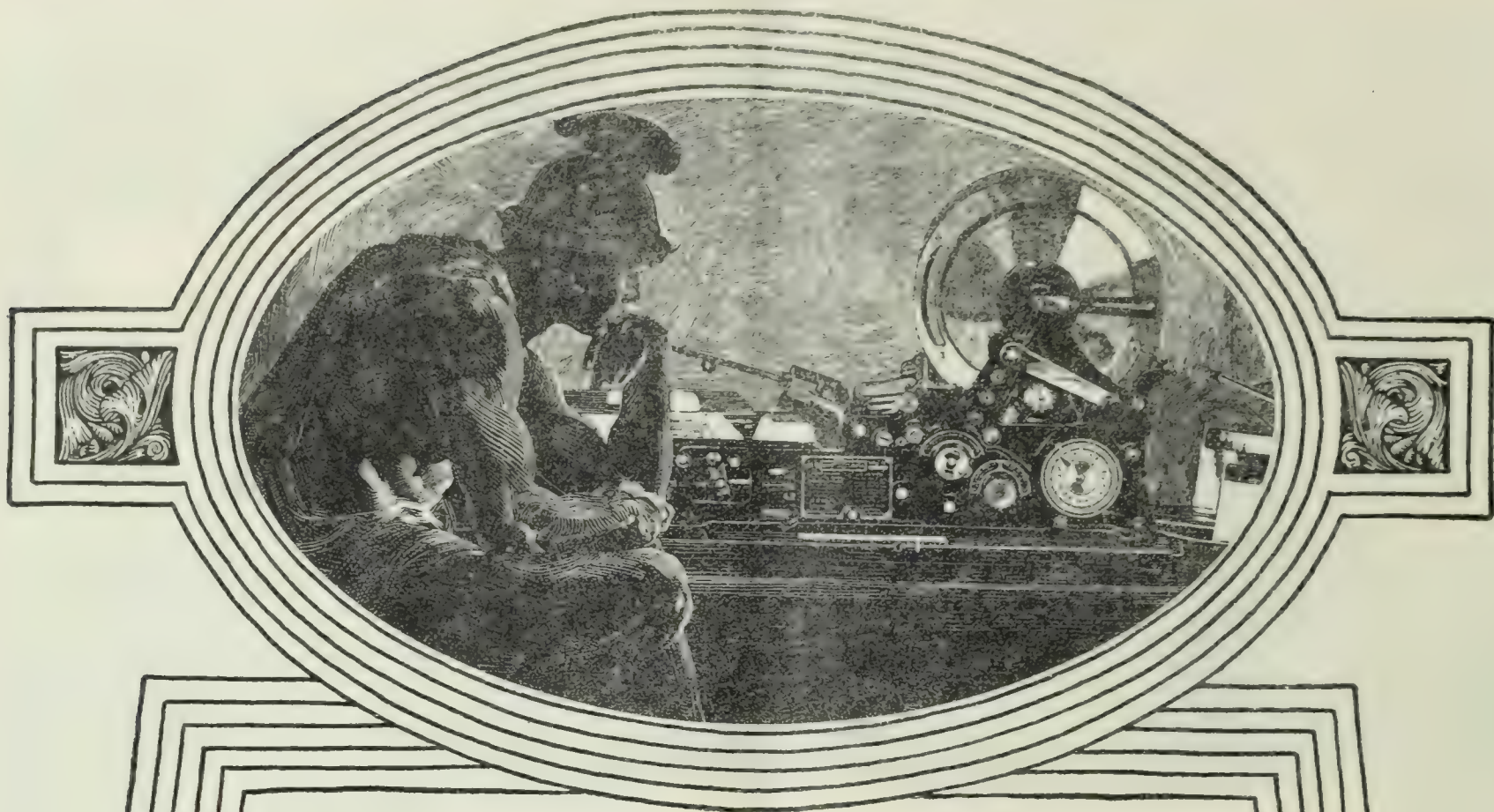
and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak-proof
ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make brakes safe
FIRE
PREVENTION
PRODUCTS

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings: Asbestone, Johns-Manville Standard and Colorblende Asbestos Shingles, Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing, Johns-Manville Built-up Asbestos Roofing, Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing.

JOHNS — MANVILLE

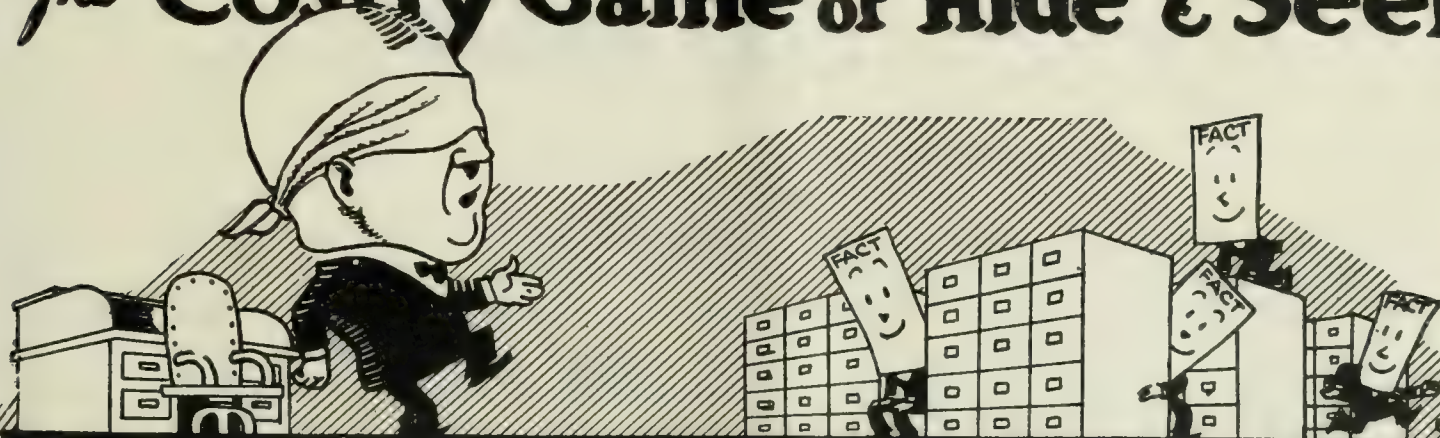
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Cogitate! The saving of time and money in your business is probably the *second* most important task you have at hand. The *first* undoubtedly is the push ahead—the forward work. In both of these directions the Mimeograph is today a vigorous factor—in unnumbered thousands of advancing institutions, commercial and educational, throughout the world. Think! Industry everywhere is using the Mimeograph as the quickest means of exactly duplicating forms, blanks, drawings, maps, form letters, etc. First copies ready for use within a few minutes—and five thousand an hour thereafter. Why not get our booklet “E” and all information—today? In these thumping days Mercury must meditate. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.



The Costly Game of Hide & Seek



"Hide and seek!"—How often has the hunt for record data kept you waiting? And what about the stealthy toll of time and money that *mis-filing* takes, each week, each month, behind your back?

ACME Visible Records have changed that costly game of hide-and-seek, to the better, simple rule of *see-and-find*.

To the executive of every business, Acme makes this frank appeal—"Bring your cards out from hiding,—put them in sight. Lift them out of their boxes,—place them on Acme Visible Equipment—see every single card before your eyes".

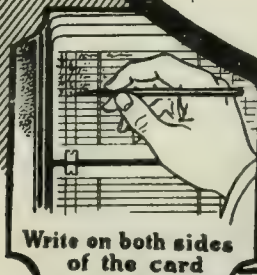
Acme brings a speed of access that will, beyond doubt, amaze you. Think of reaching any card in thousands—in 5 seconds or less. Think of speeding up your record-filing and record-finding so that one clerk replaces three—one minute triples its capacity, and record-keeping costs drop off two-thirds!

AT once, if you wish, you can transfer your old records to Acme frames. Your clerks will need no "breaking in" to handle them. Finding any card becomes simply a matter of looking *at* it (not *for* it)—and lifting a finger to reach it. Without removing a card from its place, both sides may be referred to and written on. And a card, once removed, leaves a warning that prevents mis-filing.

Though Acme Records are perhaps most widely used for sales data, stock records, credit files, bank-signature cards, cost-systems and production records, the growing need for better records has carried Acme into able service wherever card files are employed.

There is an Acme System that your business needs, and that you ought to know about. A moment now to mail the coupon, and return mail will bring you specific information.

Acme Visible Records



Write on both sides of the card

Abbott Mrs. A
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Abbott A P

All names in sight



Stock carried in London, Toronto, and Sydney

Representatives in leading cities

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Acme Card System Company
4 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Mail catalogue on visualized Indexing and Record Keeping, to

Firm

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Individual

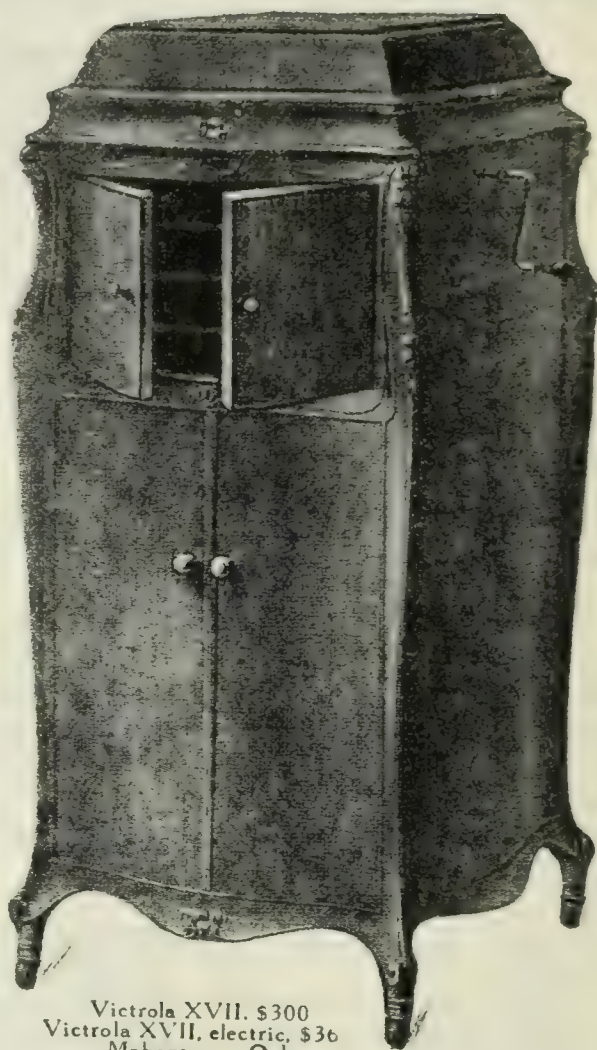
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*The instrument specially made
to play Victor and Victrola Records*

The greatest artists of all the world make records for the Victor Company exclusively because they are convinced that only the Victrola brings their art into your home in all its beauty.

Such fidelity of tone is possible only because Victor Records and the Victrola are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture. They should be used *together* to secure a perfect reproduction. That is the way for you to hear in your own home the superb interpretations of the greatest artists exactly as they themselves heard and approved their own work.



Victrola XVII. \$300
Victrola XVII, electric, \$36
Mahogany or Oak

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FOUNDED 1848

Including Harper's Weekly

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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119 West Fortieth Street, New York

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Party Plans in Congress

NO senator has ever been elected President of the United States. There is no constitutional inhibition against the election of senators to this high office; it just has never so happened. A dozen members of the present Senate believe it is time a senator were put in the White House. Each has chosen himself as the man with whom to try the experiment.

Senator Poindexter is the first of this group to announce his choice to the country. He startled his colleagues this week with a message "to the people of the United States" setting out the principles and policies for which he would stand if elected to the presidency. His principal stand is against all forms of Socialism and against all men, whether leaders of labor, or others, who advocate class rule in the United States.

Senator Poindexter, without awaiting the formality of Senate organization, selected himself as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and conferred with Secretary Daniels on his naval policy early in the Session. He was chagrined when the Old Guard, controlling the dispensation of committee places, failed to approve his selection. They regarded him as neither a Progressive to be conciliated or a standpatter to be rewarded. The chairmanship of the Naval Committee went to Senator Page.

There is nothing to indicate that the Republican nominee in 1920 will be dictated by any group other than the Old Guard and the Old Guard's opinion of Senator Poindexter remains unchanged. Very probably they would look upon him with greater favor than Senator Johnson, but happily, from their point of view, the choice is not confined to these two.

The Old Guard will select the Republican Candidate with the greatest care, since they are convinced that with the nomination there goes a four years lease to the White House. President Wilson cannot be reelected, they confidently assert. The all-important Irish vote was alienated because of his refusal to bring the Irish problem before the Peace Conference. The farmers vote was alienated by the administration of the wheat guarantee and the vetoes of day-light saving repealers. The dry vote was lost to the President when he vetoed the war-time prohibition enforcement bill this week; and won by the Republicans, they say, when they promptly passed the bill over the veto.

The President has alienated his labor support, Republican leaders believe, by his condemnation of proposed strikes by the miners and railroad workers and his threat of forceful measures to keep the mines in operation. It is noteworthy, however, that the President limited his condemnation to the radical leaders of labor and reiterated his faith in the rank and file. Similarly he condemned the German government but appealed to the German people.

In spite of his "political mistakes", President Wilson is feared by the Republicans as is no other possible opponent. They are taking great comfort from reports that his physical condition is such as to prevent his making the race in 1920.

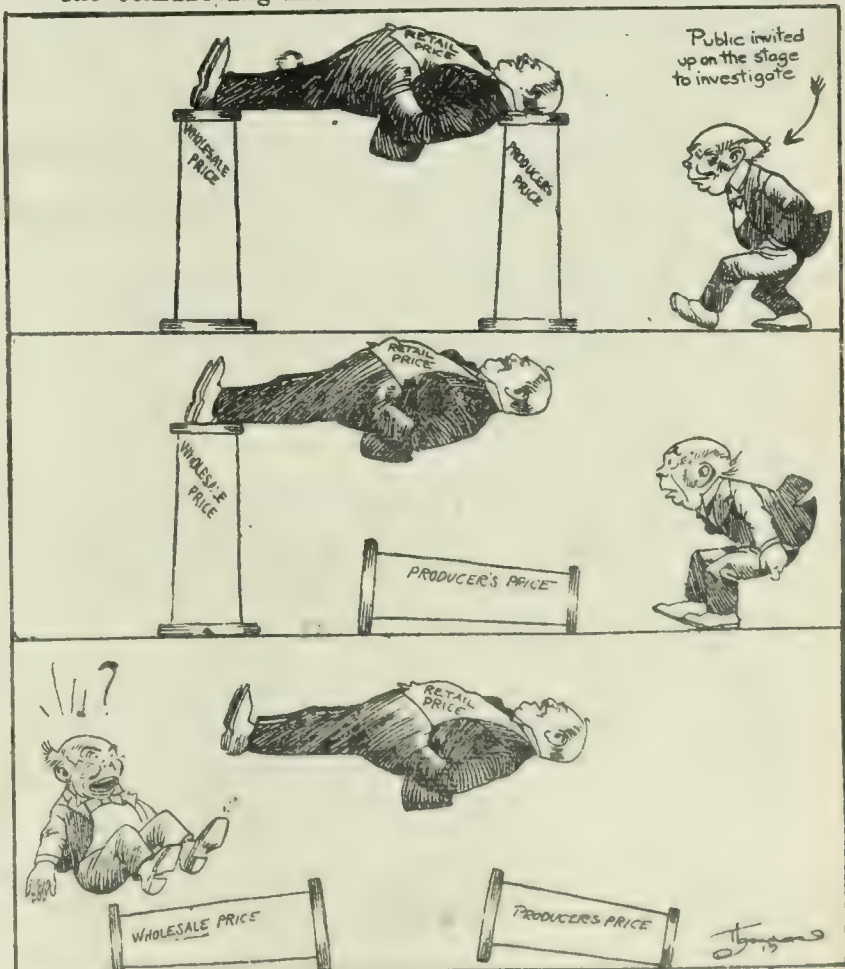
The failure of the Industrial Conference did not come as a disappointment to the President's political opponents. In the presence of Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne, reported to be backing William G. McAdoo for president, in the public group, they saw a purpose to line up capital and labor in support of Mr. McAdoo's candidacy. The failure of this conference gives another example of "Democratic ineptitude" to be stressed in the campaign.

There is in Congress much discussion but little fear of a possible third party movement in 1920. The gathering of representatives of labor and the farmers called by Mr. Gompers for December, immediately after the dissolution of the Industrial Conference, is recognized as containing this possibility.

Mr. Gompers has indicated that the anti-strike clauses of the Cummins railroad bill will be the principal topic for discussion at this conference. Several leaders of labor have threatened general strikes should this legislation be enacted by Congress. Indications this week are, however, that anti-strike legislation will not be approved.

The bill formulated by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for the return of the railroads contains no provision for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles on the railroads. Polls of the House show such legislation could not at the present time be put thru that body. Senator LaFollette, a member of Senator Cummins Committee, said in the Senate that he was in utter disagreement with the bill reported by the committee and would submit a substitute bill of his own. He implied that if compulsory arbitration legislation were attempted he would be joined by several colleagues in a filibuster that would continue until the measure were withdrawn.

The conflicting interests of the workers and the farmers



"Defying the laws of gravitation and the United States".
Cartoon from Detroit News.



The longshoremen's strike in New York harbor didn't interfere with the necessary sailing of U. S. transports. The government followed Great Britain's recent experience and called out to soldiers to coal ship.

are expected by both Democrats and Republicans to militate against the successful launching of a third party movement at the December conference. The so-called American party movement is looked upon with interest, but is not greatly feared by old line leaders. The American party is a project of Senators Borah, Johnson and Knox. Its platform would have but one plank — withdrawal from the League of Nations — and Senator Johnson would be its candidate for president.

Senator Johnson's friends say the defeat of his amendment to the peace treaty equalizing the votes of Great Britain and the United States in the League assembly by the Senate this week by a vote of 40 to 38, greatly strengthened his position as an independent candidate. It leaves the issue upon which he would go before the people intact, they say. This may be true, but it is acknowledged that the defeat at the same time spoiled whatever chance Senator Johnson may have had to become the regular Republican nominee. When it appeared that his amendment would succeed, Senator Johnson was pointed out as the "logical Republican candidate". Since that time he has seemed to the Old Guard at least to be a most illogical candidate.

The defeat of the "six to one" amendment practically closes this phase of the treaty fight. The important question now is just what reservations the Republican majority will succeed in voting into the resolution of ratification.

The treaty is by no means out of danger. The adoption of the Reed "national honor" reservation, for instance, would destroy American participation in the League. This reservation gives to the United States authority to decide what questions affect "its honor or its vital interests" and reserves them from the jurisdiction of the League. It is put forward in a frank attempt to destroy the League and has the support of all the bitter-enders. There is little chance that it will be adopted.

After the Senate has formulated the conditions upon which it will accept the treaty, it will be up to President Wilson to decide whether the resolution of ratification shall be defeated on the final roll call by Democratic votes. Senator Hitchcock has said he will not take the responsibility of ordering the defeat of the resolution whatever its form.

Two predictions made in July are being recalled in the Senate this week. Senator McCumber predicted in mid-summer that the treaty still would be before the Senate at Christmas time. Samuel Gompers predicted before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the enforcement of war-time prohibition would create a wave of industrial unrest that the conservative leaders of labor would not know how to control.

It may be doubted whether prohibition is the cause, but otherwise Mr. Gompers prediction seems on the point of coming true. What of the prediction of Senator McCumber? There is a definite move afoot by the irreconcilables to prevent final action on the treaty by filibuster if necessary, at the present session. Succeeding in this they plan a move for the adoption of a resolution at the December session declaring the war at an end, laying the treaty aside

indefinitely and going ahead with other legislative business.

Conservative Republicans believe killing the treaty in this fashion would be the one sure way of throwing the election in 1920 to the Democrats. Senator Lodge has conferred with Senator Hitchcock and it has been decided that night sessions will be ordered if necessary to dispose of the treaty this session. Invoking the cloture rule against such men as Senators Borah and Johnson cannot be attempted for this would make a split in the Republican party a certainty. Every other means of hurrying action, will, however, be employed.

R. M. B. Washington

IF HALF A MILLION MINERS STRIKE

WILL the strike of bituminous miners scheduled for November 1 be called off; if so, on what terms; if not, what next? These are the questions agitating the country as we go to press. The bituminous coal miners are asking for a 60% increase in wages, a six-hour day and a five day week, demands not quite so excessive as they sound in bald statement. According to John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, the average pay of miners for the year 1918, which, he says, were the best twelve months in their history, was \$1,228. The day men, drivers, mechanics, track layers and so on, earn between \$4.25 and \$5 a day. The object of the demand for shorter hours is a better distribution of the work, says James Lord, President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor. "The only object is to give every miner a chance to live on whatever business there is. At present there is not three day's work a week for all miners the year round." In opposition to this is the statement of the Eastern Ohio miners that they are being forced into a situation which they did not sanction and that they will vote for the retention of an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week.

The main point of contention, however, is not the specific terms of the miners demands, but whether they have the right to demand new terms at all or whether they are acting in illegal violation of their wage agreement made with the sanction of the Fuel Administration to run during the continuation of the war. The mine operators contend that the war is not over; the President of the United States agrees with them and calls the strike "not only unjustifiable" but "unlawful". To which Mr. Lewis replies, "There is no further use for war-time prohibition, according to the President. Neither is there further use for the war-time Washington wage agreement. We therefore resent the imputation that the strike is illegal."

Mr. Wilson also brought up the point that "the action proposed has apparently been taken without any vote upon the specific proposition by the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America thruout the United States, an almost unprecedented proceeding," and added that, "I feel convinced that individual members of the United Mine Workers would not vote, upon full consideration, in favor

of such a strike under these conditions." To which Mr. Lewis replied that the President was "incorrectly informed. As to whether or not our members are in harmony with the demands of the organization will, perhaps, be more clearly revealed by the manner in which they would respond to the strike order."

Mr. Lewis was influenced, however, by the President's statement to invite twenty-five district presidents in coal producing states and members of the Miners' Scale Committee to meet with the International Board in Indianapolis to discuss what final action should be taken. There is still a chance of their heading off the strike though the statement issued by unanimous consent of the conference at the end of the first day declared that "a canvas of the entire situation shows that a strike of bituminous coal miners cannot be avoided". The miners say, however, that they are still ready to negotiate with the operators but the operators decline to enter into negotiations until the strike has been called off.

What the attitude of the administration will be in case the strike order is not suspended is made clear in President Wilson's statement.

"This strike is proposed at a time when the Government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living. It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine. All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would be not the rich only, but the poor and the needy as well, those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use. It would involve the shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large part of the workers of the country. It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines and other public utilities, and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the allied countries with supplies which they so seriously need.

"The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported, and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel. * * * * *



The man who leads the threatened strike of half a million miners - John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America. Photograph copyright Ledger Service.

"It is time for plain speaking. These matters with which we now deal touch not only the welfare of a class, but vitally concern the well-being, the comfort, and the very life of all the people. I feel it my duty in the public interest to declare that any attempt to carry out the purposes of this strike and thus to paralyze the industry of the country with the consequent suffering and distress of all our people, must be considered a grave moral and legal wrong against the Government and the people of the United States. I can do nothing less than to say that the law will be enforced, and means will be found to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business.

"I express no opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to aiding in the earliest possible orderly settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights, not only of those interests but also of the general public, may be fully protected."

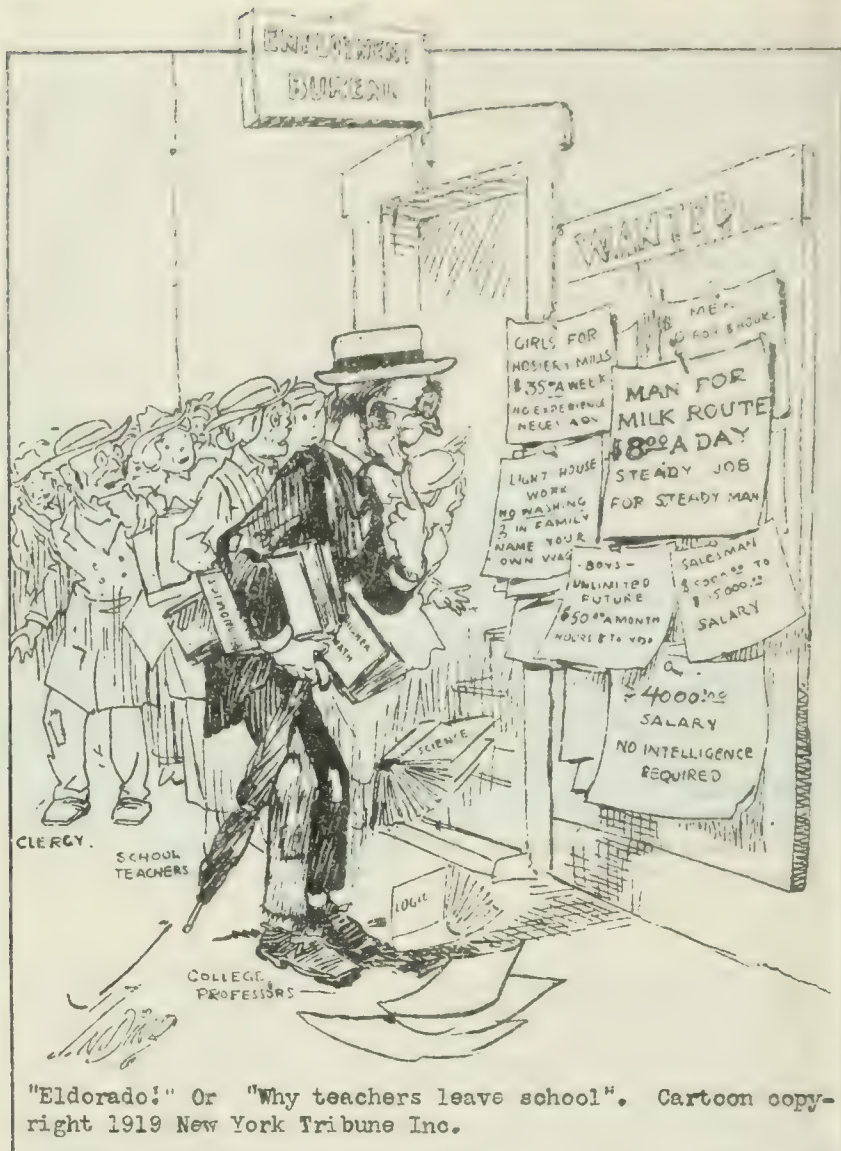
Attorney General Palmer has announced that action for the protection of the public will be taken under the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act which makes interference with the production or distribution of the nation's fuel supply unlawful. Adequate police or military protection will be given to miners who are willing to remain at work and it is probable that the Fuel Administration will be revived, maximum coal prices and conservation regulations put into effect.

FEED THE PROFESSOR

"WE must face the fact that being a professor in Harvard College is becoming an expensive and difficult luxury", so spoke the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to the assembly of Harvard Alumni who claim the credit for firing the shot heard round the country in the now hotly raging campaign for adequate professorial salaries. Harvard began to raise an endowment fund back in 1916 but dropped it during the war to take it up in earnest last June, and other colleges are entering the lists every day. Instead of the usual concentrated drive for funds for the improvement of some particular institution of learning we have a national movement for a living wage for one of the most important groups of skilled laborers in the country. Harvard is asking for \$15,000,000, Princeton for \$15,000,000, Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for \$10,000,000 each, Smith College for \$4,000,000, Mt. Holyoke \$3,000,000, Bryn Mawr for \$2,000,000, and so on down an ever increasing line, with the primary purpose of each fund the increase of



It's going to be a hard winter if someone doesn't interfere. Cartoon copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.



faculty salaries to a point where they shall more nearly balance the increased cost of living. Of course other needs of the colleges, in the way of libraries, gymnasiums or recitation halls may be thrown in, but the emphasis is always on the faculty.

The means employed to raise the funds are many and varied. Most of the colleges begin with something like the Harvard Old Grads' Summer School, a three day conference whose members are addressed by countless deans and professors on the many needs of the university and are taken on tours of inspection to see the needs for themselves. Then the old grads, bursting with information, are organized into canvassing teams or clubs; are supplied with skilfully compiled booklets of "hints" which tell them everything from how to make a Yale man give money to Princeton, to how much an assistant professor spends per year for beefsteak; and are turned loose upon their respective communities. Women are working for the men's universities; men are helping the women's colleges. Nine institutions in Wisconsin have pooled their interests and are working in concert for a \$5,000,000 fund to be divided among them on a pro rata basis. And all the campaigning colleges are working together thru the press to educate the public to two things: that the college is not a pleasure house for the edification of a select few, but a national institution which benefits the country at large; and that it is going to be impossible to maintain, not to mention improve, academic standards if professorial salaries are not immediately increased to a point where the teacher can at least maintain existence without recourse to "pot boiling" which dissipates his energy and prevents his engaging in profitable study and research along his own line.

Is it all necessary? A concrete and convincing answer is given by this budget of a Smith College professor, a man with a wife and three small children, for the year September 1, 1918 to September 1, 1919. It is not peculiar to Smith College; it is a typical, not an isolated case.

Expenditures

I. Necessities

Food:	milk, cream	\$121.34
	meat, fish, ice	79.06
	grocer, baker	448.54

vegetables, fruits	44.01
meals out	125.62
Shelter: rent	356.30
lodging	2.00
Clothing	520.92
	<u>\$1702.59</u>

II. Operating Expenses

Carfare	\$ 53.33
Fuel	291.12
Furnishings	207.44
Health	209.34
Help	212.55
Laundry	188.39
Light	59.92
Postage, stationery	19.35
Repairs, upkeep	98.08
Sundries	104.51
Taxes	38.73
Telephone	48.41
	<u>\$1511.17</u>

III. Thrift

Insurance	\$345.98
Savings (children)	55.00
	<u>\$400.98</u>

IV. Advancement

Books	\$ 12.89
Beneficence	14.75
Clubs, societies	19.25
Education	12.00
Gifts	76.07
Incidentals	21.68
Newspaper, magazines	21.45
Recreation	75.14
Vacation	169.16
	<u>\$422.39</u>

* Gifts of money saved.

"Savings" were not from "earned income."

Recapitulation

I. Necessities	\$1702.59
II. Operating Expenses	1511.17
III. Thrift	400.98
IV. Advancement	422.39
Total Expenditures	<u>\$4037.13</u>

Income

to meet expenses of \$4037.13 September 1, 1918-September 1, 1919

Professor's salary	\$2400.00
Extra earnings:	
Summer session work	1250.00
Writings, lectures	189.80
Gifts of money	59.00
Drawn from principal of savings	138.00
Total income	<u>\$4036.80</u>

Analysis of Income and Expenditure

- The following should be considered in the light of the statistical experts of the U. S. Government from a study of retail prices of 40,000 commodities conclude that from June 1914 to June 1919 the cost of living has increased 102%.
- In the budget under consideration, were it not for the income derived from "extra earnings" and "drawn from savings," etc., there would have been a deficit of \$1637.13 for the year.
- Consideration of items of expenditure shows that for a family of 5, expenses could not have been reduced below \$4000.00 a year, and a "decent standard of living" maintained.
 - (1) Clothing - children's clothing largely made by wife.
 - (2) Help - expenditure recorded here chiefly for nurse in times of sickness, for the family does its own work - cooking, cleaning, part of washing, tending furnace and picking ashes in winter. Helping in such work not undignified for a college professor

but is high of poor economy for a trained scholar, yet salary makes it inevitable.

4. Percentages of expenditure for different categories significant:
 - (1) 79% spent on mere cost of living, e. g. on necessities and operating expenses \$3113.76. (Greater than salary by \$813.76)
 - (2) 21% left for such important categories of decent standard of living as thrift and advancement, e. g. for insurance, savings, books, newspapers and magazines, clubs and societies, not to mention recreation.
5. College salary of \$2400.00 amounts to pay at rate of less than \$1.00 an hour for an 8 hour day, 6 days a week, whereas actual economic expenditures for the year were at rate of \$1.61 per hour.
6. Budget shown is exceptional not because of smallness of college salary but because of exceptional success of effort to meet necessary and inevitable running expenses by means of "extra earnings" and without borrowing money.
 - (1) Case shown is unique, because earnings in summer work are of a magnitude almost without parallel.
 - (2) The average college professor has practically no opportunity for summer session earnings because the field is so limited. His non-teaching opportunities to earn money in the summer are practically non-existent.
7. Yet in consideration of the foregoing it should be noted that the family was financed at a deficit of over \$138.00 (the amount drawn from savings.)

THE THIRD RED CROSS ROLL CALL

DURING the ten days beginning November 2 and ending with the anniversary of the signing of the armistice the American Red Cross goes before the American people to ask for "a vote of confidence and a mandate to go on". The purpose of the Roll Call is to re-enlist every one of the twenty million members, to add new members, and to raise \$15,000,000 for the completion of Red Cross work in Europe. The United States Government has turned over to the Red Cross ten million dollars' worth of army supplies in France which, with its own undistributed goods, gives the Red Cross twenty-two million dollars' worth of food, clothing and medical supplies for the relief of the stricken people in France, Poland, and the Balkans. The distribution of these goods is an enormous responsibility which cannot be met without funds.

The war may be over but, as the darky sergeant said, "this here duration has just begun", and with 20,000 men still in hospitals, with countless cases of bonuses, insurances, allowances to be adjusted, with thousands of crippled men to be trained and set on their feet again, the Red Cross must stick by the Army and Navy, backing up the government and the medical corps as it did all thru the war.

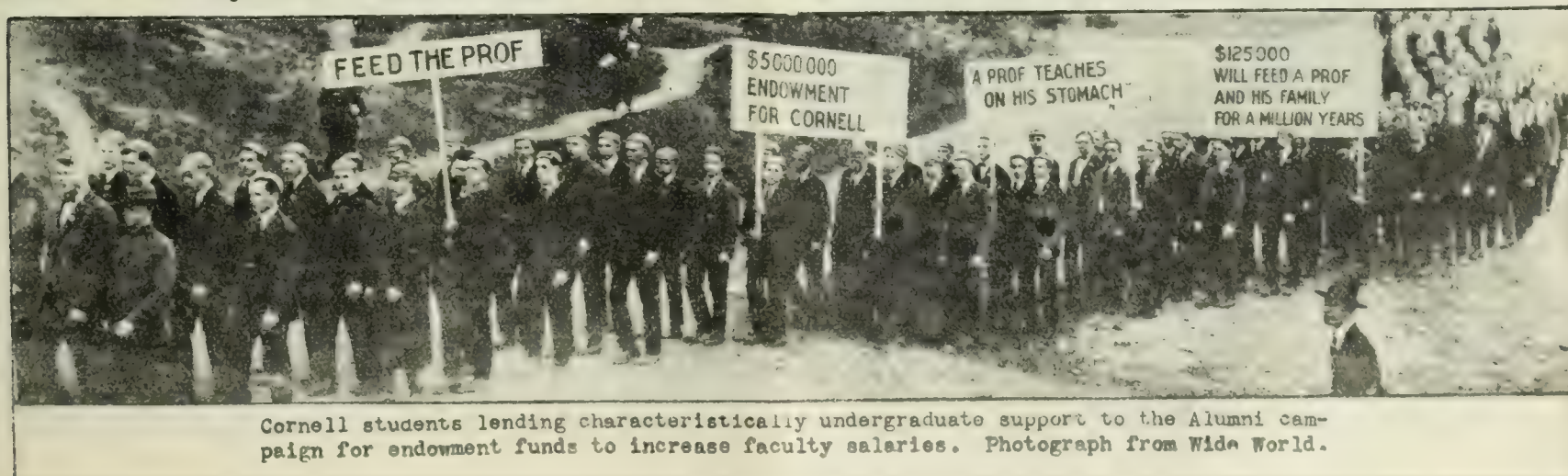
But the biggest purpose of the Third Roll Call is, according to Dr. Livingston Farrand, "to unite the American people in a constructive effort to eliminate preventable disease and unnecessary misery from American life". The Red Cross has a program of public health which includes not only adequate preparation for disaster relief in times of fire and flood, not only a campaign against tuberculosis and typhoid, not only a movement for the reduction of infant mortality, but a lessening of the misery and an improvement in the health of every community in the country, thru the increase of public health nurses, the establishment of health centers and the improvement and co-ordination of existing

health institutions. The plan is very elastic; each chapter will work out its own problem in the light of its individual needs. The very last thing the Red Cross has in mind is the supplanting or taking over of existing state or municipal health agencies. Its aim is to initiate, increase and improve such agencies, utilizing its own tried and efficient organization and the public consciousness of our health needs which was roused when we found that 35% of the first four million men gathered for the selective draft were unfit for military service. The Red Cross program ranges from public health nurses to classes in dietetics and calls for the support of everyone from grandmothers to school children. "It is a call", says Dr. Farrand, "for the American to translate his patriotism into action and service. Every citizen who joins or renews his membership in his country's officially recognized humanitarian agency registers as a humanitarian and as a patriot".

HOW TOLEDO EDUCATES THE VOTE

FREQUENT is the complaint at nomination and election times that the average citizen of an American community does not take his responsibility seriously enough, and that a comparatively small fraction of the citizenship vote on the real issues involved while most are in the habit of blindly following their party leaders. Many efforts have been made to get more "real democracy" into municipal government, more particularly, by educating the voters in public affairs, not only immediately before elections but at all times. An interesting new venture in this movement is made by the Commerce Club of Toledo, Ohio, which has just started to organize a public research committee as large as its whole membership, which means practically every forward looking business man in the community. The committee will so organize itself that every member will take an active part in studying the efficiency of some function or other of the city and county government.

Two small sub-committee of three or five members - presumably to check up each other's findings - are assigned to survey some specific phase. Each of these will, to begin with, make itself thoroughly familiar with the material aspects of the work they are studying, the headquarters of the department, the properties, equipment, personnel, the physical evidence of the services rendered. They will thus from personal observation be able to form some judgment upon the processes and methods employed. Next, the reports of the department are studied and the officers quizzed in respect to the things seen and read, also concerning their ideas about possible improvements. As a third line of approach, the members will, with the aid of the public library, study the literature of the particular subject - say sewage disposal, or school construction, or accounting - and compare their local methods with those of other cities that have to meet similar problems. Last, a report on the organization of the department, commenting upon its efficiency and suggesting improvements is to be submitted in writing to the whole committee and considered by it, so that the members will have a chance of interesting themselves not only in the sectional studies allotted to them but in the survey of the municipal government as a whole. The present administration of Toledo is very much interested in this plan and has promised every aid which its various department heads can give to get more accurate information among the people of the community. Its Commission of Publicity and Efficiency, in fact, has urged the adoption of some such means for some time and hopes by it to secure more intelligent support in the future for its campaigns against inefficiency and extravagance.



Cornell students lending characteristically undergraduate support to the Alumni campaign for endowment funds to increase faculty salaries. Photograph from Wide World.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AN International Chamber of Commerce, a sort of Commercial League of Nations was inaugurated on October 21 by the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City where financiers and business leaders in America, Great Britain, France and Italy are gathered together in an attempt to stabilize the world's commerce. The organization will be limited strictly to those nations which join the League of Nations and it is probable that its headquarters will be at Geneva. The general purpose of the International Chamber of Commerce is set forth in a report by the Committee on Permanent Organization:

"The purpose of the organization is to promote international commerce, to facilitate the commercial intercourse of nations, to secure harmony of action on all international questions involving commerce and industry, and to promote peace, progress, and cordial relations between the countries and their citizens, the co-operation of business and their association devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

"Your committee believes that the specific aims of the organization should be:

"To create a permanent international headquarters which will centralize all data concerning economic subjects and social conditions, the facts relating to respective needs, present productions, and future possibilities of each country.

"To act as an instrument of co-ordination which will suggest regulations and legislative measures to facilitate and encourage the development of economic intercourse.

"To inform public opinion through publication of facts concerning business conditions and through dissemination of the views of technical experts and business men.

"To put at the disposal of all official organizations and reports and conclusions prepared by those experts and business men.

THE WAR IN RUSSIA

THE campaign of the Russians and Esthonians against Petrograd has failed to fulfil the expectations raised by its initial success. The army of General Yudenitch made a gain of forty miles in the first two days and within a week was six and a half miles from Petrograd. Then the Bolsheviks rallied and regained Tsarskoie Selo and Krasnoie Selo. Yudenitch's front line is now at Gatchina



Pat: "If ye do a thing to me, I'll tell Uncle Sam"
A British comment on the Irish question and on America's part in it. Cartoon from London World

thirty five miles south of Petrograd. The efforts of the British to capture the island fortress of Kronstadt have been equally unsuccessful so far altho the British fleet now comprizes thirty warships including a monitor with fifteen inch guns.

The Esthonians under General Laidoner who were to co-operate with Yudenitch's Russians by advancing south of Lake Peipus and taking Pskov do not appear to have accomplished anything. Laidoner says that the Bolshevik troops are well equipt and well organized. Yudenitch says that they outnumber his own and "fight like madmen". The success of Denikin in his drive toward Moscow was largely due to the tanks supplied by the British and Yudenitch was relying on the same means in his drive on Petrograd for it was not supposed that the Bolsheviks were provided with this new weapon of warfare. But somehow the Soviet shops managed to turn out tanks of their own and they were used effectively against Yudenitch's line. Women are taking an active part in the defense of Petrograd.

The railroad between Petrograd and Moscow was cut by a raid of Yudenitch's cavalry but the Bolsheviks regained it so Petrograd is no longer isolated. If, however, we may believe the reports of the Russian refugees the city cannot hold out much longer for the people are dying by the thousand from cold, hunger and disease. The refusal of the Allied and Associated powers to allow any food, seed, medicine, agricultural machinery or railroad materials to enter Soviet Russia for the last two years has prevented the people from raising crops sufficient for the coming winter and since the railroads had to be chiefly occupied in transporting troops to the seven fronts they could not distribute such grain as was grown. The Supreme War Council has now notified all nations that the blockade is to be continued even after peace is declared and asked their cooperation in preventing any importations into Russia so long and so far as that country is controlled by the Soviets. But the Scandinavians are indignant at having their shipping held up by the British warships on the Baltic and refuse to take any official action. From an American point of view such a blockade, maintained without declaration of war, is illegal. The Germans in reply to the demand of the Council express a willingness to abstain from intercourse with Russia but decline to take part in the blockade for, as they say, they have suffered so severely from the blockade that they cannot conscientiously commit "such terrible injustice" against any people. Tchitcherine, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has warned Germany that participation in the proposed blockade would be regarded by Russia as an act of war.

The relations between the various factions fighting the Bolsheviks are involved and obscure. Two new "governments" were last summer set up to attack the western front. One was the "Northwest Russian Government" organized at Reval under British auspices and the other was the "West Russian Government" organized at Berlin under German auspices. The former promised Persia to the British. The latter promised Persia to the Germans. Both profess to be acting under the authority of Admiral Kolchak of the Omsk Government but both promise autonomy or independence to the Baltic states altho Kolchak himself has refused any such concessions.

The Northwest Russian Government was formed at Reval in Esthonia by General Marsh, of the British Military Mission, in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers and with the aid, according to the London Times, of the American Peace Commissioner, Colonel Dawley. A Moscow millionaire and Constitutional Democrat, C. G. Lianozov, was made premier and General Yudenitch was made Minister of War. General Rodzianko was expected to lead the campaign against Petrograd but the despatches now only mention Yudenitch.

The West Russian Government formed at Berlin has for its Premier General Biskupski and for its Minister of War Colonel Durnovo. Hugo Haase, the leader of the Independent Socialists of Germany, accused the German reactionaries of aiding this movement in collusion with Denikin and Kolchak in order to reestablish the monarchy in Russia and later in Germany and he was about to present evidence in support of his charge before the German National Assembly when he was shot and he is not yet well enough to substantiate his charges. The Socialists assert that he was shot in order to prevent these revelations.

An inexplicable point in the affair is that the two movements, the pro-British Northwest Russian Government and the pro-German West Russian Government, appear to have been closely connected. Part at least of the forces which Prince Lieven and General Keller recruited in Germany seem to be serving under Yudenitch and, according to Berlin reports,

Colonel Avalov-Bermond of the West Russian Government was under the authority of Yudenitch and was expected to join him in the movement against Petrograd. But when the time came for the advance he refused to obey and instead started out on a campaign of his own against the Bolsheviki. But his first move, the attempt to occupy Riga as a base of operations, was frustrated by the resistance of the Lett army and the British fleet.

It is also said that the Poles, at British instigation, had been induced to furnish a contingent of five divisions for Yudenitch's expedition but this, like the Lett and Estonian aid, did not materialize. The Finns have also refused to take part in it. All of the border states have united in a formal protest thru their representatives at Paris against the action of the Allied and Associated Powers in supporting Kolchak and Denikin, who threaten their national independence. The Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have formed some sort of an alliance with the aspiring nationalities of the south, Ukraine, Georgia, Caucasia and Azerbaijan. The result is that altho General Denikin has recently overrun nearly the whole of the Ukraine he now finds himself attacked in the rear by a rising in the Caucasus. One of the Ukrainian leaders, Makno, has started a revolt in Darghestan in the north Caucasus and the Georgians have driven the Denikin troops from the Black Sea port of Gagri. If the Caucasian nationalities should succeed in establishing their independence Denikin would be cut off from his fuel supply which is the petroleum of Baku. In order to prevent this disaster Denikin has withdrawn from the Bolshevik front his best officer, General Shukuro, and sent him to the Caucasus. This may account for the slackening of his advance toward Moscow and the successes of the Bolsheviki. They recently recaptured the important cities of Orel, Veronezh and Kiev, tho they were only able to hold Kiev two days.

Hitherto a large part of the support of the various anti-Bolshevik movements has come from Great Britain but now the financial crisis has compelled a halt and the British Government has announced that it will not furnish any more funds or supplies to Kolchak and will not continue indefinitely its aid to Denikin. It has already spent about half a billion dollars on these enterprizes with little tangible results. Over a hundred thousand rifles were supplied to Kolchak, together with half a million hand grenades and a hundred million cartridges. Two hundred experienced officers and engineers were detached from the British army to assist in the organization of Kolchak's Siberian army. The aid supplied by the British to Denikin was considerably greater.

But if British aid falls off a new source of supply is opened for the Supreme War Council has voted to give Kolchak and Denikin all of the Russian war material captured by the Germans during the war. Also the two million Russian soldiers imprisoned in Germany will be returned to Russia on condition that they enter the anti-Bolshevik armies. If they wish to join the Soviet army they will not be allowed to return home. Kolchak is now counting on American aid to take the place of the British. He claims such aid was promised him last June.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY

THE peace terms of the Allied and Associated Powers were handed to the Bulgarian representatives by Premier Clemenceau in the French Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay September 19. Bulgaria was given twenty-five days in which to consider them and to file objections but since the existing Government refused to accept the terms a new Government had to be formed so the Peace Conference granted an extension of the time. The new cabinet under the premiership of Stambulovsky, leader of the peasants' party, prepared a reply to the peace proposals which was delivered to Secretary Dutasta of the Peace Conference on October 24. The arguments and evidence presented by the Bulgarian delegation have been referred to the various experts to study and report upon at the end of a week. The Peace Conference will then pass upon their recommendations and announce its decision to the Bulgarians who will be required to ratify within a limited time. The treaty will next go to the parliaments of the several countries of the League for their ratification. Judging by the slow progress made with former treaties peace with Bulgaria is not likely to be concluded until spring. The United States did not declare war with Bulgaria or Turkey but is actively interested in seeing that the terms accorded to these countries are such as will give the best prospect of permanent peace. These two treaties are the most difficult



Mike Gilhooley - the most persistent stowaway on record - has been within this distance of his promised land five times. After each of the first four forbidden voyages the Ellis Island authorities sent him back to Europe. But the last time some American people adopted him and now he is actually living in New York. Mike's ambition to come to America came from the five months that he spent with the First Division at the front. He was born in Belgium fifteen years ago, both his mother and father were killed during the war. Photograph from Wide World.

of all to determine on account of the racial complexities and hereditary animosities involved.

The Bulgarian answer is said to be moderate in tone and merely requests certain modifications for which reasons are specified. Bulgaria accepts unreservedly the Covenant of the League of Nations and the clauses concerning the international control of labor conditions. It also accepts the principle of the protection of the rights of minorities in Bulgaria on condition that the same measures are applied to the other Balkan states. This, however, may be impossible to accomplish for Rumania, Serbia and Greece refuse to concede equal rights to nationalities differing from the majority in race, language and religion.

The total indemnity imposed upon Bulgaria was \$445,000,000 in gold within 37 years. The Serbs, Greeks and Rumanians claim that this sum was quite inadequate to cover the damage inflicted upon them by the Bulgars during the war. They also pointed out that Bulgaria was relieved of her debt to Germany, amounting to considerably more than the indemnity demanded. The Bulgarian peace delegation asks for the elimination of the interest charges and an extension of time of payment.

The treaty requires the reduction of the Bulgarian army to 20,000 men to be recruited by voluntary enlistment instead of by conscription. Bulgaria asserts that it is impossible to keep up an adequate force of volunteers for maintaining order and asks to be allowed to retain the conscription system.

The most serious problem is that of boundaries. The claim of the Bulgars to parts of Macedonia, Thrace and the Dobrudja on the ground of nationality is disputed respectively by the Serbs, Greeks and Rumanians. Bulgaria is willing to have the population of the disputed districts determined by plebiscites but the other claimants will not consent to this. Statistics as to the composition of the population are lacking or conflicting and the question has been hotly contested before the Peace Conference and in the public press for many months. The proposed treaty leaves the question of the exact boundary line between Bulgaria and Rumania in the Dobrudja to be determined later, excludes Bulgaria from Macedonia, cedes to Serbia and Greece certain borderlands of Bulgaria and leaves Thrace to be allotted later by the Allied and Associated Powers. But the treaty promises to insure to Bulgaria in any case an economic outlet thru Thrace to the Aegean Sea.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS

AT the election of last December the Coalition Government of Lloyd George was given the unprecedented majority of 519 seats out of 707 but this was due largely to disinclination to change the administration in the midst of the peace negotiations. Ever since then the tide of public opinion has run against Lloyd George and the bye-elections due to death or resignation of members of Parliament have gone to the opposition.

But altho it was evident that the Government was gradually losing power it was not anticipated that the Government would be defeated by a majority of 72 on the first vote taken after the reassembling of Parliament. The test came on Alien bill which had been considered on the commit-

tee of the whole last summer but into which the Government now desired to introduce an amendment allowing French pilots the right to pilot ships into certain British ports. The Conservatives, who form a large part of the governmental majority, and who are in favor of a strong protectionist and anti-alien policy, voted against the amendment and the Labor, because of their aversion to the Premier, joined with them. Conspicuous among opponents of the Government was Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, who was in the Coalition cabinet during the war but who has now threatened war against the Government if the Home Rule Act is put into effect.

Such an adverse vote would ordinarily involve the resignation of the Ministry but Premier Lloyd George, with his usual tact, smoothed over the difficulty by calling a conference of the seceding members and explaining to them the real reason why the Government was obliged to make an exception to the rule excluding foreign pilots. This reason was another of those secret agreements that turn up so frequently. It seems that in 1913 when the entente cordiale was being cemented in view of the impending war with Germany it was mutually agreed that French pilots might bring French vessels into certain British ports. In view of the international obligation the opposition consented to a compromise with the Government.

The most serious problem before Parliament is the financial situation. The fall in the value of the British pound as compared with the American dollar, the high cost of living and the growing deficit have caused widespread alarm. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, told the House of Commons that the Government had reduced the average daily expenditure from \$21,125,000, which it was from April to the end of September, down to \$18,815,000. This reduction was accomplished by sudden and severe retrenchment in all departments of the administration which threw many employees out of work and stopped important public services. But these economies will make little impression on the deficit of about a billion and a half dollars that has accumulated since spring. Lord Buckminster declares that the present course is leading straight to national bankruptcy and he advocates a capital levy on war profits to bring in \$3,000,000,000 and clear up the deficit for the year. Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, deprecates such "paxicky views" and claims that "the position, tho grave, is far less serious than that in any other great country with the possible exception of the United States and Japan." He holds that the dominions are good for the loans made to them by the mother country and while "the amounts recoverable from foreign countries and Germany are certainly speculative" he refuses to believe that the Allies will default on their obligations.



"Shove him in!" Cartoon from Detroit News

Remarkable Remarks

Herbert Hoover - We cannot fiddle while Rome burns.

Woodrow Wilson - My clients are the next generation.

Gertrude Atherton - I believe that the ego persists.

Uncle Joe Cannon - It is a long way to San Francisco.

Ed. Howe - People do not admire women community workers.

John D. Rockefeller - Of course the formula for success is simple.

John Burroughs - I have no belief in immortality as the term is generally accepted.

Billy Sunday - They say I rub the fur the wrong way. I say let the cats turn round.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium - The war taught me that there is no equality of the sexes.

Admiral Lord Fisher - Never cut anyone. You lose an opportunity of being disagreeable to him.

The Pope - We did all that was possible but it only touched the greatest anguish of the war.

Dr. Harvey N. Wiley - Early in my career I decided not to butt my head against a stone wall.

Vice-President Marshall - What the economic life of America needs is not a law giver but an evangelist.

Ellis Parker Butler - Hook your telephone onto Heaven

direct and tell the forty-seven centrals to keep off your wire.

Amy Lowell - Silver green lanterns tossing among windy branches, so an old man thinks of the love of his youth.

Prince Kropotkin - I protest with all my force against any form of armed intervention by the Allies in Russian affairs.

Israel Zangwill - The President Wilson now sits high on the fence like Sunny Jim, force is the food that raised up him.

Don Marquis - Considerable saving in food may be managed if one fills the apartment with gas just before entertaining friends for dinner.

Currian Rice - To be obsessed by a noble purpose is the greatest thing that can happen to a man, whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Woodrow Wilson.

Captain Coningsby Dawson - It is a fact that the Germans are better equipped in factories and machinery than they were before the war, while their trade rivals can't get on their legs until the indemnity has been paid.

Helen Rowland - Which is the weaker sex - that sex which hasn't the strength to put the studs in its shirts and fix its own bath, or that sex which manages to do a hard day's work at a typewriter on the strength of a chocolate eclair and a glass of ice-cream soda?

Defeat the Reservations

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

THE subcommittee of the Paris Peace Conference that framed the Covenant began its labors on February 3. On February 14, eleven days later, the first draft of the Covenant was published to the world.

The Senate of the United States after over eight months of incessant talking still drones its weary way, the Europe is on fire and America is already smoking.

To be sure the Senate has flatly repudiated the series of amendments brought forward some weeks ago by its Foreign Relations Committee. But the snake is scotched, not killed. For now the Committee has made a new report in which the self-same defeated amendments, reinforced by others, are smuggled back again into the Senate under the guise of "reservations" which, if passed, will be as fatal to the treaty as the original amendments.

These reservations, among other things, repudiate Article X - the greatest moral provision of the Covenant - by which the nations assume the obligation to oppose the aggressor who starts a war of conquest; they slap Japan directly in the face in regard to the Shantung affair, without getting any compensating advantages for China; they refuse to let the United States bind herself to keep down armaments once they are reduced; they prohibit the United States from referring to arbitration or inquiry any matter affecting vital interests or national honor, which of course may mean anything or nothing.

These are some of the most obnoxious reservations. There are others not so bad, but many of them are couched in language offensive to our Allies, most are designed to strengthen Congress at the expense of the Executive in the conduct of our foreign relations and all have the vice of possibly reopening the peace negotiations, the results of which no living man can foresee.

If the whole question had only been argued from the beginning on its merits it would have been peaceably decided long ago to the satisfaction of the country and the world. But the Republicans had a majority in Congress and the Administration was Democratic. Both sides had to play politics. But as the Republicans had 49 votes in the Senate to the Democrats 47, and as it takes 33 votes to defeat a treaty, either side could probably muster that moderate number if the other party attempted to press matters too far.

The Democrats thus far have refused to make any con-

cessions whatsoever, which has naturally not tended to placate the Republicans. Senator Hitchcock and his followers have declared they will defeat the treaty rather than vote for its emasculation. The Republicans say they have enough votes to kill the treaty if the Democrats will not join with them in substantial amendments or reservations. The "mild reservationist" Republicans who manifestly hold the balance of power have been doing everything they could to jack up the majority Republicans and jack down the Democrats. So far they have voted with the Democrats and defeated the amendments. But when the reservations come up for the final test there is much evidence that they will swing over towards Lodge and his "last ditchers".

In that event what should the friends of the treaty in the Senate do? Clearly it is their duty to unite with the majority Republicans on any reasonable reservations that will state clearly the understanding of the United States of any vague or uncertain provisions of the Covenant. All reasonable concessions should be made to get the League started and bring the world at the earliest moment back to the status of a legal peace. But they should stand like adamant against reservations that are only camouflaged amendments, and then let the majority Republicans take the responsibility of defeating the Covenant if they dare.

Since England, France, Italy and Japan have ratified the treaty and the League of Nations is already a going concern, it would be better to have the treaty now defeated in the Senate than to send it back emasculated. For in case of its rejection the friends of the League could appeal to the country on this issue in the primaries and conventions at the next national election. This would undoubtedly result in the selection of a Senate wholly favorable to the League of Nations.

When our young men left their farms, offices and factories, and crossed the sea to fight shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of other lands in order to make the world a better place in which to live they gave a full 100 percent allegiance to the cause for which many died and all suffered.

Shall we now tamely acquiesce when some of our old men would have our country give only a 75 percent loyalty to the new world order set up as a result of their sons' sacrifices on the battlefields of France?

Nothing is settled until it is settled right.

The Right to Strike

An Editorial

The right to strike is precious to workingmen. It is their one weapon of protection against oppression and injustice. But, like every other right of the individual living in human society, it is not an unlimited right. For the interests of the whole of society are paramount over the interests of any of its parts.

Workingmen must be free to unite and to strike, within certain more or less sharply defined limits. They must not use this freedom frivolously, tyrannically or arbitrarily. They must have and show consideration for the rights and the interests of the great consuming public - of which they are, of course, a considerable part - to say nothing of the interests of their associates in industry, those who provide the capital and the ability of management.

The right to strike is inseparable from the duty of dealing justly, behaving reasonably, and working faithfully and well. Labor is entitled to its full share of the values produced by industry. But it must first make its full contribution to the creation of those values; and it must not demand more than its rightful share.

If it refuses to give of its best or if it attempts to grasp more than a just return, it is guilty of betrayal of the general well being.

Production is the secret of the general welfare on the

material side. Whoever hampers production is guilty of an anti-social act. Whoever wantonly or arbitrarily halts production, especially of the necessities of life, like food, fuel, or transportation is guilty of an assault upon the community.

The strike in the soft coal mines of the country is an illustration of these principles. The leaders of the soft coal miners have demanded a six hour day and a five day week. This does not mean that the miners propose to work only six hours in a day or only five days in a week; but that they insist upon a higher rate of pay for every hour over six and every day over five. It seems an unreasonable and excessive demand. But that is not the point. The leaders of the miners have constituted themselves the sole judges of their own case. They command immediate compliance with their demands under penalty of a cessation of the production of coal, a basic necessity of the nation's life. They concede to no one, employers, government, consumers, the public, the right to a voice in the determination of the justice of their demands.

There is but one answer the nation can give to such an arrogant assault upon justice and the general welfare. The strike must be defeated. Then the matter may be discussed. The public cannot admit the right to strike on such terms.

What Have the Bolsheviks Achieved

During nine months' intimate association with the Bolsheviks, I had a chance to learn that their policy of destruction is simply a cloak behind which they hide their total inability to realize their plans and promises.

By D. S. Aronson

A member of the Russian bourgeoisie, which as a class is daily rounded up to do the hard labor the Bolshevik proletariat refuses to do. After being seven times imprisoned in Petrograd and Moscow, as well as made to dig graves, Mr. Aronson saw no alternative but to cooperate (nominally) with the Bolsheviks. The following article describes conditions on the streets of Petrograd and in the various reorganized State Departments of Russia, according to the personal observation and experience of the author, prior to his escape last July.

Upon my arrival in the United States, I find, to my sorrow, that not only are there a great many people indifferent to the terrible struggle which nine-tenths of the Russian people are waging against Bolshevism, but even that there are people who sympathize with the Bolshevik idea. Indeed, some go so far that they find in the anarchy now prevailing in Russia a real foundation for the building up of a promised land for the proletariat, as promised by the Bolshevik Socialist. Many Russians who escaped from Russia and numerous foreign officials who left Russia at the last possible moment, have told how the Bolsheviks wiped out and destroyed everything that had existed in Russia and have told of their experiences and perils under the Bolshevik rule. But no one has told, or perhaps has had an opportunity to tell, of what the Bolsheviks have erected and achieved in their attempt during their two years in power, and with the cooperation, as they claim, of the hundred million peasants and workmen of Russia, to make Russia over according to their proclaimed ideas.

Since the overthrow of the Provisional Government, I have lived in Petrograd and have undergone the persecution inflicted on the bourgeoisie, but after seven imprisonments in the prisons of both capitals, Petrograd and Moscow, no alternative was possible but to work for the Bolsheviks and, in the nine months of intimate association (and nominal cooperation with them up to July 19th, when I escaped) I have had a chance to learn that not only are they still

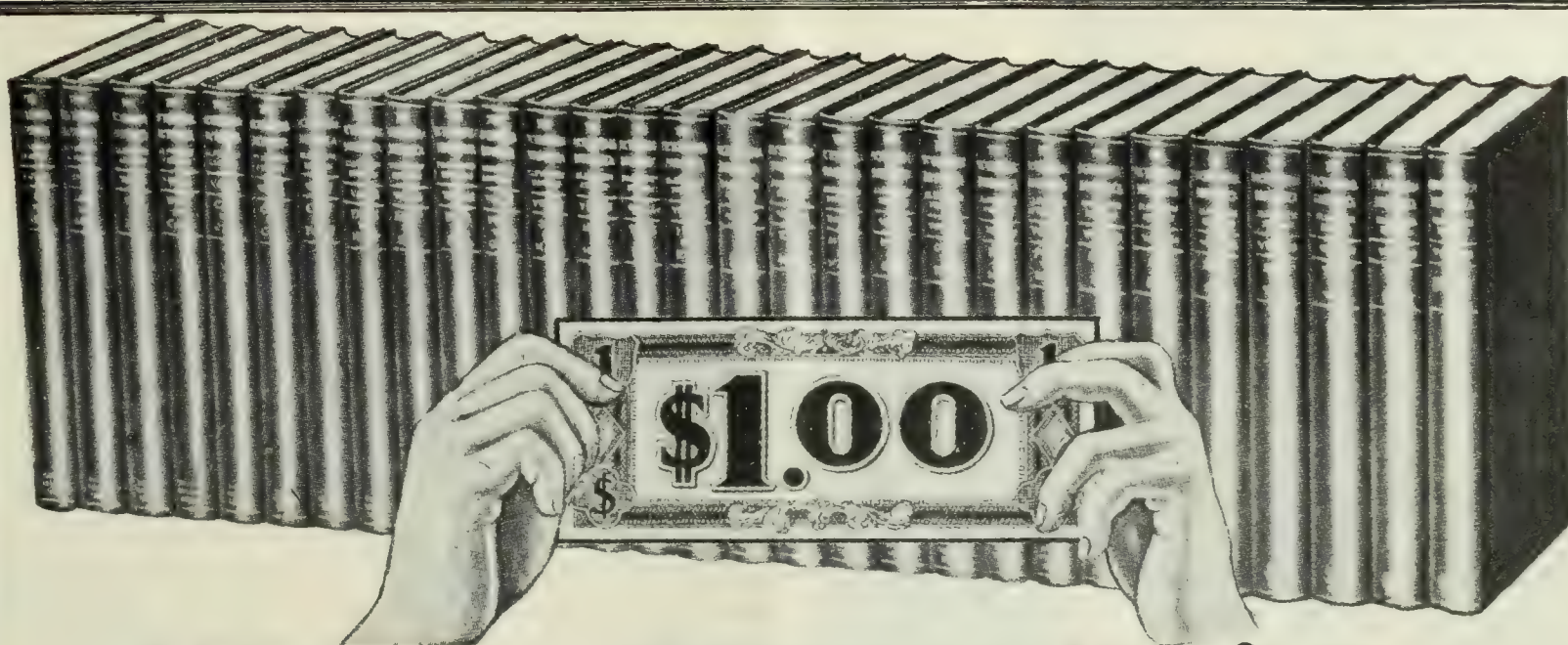
destroying, but that they have themselves absolutely no hope of building up anything or of realizing any of their plans and promises, and that their last resort to cover up their inability to found or to make a new and righteous order of things is to continue the ruthless destruction. I shall describe the work done and the methods of doing it in the various reorganized State Departments, as it was here that my official position brought me into close touch with them. I shall speak from my personal experience and observation only.

I must begin by a general outline of conditions of life in Bolshevik Russia and I will try to prove that even the terror they have instituted - the most horrible and the most cruel in all the annals of history - was begun by them, not because of the intrinsic necessity of destroying those whom they have destroyed, but as a makeshift policy to hide as long as possible their hopeless inefficiency from the hungry eyes of those of the proletariat who look to them for a paradise.

The Petrograd day begins very early because the clock has been set ahead three hours to economize in fuel. Everyone's first thought on jumping from bed is to get something to eat as it is impossible to exist on the official ration - an occasional one-eighth of a pound of bread. On almost every street corner, one sees every morning a sort of improvised market, where there is sold anything that a struggling mind can invent in a search for food. (Concluded on page 66)



After a massacre of the Bolsheviks in Esthonia these fifty or more mutilated bodies were taken from a lake into which they had been thrown. The Bolsheviks explained the atrocity as a reprisal for the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Photograph copyright Underwood and Underwood.



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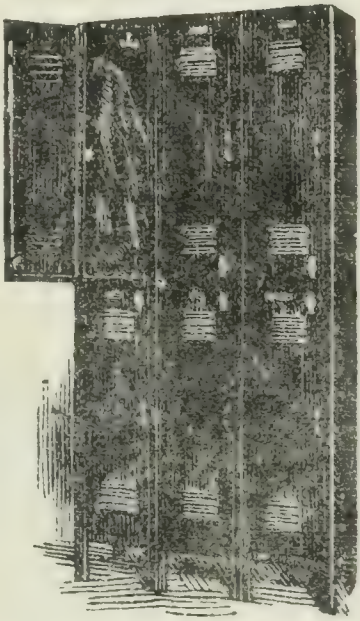
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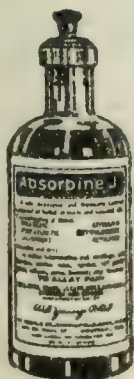
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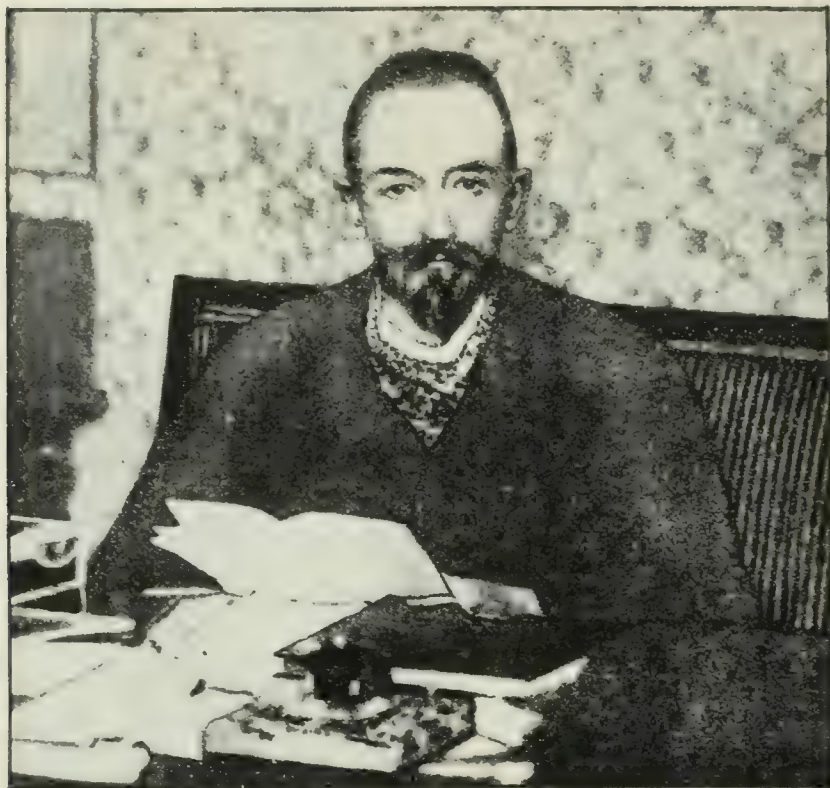
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Look over the varieties of food consumed by starving Petrograd. Here stands a woman selling what she claims to be cutlets. They are made from the ground-up husks of sunflower seeds and ground-up dried vobla (an inferior small salt fish.) She sells them for six rubles apiece. Next to her stands someone selling boiled horse-meat cut up into small pieces, every piece weighing not more than three ounces, dry from exposure to the air and dark and shiny like a clot of blood. This is a favorite commodity. It costs only three rubles a piece and is very nourishing. Further on, one sees a woman take out from between her shirt and her skin something hard and black, not bigger than a dollar. This is the most valuable and most dangerous merchandise to handle, because it is bread, and to sell bread is strictly prohibited. The flour to make it was smuggled in somehow from the country, but the pieces she has hidden about her are made from perhaps one-fourth flour and the other three-fourths from any conceivable material except flour, and the price of each piece ranges from ten to fif-



It was Minister Tchitcherin, the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Bolshevik Russia, who set forth the following rules of government: Seize all clothing, supplies, factories, banks, paper stock and print shops. Establish a six hour day, give less food to the bourgeoisie than to the workmen, increase the wages of labor. Photograph from Press Illustrating.

teen rubles. I speak of what these various delicatessen are made from, but as a matter of fact, we are neither so particular nor so inquisitive as to inquire. As long as we have the money to buy, we jump at them. Occasionally one finds really good things. For instance, there stands a Red Army man who, with a mysterious look, produces from his pockets pieces of fat salt pork, dirty from much handling. But this is, of course, within the means only of rich people, as he charges two hundred rubles per pound. Not alone are food stuffs sold here. Between a seller of herrings and a seller of dried fish, stands a seller of old shoes or of a gold watch or a diamond ring or a suit of old clothes. You see by the faces of these other merchants that they are not so anxious to make a good bargain as to get some money quickly and themselves join the line of buyers of eatables. Down this row of merchants passes a long line of sleepy worn-out faces of the inhabitants of Petrograd, driven out into the streets at such an early hour by cold and hunger. With famished eyes, they look at all the precious wares, buying not what they really want, but what they can afford, and shoving it straight away into their mouths, not being able to wait until they reach home to devour it. Here you notice a woman worn out with starvation who for a long time looks earnestly at some small dirt-colored balls and then, as if come to a sudden resolution, stretches out a cramped and trembling hand and cries "two or three pieces", and with eyes filled with tears, takes off her wedding ring and offers it in place of money. For a moment her eyes brighten, her jaws work furiously, quickly, and she chokes

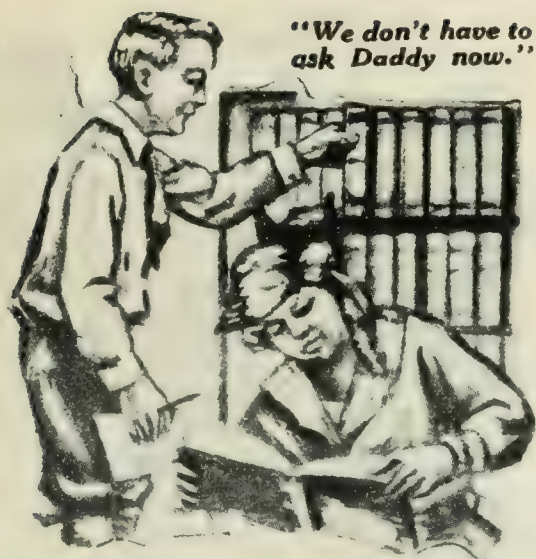
in her hurry to swallow the composition she has bought. In the best case, she may conquer her hunger for a little; in the worst, (but it is a question which is worse or better) she will get into the hospital and there her troubles will soon be over, as the hospitals, from lack of medicine and food, can render no assistance.

The time from nine to eleven is marked by a livening up of the streets. Everyone is hurrying somewhere, walking on the sidewalks or in the middle of the road, regardless of what is right or left. There is no reason to keep to the sidewalks as the tramway shows itself only once in a while during the day, simply to remind the inhabitants of its existence, and carriages pass by almost not at all (at the present moment, there are about one hundred carriages in all Petrograd as against twenty-five thousand and more in former times) and if there were, the price would be prohibitive, since for a mile, they charge over sixty rubles. As for the tramways, when they do come along, they are so crowded that no one ever hopes to board them except at the starting point. All these hurrying people on foot are going to the different Commissariats where they are employed, now nearly nine-tenths of the population of Petrograd, for safety's sake, have taken employment under the Bolsheviks. After eleven, the picture changes. Automobiles and motor trucks rush madly about and even carriages appear. The bureaucratic Soviet Government has awakened. The automobiles and carriages carrying the Commissars and high officials dash along the streets, almost running down the pedestrians as their occupants hurry to reach their respective Commissariats and to resume the work of constructing the new socialistic proletarian Russia! And the motor trucks are taking up their daily duty - of nationalizing someone's private property - or, if there happens to be nothing to nationalize, they are carrying the dead from the hospitals to the railroad stations, from which the bodies are transported by rail to the various cemeteries.

Because of the lack of fuel, 90% of the houses heated by steam, were never heated last winter (the temperature never rising above 6 degrees above zero C) and all the heating pipes burst, as there was no one to see that the water in the pipes was drawn off. The houses had all been nationalized and no system for running them had been devised. Electric lights exist only nominally as there is no special time when the authorities give the light and generally they give it during the daylight hours. Only the so-called "armored circle" is provided with electricity during evening hours. By this is meant the buildings occupied by the Soviet Government and called "armored" because they are equipped with artillery and Maxim guns. When one has escaped arrest during the day and has come home about 7 o'clock, it does not necessarily mean he is safe and especially since March of this year, when the Bolshevik officials admitted that Petrograd was in grave danger of being captured. (I say 7 because in Petrograd life practically ends at 7 o'clock. No one ever dreams of going to the theaters; as a matter of fact, since January, 1919, all the theaters but two and all the moving-picture shows have been shut down. In these two theaters which are still running, one does not go for four reasons. First, because the audience is likely to be held up and searched by the Guard, and I have myself once been thus detained in the theater until 3 A. M., awaiting my turn to show my papers. Secondly, because these two theaters are now infected with lice and there is a great danger of filth and disease. Thirdly, because it is almost impossible to get seats, all having been allotted to various trade unions for free distribution among the laborers and the theaters are sometimes almost empty, still there is no way to get the seats; and lastly because the performances begin at 5:30 and a man to be on time, would have to leave work before the work hours are over, besides having to go and return on foot.)

Sometimes twice a night, they raid your home and if you don't prove that you are working for them, they take you right from bed and whenever such a raid is over, at least you miss the valuables and portable things you have been careless enough to leave lying about and which have come under the eyes of the Communist officials. They "nationalize" these for their own benefit. Only at 5 o'clock in the morning can one feel that up to the end of these twenty-four hours, nothing will happen to him and then, when his family has quieted down, if they can quiet down after such a nightly raid, he dozes off to be awakened again by the pangs of hunger.

New York.



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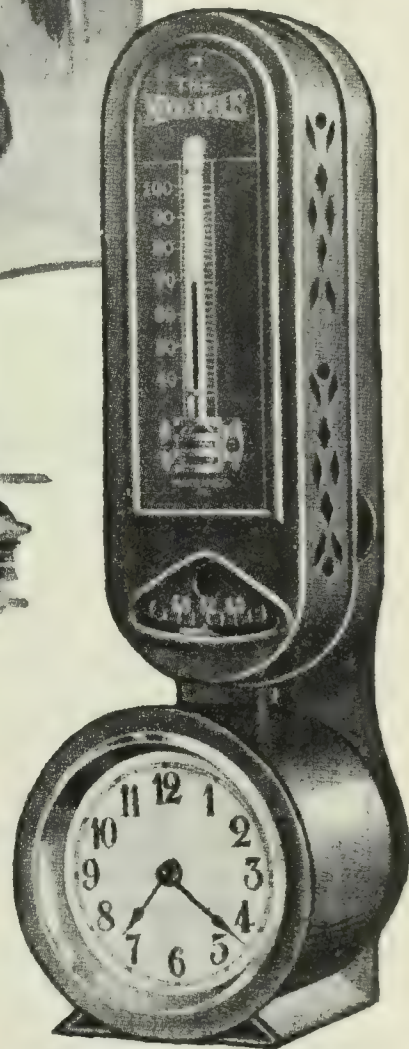
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You've Said It, Buddy

A Soldier's Story of the Red Cross - Written Between Battles

By Sergeant Kenneth MacNichol

I have tried, laboriously, to tell this story in a different way, avoiding the egoistic first person singular. But there it is, without apology. Because wherever I have encountered the Red Cross, it has meant something very definitely personal to me; one can't adopt a calmly judicial attitude toward his mother, or view impersonally the doctor who saves his life.

Lately I've been reading some almost recent magazines. We do, when we have the time and can get them, thanks to the Red Cross. Among other things I've read a small part of the million billion words that have been written, published, and presumably paid for, the same purporting to reveal the inmost soul of "our dear boys in France." Figuratively I've wept; more often smiled, but mostly I have wondered. With a wonder akin to the question of Dean Swift -- not that the woman preached so badly, but that she preached at all. That man has subtle and peculiar gifts who can justly read the heart of the doughboy from the distance of a New York sixteenth story editorial chair, or almost as distant, the rear seat of a U. S. Army automobile officially conducted as a correspondent's car.

Sometimes he really does not see us at all. For the American doughboy is a wholly mythical personage; the fabric of the myth, about two millions of us, farmers, clerks, lawyers, plumbers, and what-not, whose greatest resemblance is in the color of our clothes.

Sometimes we think of one thing; sometimes another. Like reveille, whiz-bangs, the music of Rimski-Korsakoff, monkey-meat, hard-boiled loots, the peace conference, mademoiselles, imagist poetry, flying pigs, leave to Paris, fox-holes, prohibition, Theodore Dreiser, S.O.L.'s, rum brand, casuals, gold-fish, inquisitive M. P.'s, --- just like that. It sounds complicated, but is really quite simple. And if there are any of these things not yet acclimated in Webster, just ask the first chance-met doughboy for further information.

We think a lot about these things, and many thousand others. Any "hommes 40, chevaux 8" transport in France is loaded to the eaves with fine, healthy opinions about everything existent, or non-existent as the candy issue. So far as I know there is only one thing touching the life of the A.E.F. about which we have no difference of opinion.

You've said it, buddy -- the work of the Red Cross!

I tested this at the Red Cross Canteen at Trier, in Germany, where a considerable number of us waited for a midnight train. I asked two questions, hoping to crib the answers for future use.

"What is the finest thing you know about the Red Cross in France?"

"In what way has the Red Cross failed to make good with the soldier?"

Paper, pencils, and knitted brows above the coffee stained tables, produced a group of answers as interesting as they were various. The quotation of two or three is enough: in answer to the first some poetical minded cuss used Shakespeare to express his sentiments:

"The quality of mercy is not strained,

But falleth as the gentle rain from heaven..."

Another, less poetical, but equally sincere, wrote:

"They know we aint pikers, when we got it we pay,
The Red Cross has never turned a soldier away."

The best of the lot was the most concise, and the least grammatical:

"Always on the job, the Red Cross knows what a fellow wants, and is got some way to hand it out to him."

The second question produced only a single answer, discontented, and excusable:

"They'd ought to had more girls and been running all the canteens and everything."

That was the only criticism of the Red Cross I have ever heard from the mind of a soldier. I am not sure that it does not embody the finest approbation. And this in face of the fact that, as soldiers, we consider a certain amount of grumbling rather as a duty than a privilege; our likes and dislikes are extremely definite, and expressed more often with force than elegance.

In trying to find the reason for the universal admiration of the Red Cross work in France, it would be possible to quote any number of incidents -- on hearsay evidence -- of heroism and self-sacrifice. All of which are more or less ordinary in time of war. And they are not the things that endear the Red Cross to the soldier. These are rather common, little things of everyday, comforts one could not purchase otherwise, little pleasures that one did not seek, and above all, the kindly, watchful spirit of the work, which was, and is, the spirit of universal motherhood.

The rue de Paris is a highway, broad and long, passing from Paris through historic Versailles, thence by Montfaucon, Cosne, Nevers, Bourges, and south through the pleasant land of Cher, four hundred kilometres more or less; a highway made memorable by the feet of kings. But it was only a very tired, sleepy doughboy at the wheel of an open faced flivver who watched the miles of the rue de Paris unroll on a night before Christmas a few months ago. Consider that an open faced flivver is no pullman car; that a December fog in France is as cold and damp as the fogs of Flanders front, and that a courier with orders for Paris by Christmas morning must not delay in passage.

Bourges a few minutes before midnight after eight hours on the road, and at least as far again to go. For the past forty miles visions of those cozy, all night dairy lunches in the States -- an institution never introduced in France. A cup of coffee is priceless on occasion -- when the nearest is two hundred miles away, and the temperature considerably below the freezing point.

Lights in a window shining thru the fog; a pleasant smell of coffee in the air; a piano jangling rag-time tunes; fire glowing in a pot-bellied stove; smiling young faces behind the counter there; the Red Cross Canteen at Bourges, decorated with flashing red and green for Christmas cheer --

"Paris tonight? Why, boy, you must be frozen! Yes, we are open all night now to take care of the boys who come thru on the trains. We are only serving coffee and sandwiches at night, but this is a special occasion, isn't it? I'm pretty sure we can find some hot soup if you'll get up close to the stove and get thawed out."

One of the little things, but one that a man remembers a long time.

A division of troops en marche strings along about thirty miles of road; doughboys with heavy packs and blistered heels; lumbering artillery; heavy-laden ammunition trains; medical and supply units with their own particular transport problems; smoking field kitchens whose honor depends upon being the first to arrive and last to leave.

Forty miles of hiking without a sleep, advancing on the road that led to the man traps of the Argonne, doughboys, dead tired, staggering truck drivers swaying sleepily, automatically bracing their stiff arms against the tugs and jerkings of the heavy steering gear. Great road-side fires blazing in the night within sound of the muttering German guns -- coffee, sandwiches, cigarettes, and words of cheer -- the last woman words that many would ever hear. A little tent where blistered heels were bandaged and occasional first aid packages renewed -- another phase of the Red Cross at the front.

And one wondered, because those girls had been on duty twenty hours on end, and their flowing white caps were still starched and clean.

(Concluded on page 72)

Mother: Keep a jar of Musterole handy

Sometimes, in the night, Pain comes to your house. Then is the time, most of all, when you rely on good old Musterole. No fuss, no bother, no worry—no messing about with plasters or waiting for water to heat.

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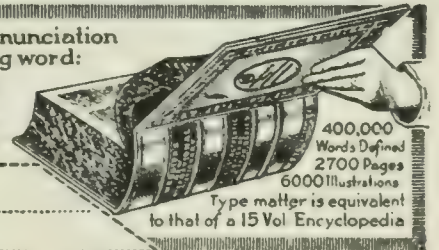
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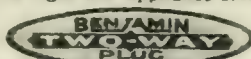
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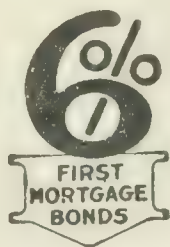
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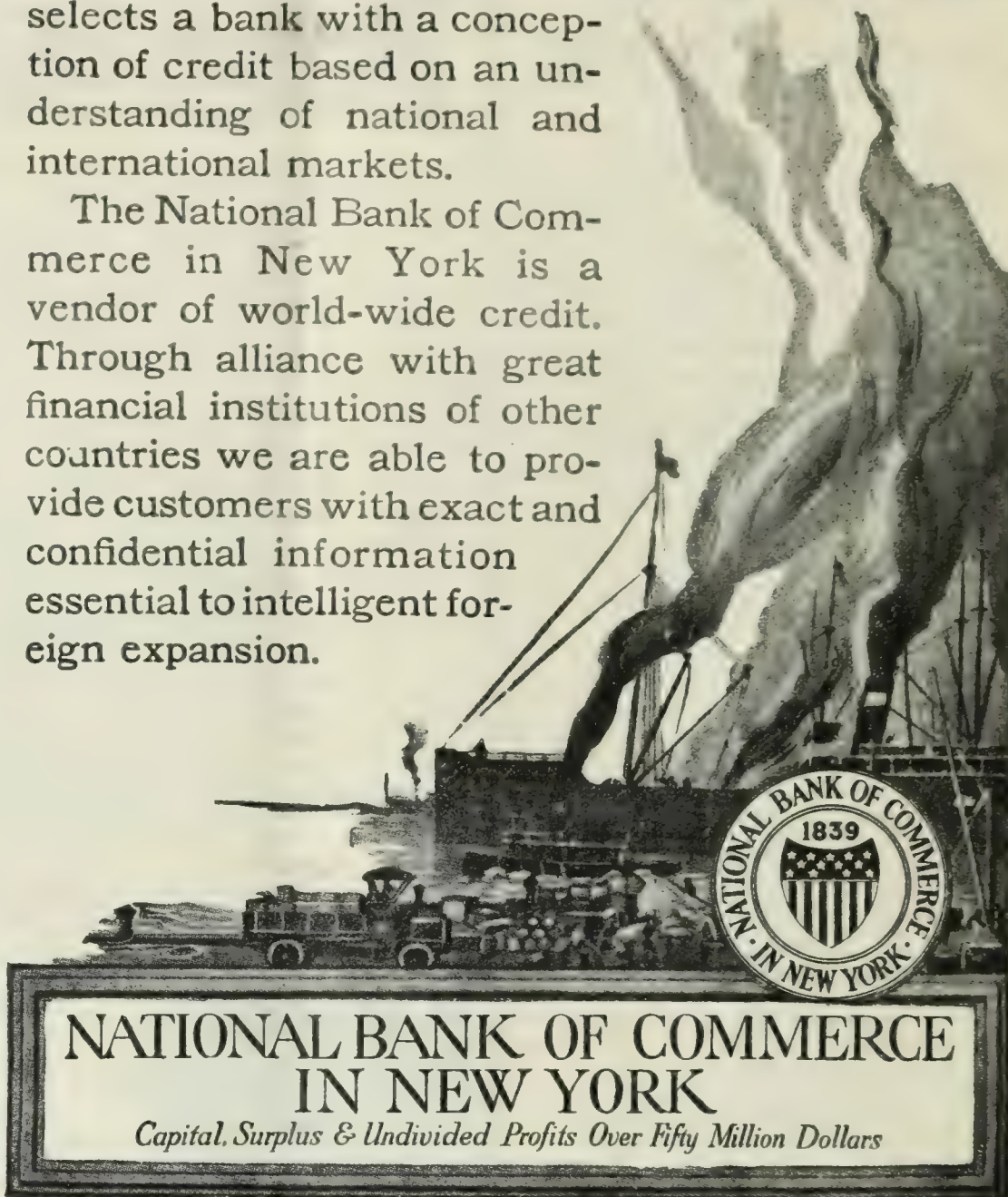
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(240)

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What's Happened

THE commission appointed by the Peace Conference to investigate the disturbances at Smyrna are unanimous in finding that the Greek troops were responsible for the trouble with the Turks, in that region.

The election in Fiume showed 6,999 votes out of 7,150 in favor of annexation to Italy. The d'Annunzio troops did not allow any opposition ticket or electioneering. The Slavs of Sussak were barred from the polls most of the time.

The Congress of Spanish Employers meeting at Barcelona decided upon a general lock-out of workmen thruout Spain on November 4.

A joint labor conference, to be held in Washington December 13th, was called by the American Federation of Labor and the four railway brotherhoods. It is planned to adopt a program that will protect the rights of wage earners.

New York City has been virtually isolated from the rest of the world for three weeks owing to the Longshoremen's strike, which has tied up 625 vessels, the largest number ever anchored in the harbor at one time.

The Yakima Indians of Wapato, Washington, own the only bank of its kind in the United States, the American Commercial Bank, whose officers, with the exception of the cashier, are all Indians.

The price to be charged for export sugar is now ruled upon by the Department of Justice. Dealers charging an excessive price may be arrested as profiteers.

In anticipation of a general mine strike, almost 13,000,000 tons of coal was carried by the railroads during the week ending October 25th, according to Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration. This is 2,000,000 tons more than the average in September.

The United States is now really dry, the war-time prohibition enforcement bill having been passed by the House and the Senate over the President's veto.

The Germans of Nebraska, who comprise one eighth of the voters of the state, are fighting to get the teaching of their language back into the public schools.

The space required by an airplane in making a start and landing has been materially reduced, it is believed, by the invention of a reversible type propeller.

Congress failed to make an emergency appropriation of \$15,000,000 for army aircraft construction, and the result may be to force the airplane motor industry of the United States to go out of business.

The signatures of 1,000,000 American women urging the immediate ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations are sought by the Women's Non-Partisan League in order that pressure may be brought to bear on the Senate.

The welfare of women and children is the first consideration of the International Congress of Working Women at Washington, which was attended by women of twelve different nations.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

History, Civics, Economics, English Literature, Composition

Party Plans in Congress

1. What is the Old Guard? Does it always choose the Republican candidate for president?
2. What are some of the reasons advanced by Republicans in support of the prophecy that President Wilson cannot be re-elected?
3. What was the origin of each of the present chief political parties?
4. What are the indications of a successful launching of a new political party before the next elections?
5. Who seems to you the most likely candidate for president in 1920? Give as many facts as possible to support your choice.

Feed the Professor

1. Give a four minute talk supposedly to a meeting of alumni to raise contributions for an endowment fund to increase faculty salaries.
2. Discuss item by item the given budget of a professor's family.

If Half a Million Miners Strike

1. Write a brief for debate on either the affirmative or the negative of the question: Resolved, that the proposed strike of bituminous miners is in violation of their wage agreement made for the duration of the war.
2. Write, according to your own sympathies, either a short story descriptive of a miner's hardships or a satirical sketch of the miners' demands for a six hour day and a five day week.
3. Under what law may action be taken to protect the public from the consequences of the coal strike?

The Third Red Cross Roll Call

1. Why was one of the 26 articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations devoted to the establishment of voluntary national Red Cross organizations?
2. Are any other War Relief agencies mentioned in the Covenant?

How Toledo Educates the Vote

1. Explain the Toledo plan of a public research committee. Outline its adaption to your own community and show its advantages there.
2. Suppose yourself chairman of any specific subcommittee. Plan the organization of its work and make an outline of the points to be reported on.

An International Chamber of Commerce

1. What are the points of similarity and of difference between the International Chamber of Commerce and the League of Nations?
2. Give a four minute speech setting forth the organization and purposes of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Bulgarian Treaty

1. What is a plebiscite?
2. Why is there such difficulty over the establishment of Bulgarian boundary lines?
3. With whom did the Bulgars side during the war and how did they inflict damage on the Serbs, Greeks and Rumanians?

The War in Russia

1. Who is General Yudenitch? Compile all the facts you can about his life.
2. Why have women been prominent in the fighting in Russia? Are those fighting now in Petrograd the same who composed the famous Women's Legion of Death?
3. Can you give the locations of the seven Russian fronts?
4. Why did Great Britain withdraw her aid from General Kolchak?
5. What is a blockade?

British Parliamentary Crisis

1. Why do both the Conservative and the Labor elements in Parliament oppose Premier Lloyd George?
2. Why has the British pound depreciated so in value?
3. How does the British Parliament, in organization, differ from our national governing body?

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**Film is What Discolors**

When teeth discolor it means that film is present. That slimy film which you feel with your tongue is a stain absorber. When tartar forms it is due to the film. The film clings to the teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Remove that film and teeth will glisten in their natural whiteness.

Film causes most tooth troubles. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

The tooth brush alone does not end film. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. That is why the old-way brushing fails to save the teeth.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat that film. Many clinical tests under able authorities have proved it beyond question. Leading dentists everywhere now urge its daily use.

The method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we are supplying a ten-day test free to anyone who asks.

Watch the Teeth Whiten

We ask you to send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. It will be a revelation.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Until lately this method was impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. It has been submitted to four years of laboratory tests. Now pepsin, combined with other Pepsodent ingredients, gives us for the first time an efficient film destroyer.

It is important that you know it. To you and yours it means safer, whiter teeth. Cut out the coupon—now before you forget it—and see the effects for yourself.

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MUFTI

MUFTI is an after the war book despite the fact that every bit of it, except the epilogue, takes place before the armistice. It has a perfect right to its title although the hero never once appears out of uniform. He faces his problem of after-the-war-what in the summer of 1918 when a wounded arm sends him back to England for hospital care and convalescence. Before the war he had been "what is generally described as a typical Englishman." Now he finds his standard of values completely changed. He wants something different but he doesn't in the least know what he wants. He tries to find out from all sorts of people, from a labor leader whom he meets at luncheon, from the ex-lodge keeper of a big country house where he used to week-end, from a country baronet, from the hardware nobleman to whose convalescent hospital he is sent, and especially from two girls. It is with the entrance of the second girl that the author gets more interested in his story than he does in his problem though he never altogether loses sight of that. Galsworthy once remarked that he wrote his novels by "rounding his characters up within the ring fence of an idea" and then letting them work out their own salvation, or words to that effect. That is the method which Cyril McNeile employs in Mufti and it is a good method. Cyril McNeile, by the way, is known to many people in America as well as in England through war stories which he wrote under the name of "Sapper".

When Chalmers Came Back presents the same problem from an American point of view. Chalmers enlisted, it is true, in the Canadian army and the story begins in England, but he is an American, he goes back to America and the changes he finds and the difficulties he tackles are American. There is more philosophizing and less story than in Mufti; there are fewer well drawn characters and considerably more bad writing but it is on the whole an interesting book and it presents a more definite solution of the difficulties than Mufti does, a solution whose general theory is correct enough even though the particular concrete form it takes will not appeal to the average mortal. Both books concern the problems with which most men and women are now struggling.

MUFTI, by Cyril McNeile. George H. Doran Co.

WHEN CHALMERS CAME BACK, by W. J. Dawson. John Lane Co.

SOME LIGHT ON LABOR

IT doesn't make any difference whether you are interested in labor or not - you have got to be. It is one of those annoying things, like war and peace, which it is utterly impossible to leave to the experts, however much you may want to. It insists on creeping into your house and sitting at your breakfast table in the guise of your morning paper or the price of eggs and on getting upstairs into your bedroom closet with the new shoes for which you paid more than you ever paid for shoes before. Every thinking person is bound to have an opinion of some sort on the labor situation and the problems which it involves. One phase of this is discussed by Ordway Tead, an authority on the employment problem, in Instincts in Industry, in which he says:

"Today as never before, the professional man, the employer, the employment manager and the foreman, the labor leader and social worker all are under the necessity of knowing what the workers are thinking and feeling, of discovering the content of their mental life and the impulses by which they are moved."

Two questions very much to the fore at present are the shop committee and the six hour day. The shop committee is a system for giving the employees in a plant a voice in the administration, a share in the government. Successful experiments in the organization of these joint committees of management and laborers were effected by the National War Labor Board in a number of dissimilar industries. William Leavitt Stoddard, who acted as administrator for the board, has written a little handbook on the subject which is clear and interesting to the general reader tho intended primarily

with its carefully outlined plans and detailed discussion of difficulties, for the man who considers putting the system into operation in his own shop.

Cooperation between employer and employees in the direction of shop affairs is advocated also by Fred H Colvin, associate editor of the American Machinist, in his discussion of labor turnover and how to decrease it. He lays much emphasis, too, on the possibility of making even routine machine labor interesting by showing the worker the relation of his particular process to the finished product, and suggests various schemes for creating such interest.

Another advocate of the shop, or as it is called in England, the works, committee, is Lord Leverhulme, the Sunshine Soap and Port Sunlight man. A number of his addresses on labor questions have been edited and gathered into a volume by Stanley Unwin. They cover a variety of topics, most of them interesting, tho just why the addresses to boys' and girls' schools were included it is a little hard to tell. One feels that his youthful audiences must have intensely disliked Lord Leverhulme. That, however, is by the way. The most interesting part of the book is the discussion of the six-hour day. It is one of Lord Leverhulme's pet theories. He has tried it and found that better results can be obtained by keeping machinery working on eighteen or even twenty-four shifts and men on six, than under the present eight-hour schedule. The sixteen hour day not only gives the worker more leisure for education and recreation but it has been made to procure results in cold cash. It is a pleasant thought. If an eight-hour day has proved more productive than a ten, and a six than an eight, one cannot help fondly speculating on the happy lot of the next generation.

INSTINCTS IN INDUSTRY by Ordway Tead. Houghton Mifflin Co. "The Shop Committee," by William Leavitt Stoddard. Macmillan Co. "Labor Turnover, Loyalty and Output," by Fred H. Colvin. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. "The Six-Hour Day and Other Industrial Questions," by Lord Leverhulme. H. Holt & Co.

A THRILLING COWBOY STORY

The Owner of the Lazy D is an engrossing story of the Western Range, the locale of which is in a seemingly boundless and railroadless country where man still rules with his gun.

The Lazy D Ranch is one of several in this locality which believes it is easier and quicker to steal cattle than to raise them. A degree of lawlessness prevails which no deputy dares to tackle until Dan Gilmore arrives on the scene.

But Dan Gilmore can and does smile in trouble and out of trouble. In fact he must be the fiction hero whom we see on the screen as Douglas Fairbanks.

The story tells us how he overcomes crooked judges, faithless deputies and scores of bad men. THE OWNER OF THE LAZY D, by William Patterson White. Little Brown & Co.

THE EIGHT MILLION

WHEN an author has eight million readers, when an entire publishing company exists for the sole purpose of producing his books, then that author is a national force and a power to be reckoned with. The name of the force is Harold Bell Wright. From an artistic point of view he is to be regretted, from a moral one he is a cause of rejoicing. There is nothing subtle about Harold Bell Wright, nothing new in the way he looks at man and nature and in the lessons he draws from them but there is truth and there is sincerity which are, perhaps, more to be desired than originality? His characters are the clear cut figures of melodrama; their mental struggles the restfully simple decisions between right and wrong. It is distinctly cheerful to find

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If you are one of the eight million you will find "The Re-Creation of Brian Kent" quite up to standard. There is a down and out hero who makes good, a charming girl and a dear "old gentlewoman" beside a few bank presidents, some odd inhabitants of the Ozark Mountains, an exciting story and a symbolic river.

THE RE-CREATION OF BRIAN KENT, by Harold Bell Wright. The Book Supply Co.

THE SECRETS OF THE BOLSHEVIK

WE have often wondered how authors and playwrights could give us their verbatim reports of conversations in the innermost councils of the German Secret Service, but Princess Radziwill tells us that there is a phonograph in the room, so that may explain it. The Princess ascribes the information of her volume, "The Firebrand of Bolshevism," to a German spy whom she calls "Captain Rustenberg" and who it appears, has been converted from the error of his ways and is now for the first time telling the truth. What he tells is for the most part not novel, it reads like a dramatization of the Sisson documents, but Captain Rustenberg goes farther and asserts that Kerensky, as well as Lenin and Trotzky, was a German agent and that before the war began all three were conspiring under the management of the mysterious German "Professor" for the overthrow of the Russian Government in case of war.

THE FIREBRAND OF BOLSHEVISM, by Princess Catherine Radziwill. Small, Maynard & Co.

DO YOU TEACH SUNDAY SCHOOL?

THE wave of educational reform which is sweeping over the country beats not only on the day schools and colleges but upon the Sunday Schools as well. The churches are coming to realize more and more clearly that one of the most vital phases of religious education is in the hands of willing enough but untrained and often incompetent teachers. In most churches it is still necessary to rely on volunteer instructors for the Sunday School but much can be done to improve their calibre by teacher-training classes and adequate text books. How to Teach Religion, by Professor George Herbert Betts of Northwestern University, fills the latter need very well. It is not intended primarily for use in classes but for individual reading and study. It is clear, practical and helpful. Professor Betts emphasizes certain fundamental truths which are at the basis of all teaching and points them particularly toward the teaching of religion. He considers the angles from which the Bible and its lessons should be presented to children of different ages. He shows how to connect religious instruction with life and conduct. But perhaps the most valuable thing about the whole book is the way in which it rouses the teacher's enthusiasm. Read it, if you have a Sunday School class, and see if it doesn't make you appreciate your responsibility and your opportunity, make you really want to study your subject until you know it thoroly, make you eager to try new methods and experiments in imparting what you know.

HOW TO TEACH RELIGION, by George Herbert Betts. Abingdon Press.

TRUTH AND BEAUTY AS PROPAGANDA

THERE are certain advantages in living in the back woods. The chances are that if you do you did not hear John Galsworthy speak and consequently you will read his Addresses in America and obtain far more enjoyment and profit than if you had heard him deliver them. For Galsworthy's addresses are essays written with his past mastery in the use of the English language which makes each word and phrase a thing to linger over with delight, and filled with a wealth of ideas which start trains of thought you want to pursue at leisure. The fundamental theme running through all the speeches is British-American friendship, why it is and must be. Mr. Galsworthy, despite his disparaging remarks about national propaganda has no objection to inter-

national. His ideas on national propaganda are unusual, at least at the present moment.

"I have often thought during these past years what an ironical eye Providence must have been turning on National Propaganda - on all the disingenuous breath which has been issued to order, and all those miles of patriotic writings dutifully produced in each country, to prove to other countries that they are its inferiors! A very little wind will blow those ephemeral sheets into the limbo of thin air. Already they are decomposing, soon they will be dust. To my thinking there are but two forms of National Propaganda, two sorts of evidence of a country's worth, which defy the cross-examination of Time: The first and most important is the rectitude and magnanimity of a Country's conduct; its determination not to take advantage of the weakness of other countries, nor to tolerate tyranny within its own borders. And the other lasting form of Propaganda is the work of the thinker and the artist, of men whose unbidden, unfettered hearts are set on the expression of Truth and Beauty as best they can perceive them."

There are not many men who come so close to their own ideals.

ADDRESSES IN AMERICA 1919, by John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IRISH TALES

Lo, and Behold Ye! contains a score of Irish folk-tales, by Seumas MacManus, not fairy tales exactly for no elves or fairies appear on the scene but tales much too impossible and inconsequent and amusing to have happened in any prosaic land of reality, even tho there is often a shrewd bit of psychology mixed in with their whimsicality and humor. The Irish of their telling is a little too thick for comfort, a little too thick we are inclined to think, remembering Yeates and Synge, for reality, or at least for art. Witness this sentence from the introduction: "On many a merry night by the bright turf-fire of my father, Pat MacManus (God rest him!), or round Shan O'Quinn's golden hearth, or in Jumminy Mor's cricket-haunted chimney corner, and on many a glorious day (heigh-ho!), 'mid the story crowned fells and sidhe-haunted dells of royal Donegal - heard I most of these (thousand year old) tales, dreamt a few of them, and, with warp of dream and weft of tradition, wove the remainder." However, they are good tales and if Irish brogue is your long suite and you are that kind of a person we might suggest them as worth adding to your repertoire of parlor tricks.

LO, AND BEHOLD YE! by Seumas MacManus. Fredrick A. Stokes Co.

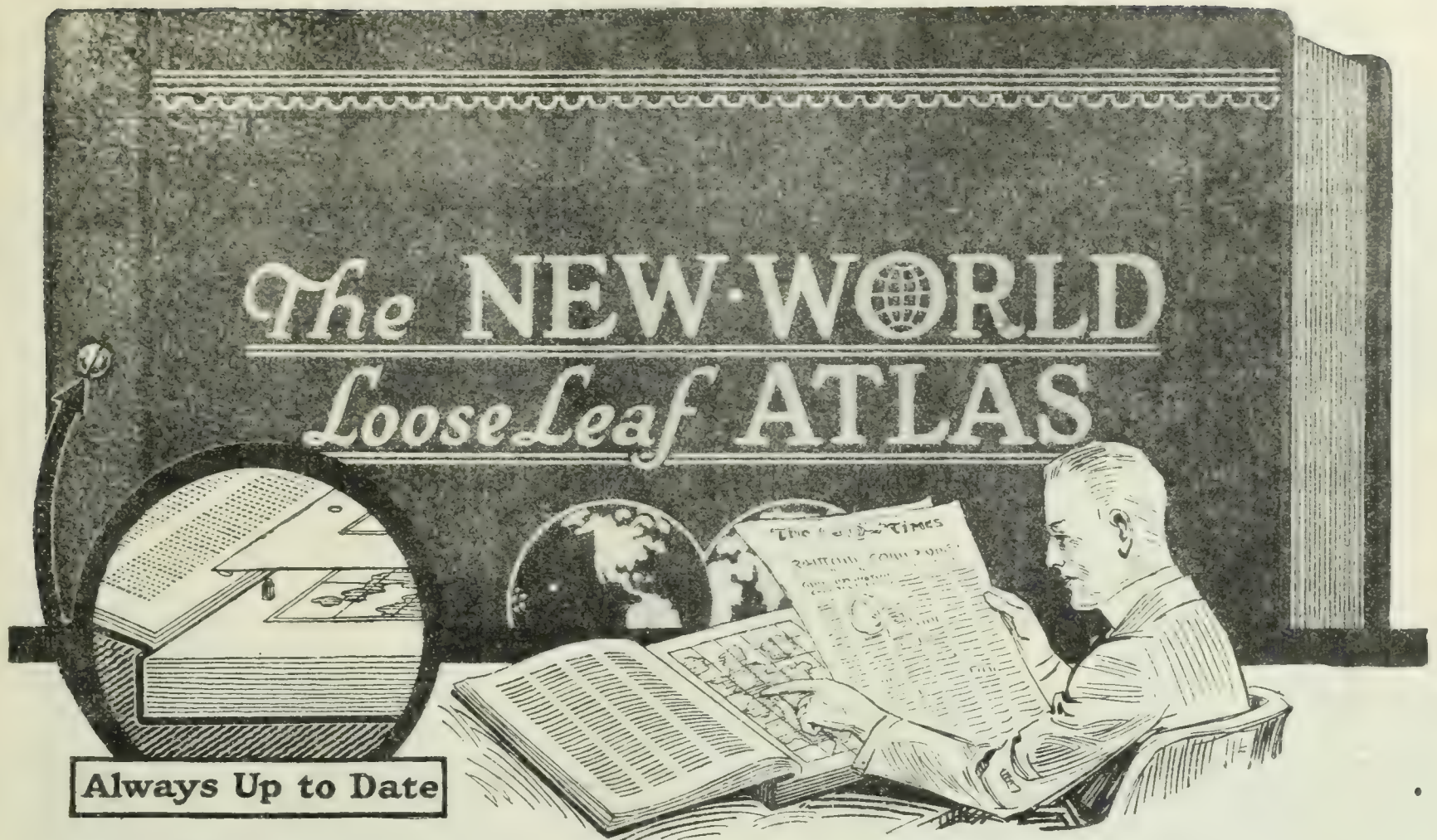
PLAYS AND PAGEANTS, GAMES AND DANCES

IF you have a girls' club or a settlement class or a summer camp or a school recreation hour or a playground or a church social or a children's party or any other slightly unweildly gathering of young or old people of either or both sexes on your hands turn to Social Games and Group Dances by J. C. Elsom and Blanche M. Trilling and you will find your burden immediately lightened. There are "social mixers," parlor and houseparty games, stunts, paper and pencil games, elaborate and simple dances with the music for each. The authors are professors in the University of Wisconsin Department of Physical Education who have tested every one of the hundreds of games and dances for which they give brief but ample directions, frequently illustrated by photographs. There are many old favorites but there are many new ones too and the book is well planned and arranged; one of the best things of its kind that has been done in a long time.

F. Ursula Payne's Plays and Pageants of Democracy are well adapted for school use. They can be given without scenery and with very simple costuming; none of the speaking parts are long or difficult; they afford opportunity for the introduction of songs and dances; they give everybody a chance "to be in it"; they extol simply and effectively, patriotism, liberty, democracy and other desirable virtues. The verse in which they are written is very bad but there is not much of it in proportion to the action, and the idea and the correctness of its sentiments more or less compensate for its lack of art. The book contains: The Vision of Columbus, A Pageant of Democracy; At the Gate of Peace, A Pageant-Play of Peace and Service; etc.

SOCIAL GAMES AND GROUP DANCES, by J. C. Elsom and Blanche M. Trilling. J. B. Lippincott Co.

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS OF DEMOCRACY, by F. Ursula Payne. Harper & Bros.



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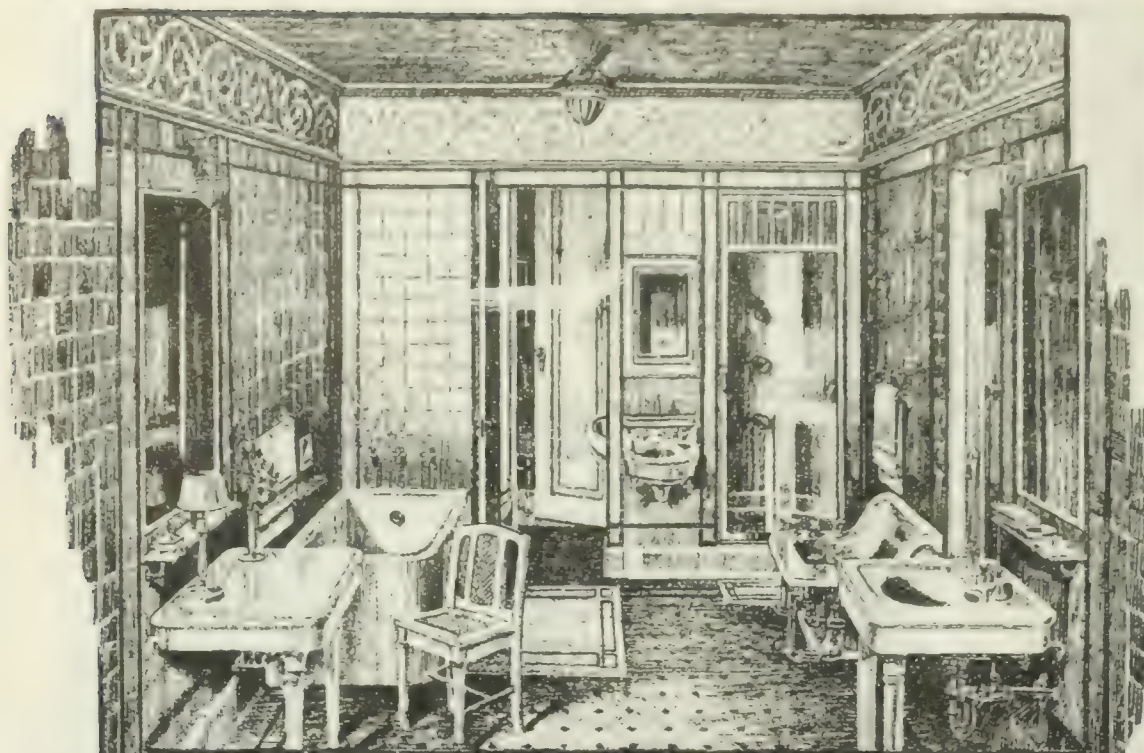
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THE NEW PLAYS

Civilian Clothes. Clever and amusing comedy of ex-service men. More men than women in the audience; an unusual thing. (Morosco Theater)

Nightie Night, a bedroom farce of the 1919 variety. If you can take this play as it's intended, lightly, it is really very amusing. (Princess Theater)

Nothing But Love. Pleasing musical comedy. Andrew Tombes is a good comedian and dancer. Ruby Norton sings well. The music is catchy and the chorus is graceful, and pretty. (Lyric Theater)

Adam and Eva, by Guy Bolton and George Middleton. Delicious American home life comedy of the best type capitably cast. Wholesome, clean and button splitting. Apparently destined for a long run. (Longacre Theater)

Clarence, a fresh and delightful family comedy by Booth Tarkington which, rather than a ball game, is likely to be the place where a person goes when he tells his employer that 'his grandmother has died'. (Hudson Theater)

Too Many Husbands - "I've done bit. I've married two soldiers. Now I'm going to marry a Rolls-Royce" says Estelle Winwood. And so she does, to the accompaniment of numerous amusing complications. A delightful comedy. (Booth Theater)

Happy Days is the title of this year's offering at the Hippodrome. While perhaps there are not as many superstellar features on the program as in former seasons, the show still keeps up its high excellence. (Hippodrome)

The Passing Show this year reaches the climax of musical revues, color and tune and entertainment blended with real artistry. Most of the individual performers are good; none of them spectacular, tho Blanche Ring does some clever "imitations". (The Winter Garden)

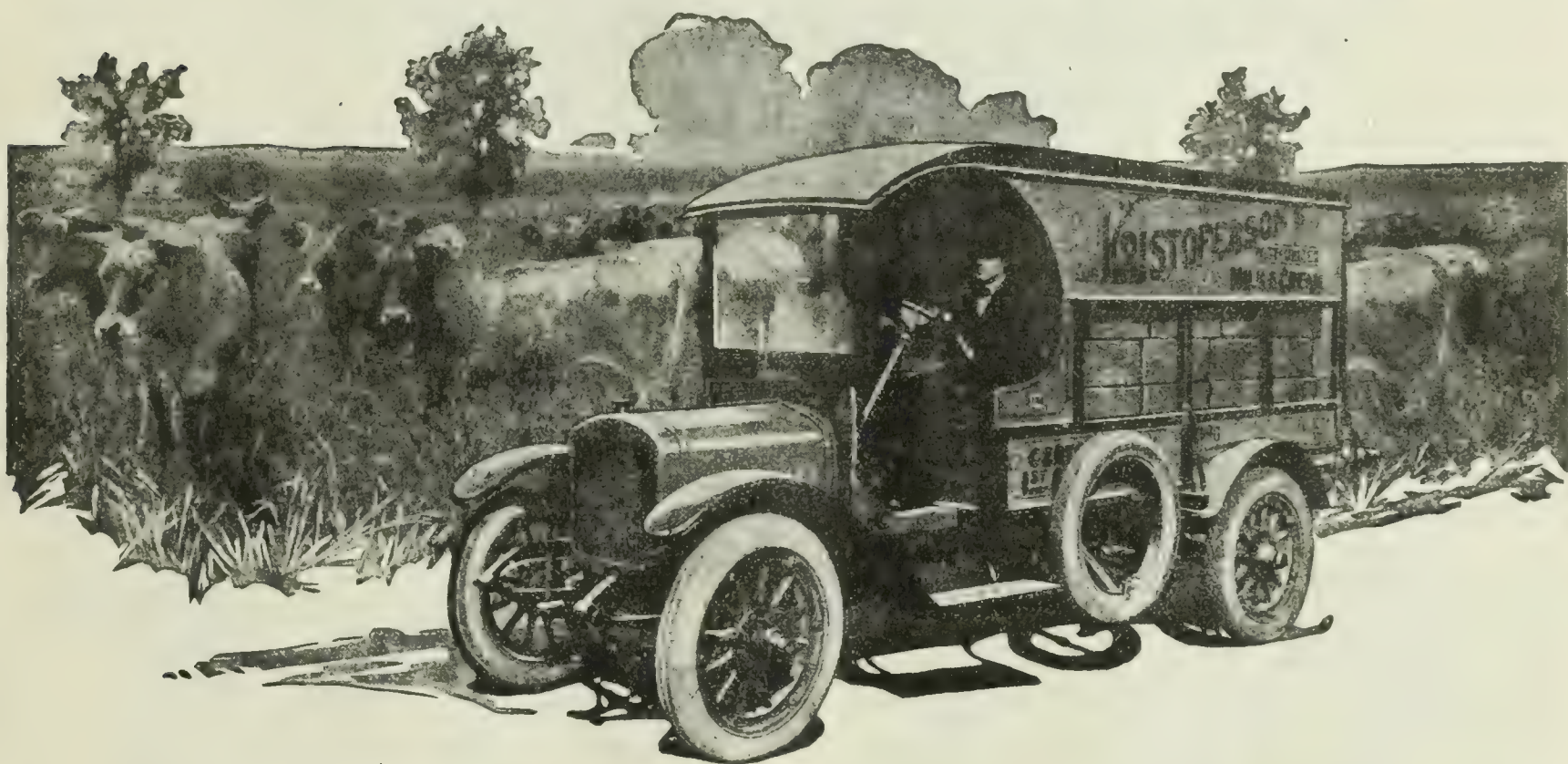
The Royal Vagabond, a perfect comic opera, filled with catchy songs and color. By George M. Cohan, this play has been on the boards practically ever since it opened in the spring and seems destined for a long - a very long - run. (Cohan and Harris)

Apple Blossoms. The best light opera of recent years. Fritz Kreisler and Victor Jacobi wrote the music. Wilda Bennett and Charles Thomas sing the leads. Percival Knight keeps the audience chuckling and the Astaires dance more charmingly than ever. Rarest of all, the lines and lyrics by William Le Baron have real dramatic excellence. (Globe Theater)



General Motors Trucks

—on Dairy Routes

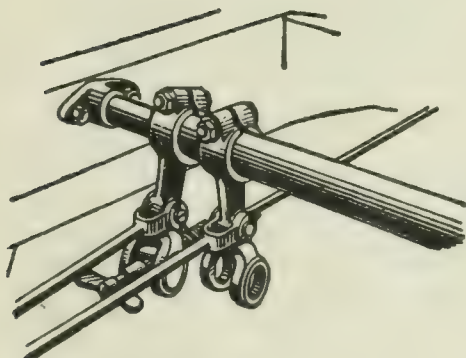


Sixteen GMC Trucks, most of them $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton capacity, are delivering milk daily in Seattle and suburbs, for Kristoferson's Dairy. August Kristoferson, owner, says:—

"We have used GMC trucks for the past five years, and have put them through the hardest kind of service. In the meantime we have tried two other makes of trucks, the use of which has proved that GMC's are the best trucks we can get for our business. We might add that our first GMC is still on the job, and never misses a day. We are now standardizing on GMC trucks with a fleet of sixteen operating in the city of Seattle."

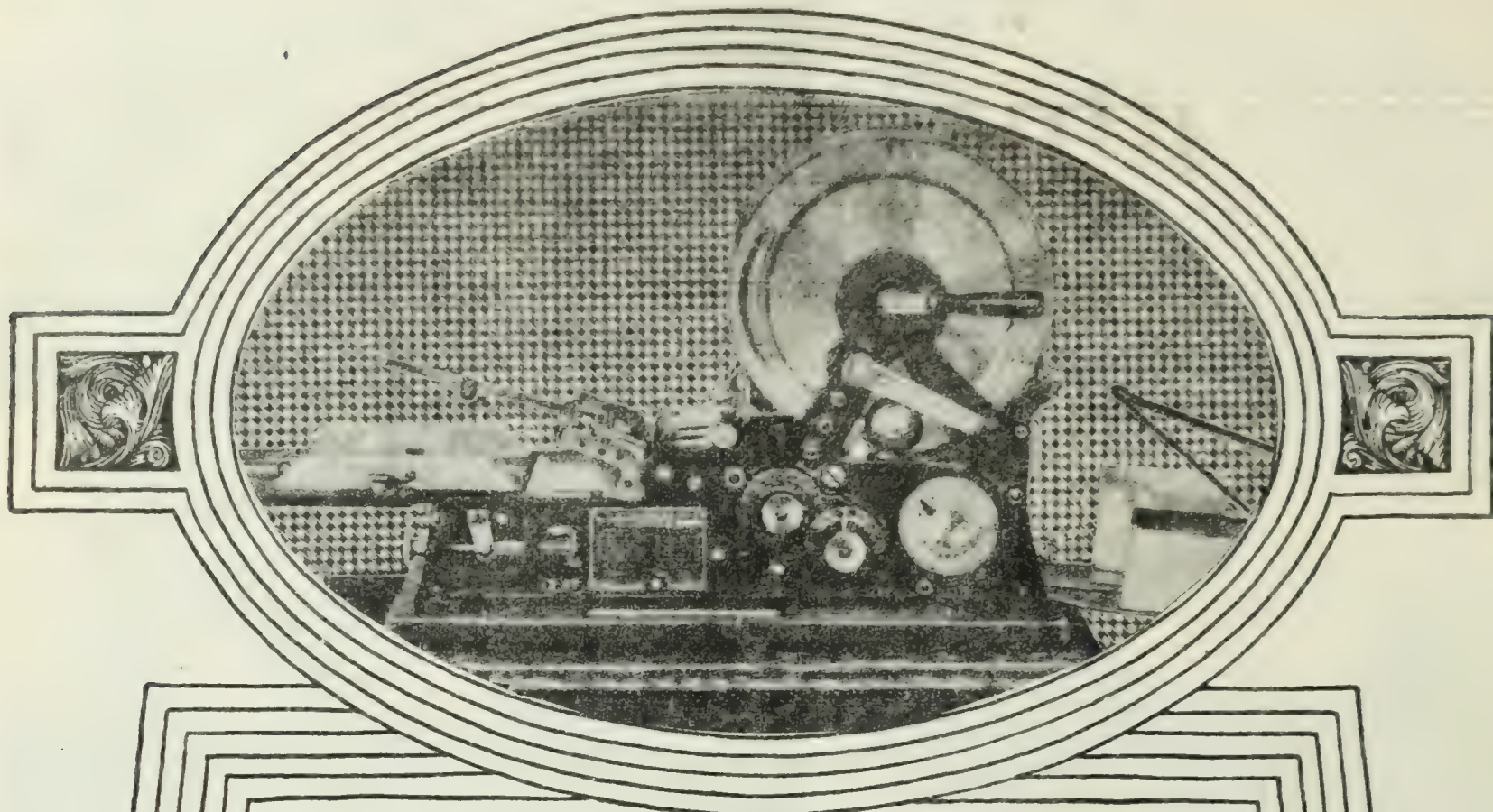
GMC Model 16, $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 ton, was the model selected as standard in its class by the War Department. GMC Trucks are backed by the General Motors Corporation, the strongest organization in the automotive industry.

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The Independent is published this week in callitype under the personal direction of the inventor of callitypy, Joseph Backes, who gave the process its name and first put it before the public in 1901. The chief distinction of callitypy is that the matter to be published is written on an ordinary typewriter instead of being cast in metal type. The typewritten copy is then reduced by photo-engraving to the desired size and plates are made from which the pages of the magazine are printed. Necessity in the shape of a printers' strike accompanied by the sympathetic "vacations" of typesetters and compositors in New York has brought callitypy into prominence now. But the process has been known and used to some extent for eighteen years. Mr. Backes himself edited and published in 1901 a semi-monthly magazine called "American Callityper" which presented the progress of the new process and showed its numerous adaptations. In this issue of The Independent some of the forward steps and improvements thru our adoption of callitypy are these: type columns have been justified by a special method similar to that used to space our lines on the linotype type-setting machine. The pages are given the appearance of print with increased legibility by making all the lines even at the right margin, each article begins with a bold initial, and the captions under the photographs and cartoons are written in italic type distinctive from the body of the text. Callitypy has already proved itself more than a mere curiosity. Its inventor believes that it will mark a forward step in printing comparable to that of handwriting in olden days which freed individuals from their dependence upon the professional letter writer.

Massachusetts' Cure For Bolshevism

THE attempt to appeal to class prejudice has failed. The men of Massachusetts are not labor men, or policemen, or union men, or poor men, or rich men, or any other class of men first. They are Americans first.....They are for the Government. American institutions are safe in their hands..... Massachusetts is American. The election will be a welcome demonstration to the nation and to people everywhere who believe that liberty can only be secured by obedience to law.

In these words Calvin Coolidge, re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by a triumphant plurality of nearly 125,000 votes, voiced not only his own thoughts concerning the result of the election in Massachusetts, and the thoughts of the 317,000 Massachusetts people of all political faiths who voted for him, but also the thoughts of countless thousands thruout the United States who hoped for the re-election of Governor Coolidge as a fitting answer to the challenge that it is possible to consider membership in a group or in a class as of first importance, and the duty of law-abiding American citizenship as of second importance.

The answer of the voters of Massachusetts admits of no doubt: "Massachusetts is American." Never before in the history of the State of Massachusetts has there been such a casting of ballots. Never before except in the stirring times of the Civil War have the voters of Massachusetts so forsaken party ranks to enroll themselves overwhelmingly and simply as Americans. Once again, in these modern times, Massachusetts has set the example for the rest of the country as she did in the days of Lexington and Bunker Hill. "Massachusetts is American."

Governor Coolidge's chief opponent, Richard H. Long, the Democratic candidate for Governor, made a whirlwind campaign such as Massachusetts seldom has seen. In spite of Mr. Long's undisguised appeal to many forms of discontent and to many types of sel-

fish antagonism to recognized law and order, and in spite of all sorts of dangerous, sugar-coated offers, he won less than 200,000 votes. Even in the City of Boston, where conditions are such that it might have been expected that a candidate making such an appeal, and presenting such inducements, might receive a great number of votes he won a majority of a bare 5,000. Of 37 Massachusetts cities he lost 34. Thruout the country districts of Massachusetts the victory of Americanism was complete. The spirit of the Revolution and of the Civil War was everywhere triumphant.

Governor Calvin Coolidge is as sturdy and old-fashioned an American as if he had stepped out of the pages of some book about the Massachusetts of the past. He looks like an old-time New Englander. He talks in an old-fashioned New England twang that smacks of honesty and courage, and he has old-fashioned views of patriotism, of loyalty, of law and order, and good government, that appeal to every thoro-going American. Many people are shaking their heads at new types of character that have come into American political life. They have said: "Oh, if we could have some of the old-timers, men like Webster and Sumner and Garrison!" For such people here is John Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, a man of the old New England type, stalwart in old-fashioned loyalty to Government, with the highest regard for political responsibility and civic duty, gifted with knowledge of present-day affairs, conscious of present-day needs, progressive in thought, determined in action, and, when occasion needs, as unmovable as Plymouth Rock itself.

Governor Coolidge comes of old New England stock, - of Green Mountain descent, - for he was born in Plymouth, Vt. Some may think it a good omen for the future of Governor Coolidge that he was born on the anniversary of American Independence, July 4, 1872. After a preparatory course at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt., he entered Amherst College, and was graduated in



"The egg race". Cartoon from Detroit News

the class of 1895, a class that, like Oliver Wendell Holmes' famous Harvard class, numbers among its members many men of peculiar power and genius.

Even in college days Calvin Coolidge was recognized as unusual. Somewhat gaunt and sharp-featured as a boy, flaxen-haired and blue-eyed, he was not the typical "hail-fellow-well-met", pounding college chums on the back, and boisterous in college antics, - the type emphasized in "Stover at Yale" and other stories of college life. Coolidge was quiet, restrained, and seldom talked at all. Even in recitations, - in which he succeeded well, - he did a vast amount of listening and said as little as possible. In spite of this restraint, "Cooley" was popular. Everyone knew him, and everyone liked him, recognizing an innate power, a kindly heart, and a direct, homely wit, keen as a razor, and quick as a rapier. In class and out of class he could turn a phrase in an unexpected, dryly-humorous way that brought delight. In his senior year when his class was to select a "Grove Orator", a speaker who should "hit off" the follies and foibles of college life in a good-natured way, the class naturally elected Coolidge as the one best gifted with keen wit combined with sound sense. In the same way, the Department of Public Speaking recognized his ability and appointed him to "The Hyde Fifteen" for excellence in forensics and public speaking. As a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity Coolidge was active in work for the common good.

Two years after his graduation from Amherst Calvin Coolidge was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. His able work in the law office of Hammond and Field in Northampton led to a position on the Northampton City Council. His ability made him known at once, and he soon became City Solicitor; then, in succession, Clerk of the Courts of Hampshire County, Representative in the State Legislature, State Senator, President of the State Senate, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor.

In spite of this remarkable record built on solid worth, a characteristic modesty has always kept Mr. Coolidge from self-advertisement of any kind. Even in "Who's Who" there is no mention of this man whose steady rise in popular favor has been so remarkable. There is, in fact, nothing of the cannon-cracker and sky-rocket in Calvin Coolidge. He is an honest, hard working, thoughtful man, who bases every speech and every action on strongly established premises.

Governor Coolidge has changed little since his boyhood days. He looks young, and he still has an appearance that reminds one of the strong New England hills. He has more than fulfilled the promises of his youth. Master of a happy home, father of characteristically American children, a maker of friends who are worth while intellectually and spiritually, he has more than developed his college kindliness. His early ability in thought and in speech has developed into a homely directness akin to Lincoln's, and into a mastery of epigram that fully equals President Wilson's remarkable gift.

What is called "The Coolidge Platform" is as follows:

Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation the better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called a stand-patter, but don't be a stand-patter. Expect to be called a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation.

Governor Coolidge habitually refrains from uttering the idle, the foolish, the trivial, the thoughtless, the unwise, the unnecessary remarks that characterize many people in public life. Like Colonel House he is a silent man, but when he speaks whatever he says is extraordinarily well worth the saying. During the Great War Governor Coolidge gave a patriotic address so ringing with virile, strongly-pointed highly American theses, that it was immediately recognized as a great speech. A rich Boston merchant reprinted it and distributed it far and wide as a means of spreading and developing an American spirit everywhere. Governor Coolidge is "by no means a silver-tongued, or even a popular, orator. He speaks with a strongly nasal twang, without attempt at flamboyance of style or manner. His gestures are noted for their vigor rather than for grace. He is distinctly a man without affectations.

Here is a man who is a watchful student of history and of sociology, one who founds his opinions on the ten commandments and on fundamental truth, - a college graduate, a lawyer, a man expert in civic and state affairs. Everyone who knows him, - and his friends are legion, knows that there is genuine relation between him and the granite that forms the backbone of New England. That such a man has stood for the principles in which an overwhelming number of his fellow citizens believe is not at all surprising. America has need of such men, and every good citizen joins with President Wilson in saying to Governor Coolidge

I congratulate you upon your election as a victor for law and order. When that is the issue all Americans stand together.

Thousands, indeed, sick of new "isms" and wild, mob theories, see in this strong New Englander, so representative of the substantial Americanism of the past, a future President who will protect the national honor as well as he protected the honor of Massachusetts.

THE COAL STRIKE

WHEN the strike of bituminous coal miners went into effect on the first day of November it was not as a battle between the miners and the operators but as a contest between the miners and the Government. The operators stepped gracefully into the background and left things to Washington. Some four hundred thousand miners walked out and most of the union mines ceased production but the non-union mines remained in operation and there was no disorder or disturbance. A temporary restraining order was issued enjoining John L. Lewis and some eighty

other officials of the United Mine Workers of America, "from issuing any messages, written or oral, in support of the strike, to recall all orders already issued to promote or make the strike effective, and to desist from further activities to bring about the strike by encouragement or exhortation or by issuing strike benefits from funds of money accumulated by the organization". The restraining order was issued on a petition filed on behalf of the United States Government by Assistant Attorney General Ames, who has charge of the enforcement of the Food and Fuel Control Act. Mr. Ames made it clear that the case did not involve the general rights of workers to form unions and to strike but only the right of the Government to enforce its laws and protect its people.

Acting President Lewis denounced the order as "the most sweeping abrogation of the rights of citizens guaranteed under the Constitution and defined by statutory law that has ever been issued by any Federal court. This instrument," he said, "will not avert the strike by bituminous coal miners and will not settle the strike after it occurs. The injunction only complicates to a further degree the problems involved in an adjustment of the controversy." Samuel Gompers, together with the Vice President and the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, agree with Mr. Lewis. They issued a long statement on the subject which concludes:

The injunction against the United Mine Workers bodes for ill. An injunction of this nature will not prevent the strike, it will not fill the empty stomachs of the miners, it may restrain sane leadership but will give added strength to unwise counsel and increased bitterness and friction. This injunction can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers likewise "deplore the action of the Federal Government in its present attempt at government by injunction" and suggests, "as a remedy for the present turbulent conditions", "that immediate steps be taken to assemble at Washington an industrial commission that will recognize the rights of all citizens and is not pledged to oppose collective bargaining."

On the other hand we have the House of Representatives adopting without a dissenting vote the Senate resolution approving President Wilson's announced determination to employ the power of the Government to enforce law and order and prevent a coal famine during the coal strike.

In the meantime the leaders of the miners are punctiliously obeying the injunction and the miners are behaving in an orderly manner.

The Government has assumed control of all the bituminous and lignite coal in the country and Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield has put an embargo on foreign shipments, arranged a priority list for the allocation of the existing supply and has fixed prices at the mine and the margin of profits which may be charged by the wholesaler, the jobber and the retailer. The priority list is like that used during the war.

- a. Steam railroads; inland and coastwise vessels.
- b. Domestic, including hotels, hospitals and asylums.
- c. Navy and army.
- d. Public utilities, including plants and such portions of plants as supply light, heat and water for public use.
- e. Producers and manufacturers of food, including refrigeration.
- f. National, State, county and municipal Government emergency requirements.
- g. Bunkers and other marine emergency requirements not specified above.
- h. Producers of newsprint papers and plants neces-

sary to the printing and publication of daily newspapers.

Attorney General Palmer has given warning that the Department of Justice will deal swiftly and surely with any coal operators or dealers who attempt to take advantage of strike conditions for the purpose of profiteering. The Attorney General's statement was called forth by a letter from the Wholesale Coal Trade Association opposing the Government's fixing of maximum prices as a measure which would discourage the operators from mining as much coal as possible. Mr. Palmer replied:

I am in receipt of your circular letter of October 31 and am amazed by its contents. While of course, proper protection will be given to all miners who are willing to continue at work, it must be perfectly plain to you that even under such conditions the supply of coal must be far from normal; your proposition amounts, in effect, to a declaration that coal dealers should be permitted to take advantage of these abnormal conditions and have their prices based entirely upon the law of supply and demand, which is only another way of saying that they should be permitted to charge the public whatever they please. The demand for fuel will be constantly increasing and with the supply decreasing unless there is Government regulation, prices charged to the public will be outrageous and the profits accruing to dealers unconscionable. You ought to be quite as willing as other citizens to co-operate in the general public welfare in this emergency, even to the extent of sacrificing profits.

The action of the Government in restraining the officers of the Mine Workers' Union from furthering the strike order already issued was taken solely in the general public interest, and I shall not permit it to be used for the benefit of the employers' side of the controversy. If any advantage shall be taken of present conditions by any arrangement or agreement of two or more persons to restrict either production or distribution in order to enhance the price of fuel, I shall, without hesitation, take precisely the same action against such person as has been taken against the officers of the Mine Workers' Union.



"Landed!" Cartoon from New York Evening World

In demanding the elimination of the labor clauses of the peace treaty as prejudicial to the interests of American labor, Senator LaFollette this week opened a new line of attack against that document in the Senate. Senator LaFollette's principal objection is that in the leveling of labor standards contemplated by the labor program, the high standards in the United States must necessarily be leveled downward.

Senator King, who is otherwise one of the strongest supporters of the treaty, objects to the labor program on other grounds and has submitted a reservation by which the United States would "withhold its assent" to the labor provisions and "decline to participate" in the international labor conferences, the first of which is being held in Washington this week. Senator King is spokesman for a group that fears international domination by labor and that the labor program may be used as a means to this end. For a time it appeared that some such reservation might be adopted but that was before the present reaction set in.

Two attempts to fix definite dates for disposing of all reservations and the treaty itself, one by Senator Lodge and the other by Senator Hitchcock, came to naught in the Senate this week. They were made in requests for "unanimous consent" and each was framed to give the side proposing it the parliamentary advantage. Senator Hitchcock objected to the one and Senator Lodge to the other.

Senator Lodge's proposal would have made it possible to prevent a vote on any but the drastic reservations favored by Republican leaders. The only alternative to accepting them left to the Democrats would have been to defeat the resolution of ratification.

After one ratification resolution had been defeated a substitute with milder reservations could be considered only by a majority vote of the Senate. It is very doubtful if the Republican majority after the Democrats had assumed this responsibility, would permit reconsideration. Senator Hitchcock, therefore, objected.

Under Senator Hitchcock's proposal the way would have been left open after the resolution containing

drastic reservations had been defeated to consider new resolutions containing interpretive reservations to be framed by the Democratic minority of the Foreign Relations Committee, without the formality of a vote to reconsider. To this plan Senator Lodge objected.

Neither leader expected that his proposition would be accepted by the other. Each was seeking to relieve his side of the responsibility of further delay, without actually hurrying consideration of the treaty. Senator Hitchcock would consent under no circumstance to a program that would compel final action before he had an opportunity to consult the President on the stand to be taken by the Administration forces. The very fact that the two leaders thought these manoeuvres necessary, however, is taken as a hopeful sign by those who hope for a speedy conclusion of the peace treaty fight.

Senator Cummins is the latest to urge haste. He hopes there may be sufficient time after the treaty is out of the way to act on railroad legislation at this session. He says he has definite information that the President will turn the railroads back January 1 whether this legislation has been enacted or not. The chaotic conditions that would follow the return of the railroads to private ownership without Congressional provision for their welfare, Senator Cummins warns, may force the government to take them back again after a few months and operate them permanently.

Senator Wadsworth wishes for haste on the treaty so that Congress may get to work on a permanent military program and check the disintegration of the military establishment built up during the war, which he says is now in progress.

General Pershing submitted his recommendations as to what this program should be to the House and Senate Military Affairs committees in joint session. He appeared a little tired, and somewhat older than many of the committee members expected, but presented his opinions with great force, especially his opinions of the present General Staff.

Pershing's recommendations will form the basis of the bill now being completed by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Instead of an army of 500,000 as



An International Congress of Working Women opened in Washington at the same time that the World Labor Conference began. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League was the presiding officer; this photograph shows her calling the first session to order. The delegates represented twelve countries. Photograph copyright Underwood and Underwood

It is interesting to find the conservative London press announcing confidently that the fundamental cause of the coal strike is prohibition. An editorial in "The Morning Post" says:

Men who had no social grievances could not turn to thought of revolution. What social grievances have these American miners? There is one which is obvious to all. Prohibition has been carried thru the state and Federal legislatures by such a system of organized lobbying as is unequalled in the history of democracy. Coal mining is a droughty business and the miner deprived of his beer is an angry man. Moreover, the American suspects with very good reason that prohibition is a capitalist movement. Some of the biggest employers are known to be among the strongest supporters of the movement. We don't know whether the secret organization which forced prohibition on America has any social or political aim beyond prohibition, but it might be worth while to investigate whether the organizations which have been working for revolution and those for prohibition have supporters in common. Prohibition preceded the revolution in Russia, and prohibition in the United States preceded the biggest attempt at revolution yet made in that country.

WITH ONE EYE ON 1920

THE faint beginnings of a reversal in the attitude of Congress toward organized labor have become apparent just under the surface of present Congressional activities. Open hostility reached its high water mark with the walk-out of the miners. From this time forth it may be expected to recede, unless labor resorts to methods still more violent.

The reason for this reaction lies not in anything that labor has done but in the awakening of political leaders to the fact that neither party has any present claim upon the labor vote. And a presidential election, in which organized labor well may turn the scale, lies less than a year away.

A report is current in Washington that President Wilson, to retrieve labor's support will attempt to

place the party in a position by appointing to the Democratic National Committee a program looking to the governmentalization of many basic industries. Whether this be true or not, the report has served to impress Republican leaders with the desirability of having the Republican Congress make some advances to labor before the 1920 campaign gets under way.

A concurrent resolution pledging "constant, continuous and unqualified support" to the Administration in meeting the coal strike emergency was adopted by both houses, but only after it had been amended by Republicans to relieve it of most of its sting for the miners. The resolution was made to specify that the Administration was to use only "constitutional and lawful means" and to call for full protection of every citizen "in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights."

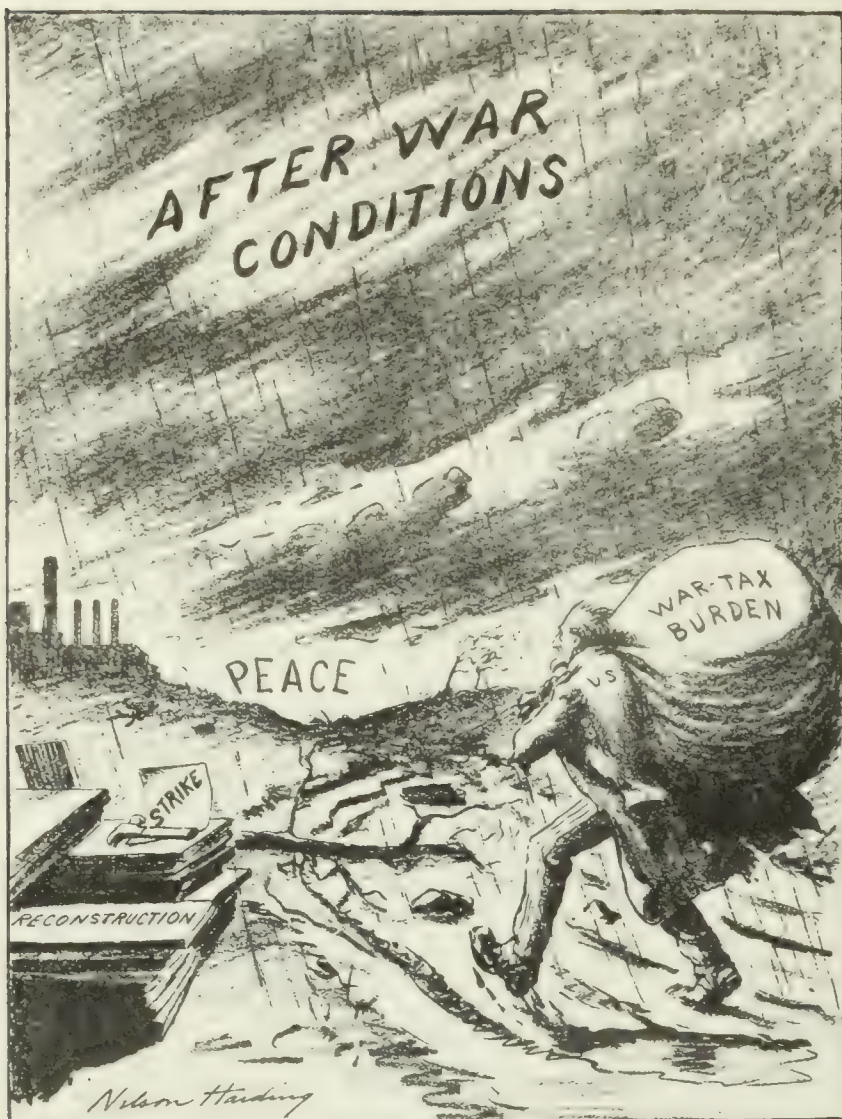
The request of Attorney General Palmer that the Lever act, under which the Indianapolis coal strike injunction was secured, be extended for a period of six months after the war will not be opposed by Republican leaders. There was objection when it was proposed to prolong the effectiveness of this act to assist in the fight against the high cost of living, but if the Attorney General desires to use its authority for securing injunctions against labor organizations, the objections of his political opponents will be quickly withdrawn. Mr. Palmer may be the Democratic nominee in 1920 and it is desirable that he be given all the political dynamite he wants to play with.

Several bills to take over the mines for operation by the government have been introduced in the lower house, but for the present at least these proposals will receive no serious consideration. The Republicans have no intention of going to these limits to please the workers.

It was made clear by the Senate Judiciary Committee when it reported adversely two resolutions for the repeal of the Espionage act that Congress has no desire to conciliate the radicals of labor. It wishes, indeed, that all extremists might be jailed, leaving only conservative leaders whose legitimate demands for legislation it is prepared to go some distance to satisfy.



The opening session of the first world Labor Conference, attended by representatives of thirty-two nations. The conference was held in Washington under the plan provided by the League of Nations, but since the United States had not ratified the peace treaty it was barred from voting. Secretary of Labor Wilson was chosen, however, to preside. Photograph copyright Western Newspaper Union



"The dawn of a new day is often a cold, gray dawn". Cartoon by Nelson Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle-

proposed by the General Staff, a total enlisted strength of approximately 250,000 men will be provided. Universal military training will be recommended in some form. A separate department of aeronautics will be provided, the chemical warfare service will be reestablished and some method will be provided for weeding out unfit officers.

The Senate Committee program will not be acceptable to the Military Affairs Committee of the House. A majority of the members of this committee are opposed to universal military service and they would rather have an army of 100,000 than one of 250,000 men.

What the final decision of Congress will be it is impossible to forecast, for this like every other issue is complicated by political considerations. Republican leaders wish to find out very definitely how large a proportion of the people favor universal military service before putting it over. The approach of a presidential election makes all the difference in the world.

R. M. B., Washington

SIBERIAN CURRENTS AND EDDIES

It is now just a year since Admiral Kolchak, by a coup d'etat at Omsk, became the ruling power in Siberia. He has shown considerable personal force in maintaining his authority over such a vast area against rival chiefs and insurgent populations but he has not succeeded in his main object of overthrowing the Soviet Government in European Russia. The campaign undertaken last summer was a grievous disappointment for instead of reaching Moscow in a few weeks as was confidently expected he was thrown back seven hundred miles and lost his southern army. Later he regained part of the lost ground but now he has again given way before the Bolsheviks and has

lost Petropavlovsk, only 170 miles from Omsk. The chief support of Admiral Kolchak has come from the British who undertook to arm and equip his troops and to train their officers. A military school for Russians was organized in England, and another on Russian Island at Vladivostok. At the latter 300 to 400 Russian officers and 1,000 to 1,500 non-commissioned officers were put thru an intensive course of preparation for their duties. At Ekaterinburg on the Ural front General Blair organized an Anglo-Russian brigade composed of Russian conscripts but drilled by British sergeants according to the British manual using English words of command. Cecil Harmsworth, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that Great Britain had paid to Kerensky's representative in London more than \$900,000,000 in the two years ending March, 1919, when the payments ceased. General Knox, chief of the British Military Mission at Omsk says:

Great Britain has furnished the Siberians and Gen. Denikin with great quantities of munitions - hundreds of thousands of rifles, hundreds of millions of cartridges, hundreds of big guns and thousands of machine guns, as well as several hundred thousand sets of uniforms and equipment. Each cartridge fired this year by these Russian soldiers was made in England by English workmen from English material, the supplies being shipped to Russia on English steamships.

There have been frequent affrays in Vladivostok between the undisciplined conscripts of Admiral Kolchak and the Allied soldiers. Three of the latter, including one American, have been killed. On this account the Allied commanders telegraphed to Kolchak to withdraw the Russian troops from the city by September 30, but he replied:

To demand the removal of the Russian troops from Vladivostok means to make an attempt against the safety of Russia. I instruct you to inform the commander of the allied detachments that Vladivostok is a Russian fortress and that the Russian soldiers there are under my authority and should execute no other orders but my own or those of my representatives. I order you to protest against all attempts on the safety of Russia and to stop at nothing that may be necessary to achieve this end.

The Japanese, finding that the local population largely sympathized with and sheltered the Bolsheviks, issued a warning that any village that refused to disclose their presence would be destroyed, and as an example the Japanese razed to the ground the village of Ivanovka in the Amur region. The Cossacks have used the knout so freely as to arouse protests from the conservative press. Even American soldiers have not been spared. Captain Johns of the 27th regiment and Corporal Sperling of the 31st who had been sent on September 5 to Iman, 170 miles north of Vladivostok on official business and in uniform were seized by the Cossacks of General Kalmikov on the ground that they did not have proper identification papers. The Captain managed to escape by catching a moving train but the Corporal was retained and flogged. A detachment of American troops were sent to Iman to rescue Sperling and were preparing to attack the Cossack entrenchments when a Japanese major interceded for the Cossacks stating, as is alleged, that in case of a conflict the Japanese troops would side with the Cossacks. He said that Sperling had been taken to Kalmikov's headquarters at Khabarovsk. A telegram to Kalmikov brought about the release of the American corporal but no apology from General Kalmikov for the outrage. General Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia, has demanded an apology from General Rosanov who recently appointed Kalmikov to command at Khabarov. No apology has been forthcoming but Rosanov has been recalled to Omsk. The Japanese General Staff has

denied the report of the American major that the Japanese major sided with the Cossacks.

General Rosanov, Chief of Staff in Yenisei and Irkutsk Provinces, issued orders on March 28 to the commanders of all city garrisons "to consider the Bolsheviki and bandits detained in prison as hostages." In justification of this rigorous resolution he explains that the frequent attacks on trains and murder of officials "has made it necessary to diverge from the general principles of morality applied to an enemy in time of war". The Siberian prisons are full of alleged Bolsheviki swept up indiscriminately by Cossack raids on the disorderly sections. It is the opinion of the American military authorities that many of the insurgents know nothing of the theories of Bolshevism but have been roused to revolt by Cossack and Japanese cruelties.

The Allies appear to have acquiesced in Kolchak's refusal of their demand. The continued abuse of Americans in the Vladivostok paper *Golos Rodini* so incensed General Graves that he notified Kolchak that unless the Omsk Government suppressed the offending journal and arrested the editor he would do it himself. General Graves further declared that unless the Cossack commanders ceased their hostile acts against Americans he would shut off their supply of arms. He did hold up a shipment of 14,000 American rifles passing thru Vladivostok on their way to Omsk. But Kolchak appealed to Washington and our State Department, fearing lest the withholding of the arms at this critical time might interfere with Kolchak's offensive against the Bolsheviki, advised General Graves to release the shipment.

A larger shipment of arms to Omsk under a small American guard was held up at Chita by General Semenov who demanded part of the rifles and threatened to take them by force if not surrendered within twenty-four hours. But the American commander refused to comply and prepared to fight so Semenov allowed the train to proceed.

The two Cossack commanders in Eastern Siberia, Kalmikov and Semenov, nominally acknowledge the



Strikes are the order of the day in England now. "Poor old Bill aint 'arf up against it!" says this cartoon from *London Opinion*. "His firm 'ave agreed to the strike terms, an' 'is lot have to go back to work"

authority of Admiral Kolchak but they have frequently frustrated his plans and disobeyed his orders. Both are accused of being in the pay of the Japanese Government and of using their power to advance Japanese interests in Siberia but this is denied. In an interview in the *Japanese Advertiser* last February General Graves characterized Kalmikov as a "bandit and a murderer" and recent events would tend to confirm him in that opinion.

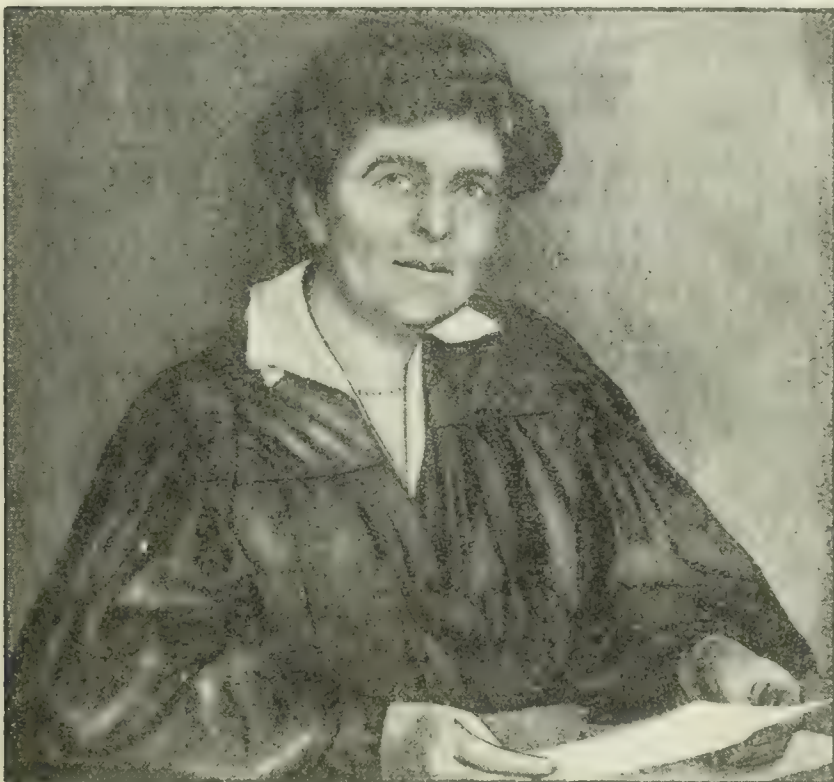
John F. Stevens, the head of the American Railroad Commission, charges the Japanese with failing to cooperate with the Americans in improving the service and of affording adequate protection to the sectors under their control. The American Government in September dispatched a formal note to the Japanese Government stating that unless effective cooperation could be arranged the United States might be obliged to withdraw its troops and make public the reason for this action. The Japanese Government has expressed a disposition to comply and has issued orders to General Oi to that effect. Count Kato, the Japanese Ambassador at Omsk, has stated publicly that the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia whenever the Russian Government no longer feels the need of them.

Japan now controls 82 percent of the export trade from Siberia and 44 percent of the import. The United States controls 5 percent of the export trade and 27 percent of the import.

THE DEFEAT OF YUDENITCH

It looks now as if the attempt of General Yudenitch to take Petrograd had met with defeat if not with disaster. He was both outnumbered and outgeneraled and it is a mystery why he undertook such a rash venture without securing sufficient support. His army made a rapid advance along the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland from Narva thru Yamburg and Gatchina to Tsarskoie Selo until he was within sight of the city. But here he was held while the Soviet forces executed a swing to the south which caught him on the flank and made it difficult for him to extricate his troops. Gatchina, 30 miles from Petrograd, was retaken by the Bolsheviki but the Yudenitch troops were able to carry off all the food supplies of this region in their retreat.

According to the plan of campaign Yudenitch in his advance toward Petrograd was to be supported on his left by the British fleet and on his right by the Estonian army under General Laidoner. But Ad-



The first woman magistrate in New York State, Mrs. Jean H. Norris, who presides temporarily over the Jefferson Market Court for women in New York City. Mrs. Norris has been an attorney for many years; she was prominent in the campaign for woman suffrage. Photograph copyright Underwood and Underwood

...the Estonians were disinclined to exert themselves for the reestablishment of a united Russia which might deny them their independence. Besides the Estonians were suspicious of Yudenitch because of the German officers who had joined his staff.

In this emergency Premier Lianosov of the North-East Russian Government which is backing Yudenitch sent a note to Finland demanding military assistance and promising in return to recognize the independence of Finland. It was rumored in Helsingfors that this request was accompanied by a threat that if he left Petrograd without the aid of the Finns he would levy a war indemnity of five billion dollars upon Finland and demand the return of all Russian property and ships. The demand for intervention was supported by a letter written by General Mannerheim to President Stahlberg of Finland. It was Mannerheim who as dictator of Finland during the war accepted the aid of the Germans to overthrow the Finnish Bolsheviks. At that time he stated that Finland was the ally of Germany and virtually at war with France but since the defeat of Germany he has leaned toward the Allies.

But the Finns were not convinced that the sanction of the newly organized and unrecognized North-East Russian Government was sufficient guarantee of Finnish independence or that its threats were dangerous. Further the Finnish finances are demoralized and Great Britain recently refused an application from Finland for a loan. Finland demands the cession of a part of the Arctic ocean and of a strip of Russian territory inhabited by Karelians, a people of Finnish stock. But none of the Russian Governments or the Allies has shown a disposition to meet the wishes of the Finnish expansionists. So the Riksdag by a vote of 70 to 44 voted to sustain the Finnish Government in its refusal to participate in the expedition against Petrograd.

If Yudenitch is forced to give up his effort the

...will probably revert to negotiations with the Bolsheviks which they had begun before the military operations were started. At the recent conference of the premiers and foreign ministers of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland held at Dorpat all but the Finns favored making peace with the Soviet Government which is willing to recognize the independence of these nationalities. In the south General Denikin is said to have concluded an agreement with the Ukrainians by which he will evacuate all Ukrainian territory. He claims the capture of 35,000 Bolsheviks between October 17 and 27 but is still falling back.

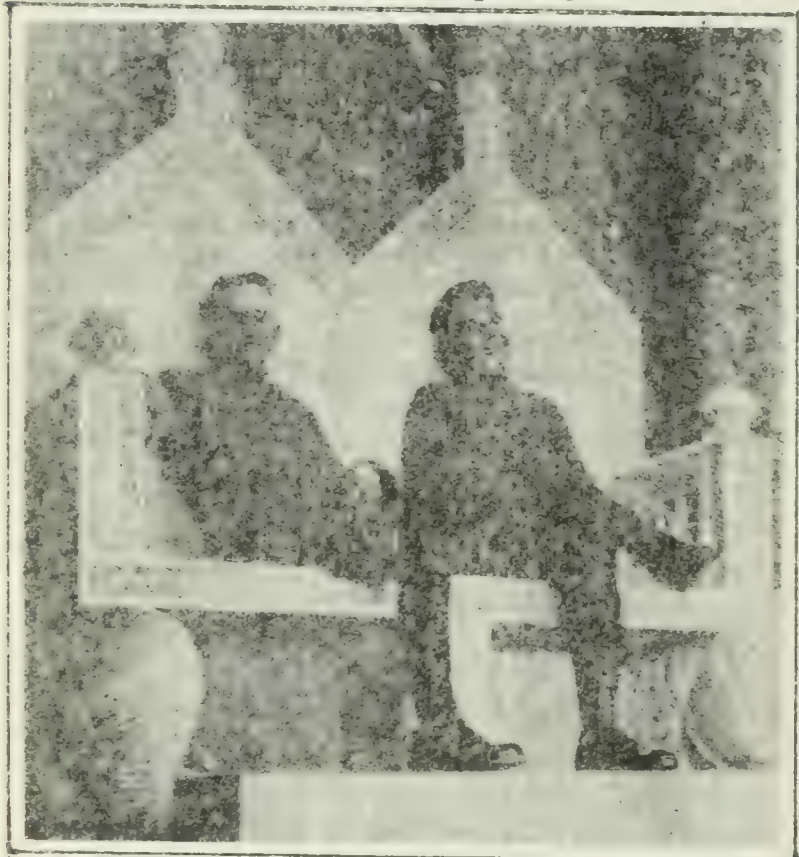
RECALCITRANT RUMANIA

FTER having for months evaded compliance with the commands of the Supreme Council, Rumania has now practically reached the point of open defiance. After the Peace Conference had laid down the boundaries of Hungary as accurately as they could be drawn after careful consideration of the racial constituents the surrounding nations, Rumanians, Jugoslavs, Bulgars and Czecho-Slovaks, were notified to keep within the assigned limits for no aggression on their part would constitute a claim to further concessions. To prevent conflicts a neutral strip was drawn between the conflicting nationalities. But the Rumanians, altho they had been assigned the lion's share of Hungarian territory refused to keep within bounds. The Rumanian armies crossed the neutral strip, overran Hungary, overturned the Soviet Government, occupied Budapest, took possession of the Danub which had been ceded to the Serbs, and carried away grain, machinery, cattle, railroad rolling stock and even the food and medicines supplied by Hoover and the Red Cross to the sick and destitute of Hungary. While this was going on the Supreme Council kept sending protests, prohibitions and threats by telegraph, telephone, wireless, mail and diplomatic agents, but the Rumanian authorities paid no heed and after it was all over claimed that none of these messages, said to number 72, had been received in time.

While the Rumanian troops occupied the capital an Austrian Archduke was set up as ruler in the place of the Soviet. The Supreme Council while pleased to see the Bolsheviks ousted were not ready to welcome the return of the Hapsburg dynasty so the Archduke retired but his Government is still in power.

Since Transylvania which had been allotted to Rumania by the Peace Conference contains a large proportion of Magyars, Jews and Germans the treaty stipulated that Rumania should guarantee equal rights to the peoples thus acquired without discriminating against them on account of their race or religion. But Rumania positively refuses to sign such an agreement.

Rumania's propensity for expansion has been making trouble for the Allies in the easterly as well as in the westerly direction. Russian Bessarabia, like Hungarian Transylvania, contains a large proportion of Rumanians. Bessarabia was taken from Turkey by Russia in 1812; ceded to Rumania in 1856 and recovered by Russia in 1878. The population is very mixed and nobody can say with certainty how they would vote on the question of annexation. The western part is predominately Rumanian; the eastern part is chiefly populated by Ukrainians (Little Russians) and there are many Germans and Jews. The preference of these various elements as to which side they should join would depend largely upon whether their eastern neighbor is to be Imperial Russia, the Ukrainian Republic or the Bolshevik Soviet, and this is unsettled. The Allies cannot cede to Rumania even that part of Bessarabia to which she has an indisputable claim on racial grounds for such action



These doughboys don't see a bit overawed by their position on the Kaiser's throne. The royal axis which is in the palace at Eosen, chief city of what was once German Poland, is of carved marble and behind it is the Imperial emblem studded with jewels. Photograph copyright Keystone View

would offend Kolchak and his party who are fighting for an integral Russia at least as large as the Czar's domain.

But the Rumanian forces without regard to the plans and principles of the Allies have taken possession of Bessarabia and even carried their war into Ukrainian territory while the Ukrainians were fighting the Bolsheviks on the other side. The Rumanian armies in both the eastern and western campaigns were led by French officers and supplied with French equipment. When the Supreme Council protested against the annexation of Bessarabia without waiting for the question to be passed upon by the Peace Conference the Rumanian representative at Paris replied that Rumania could not help herself; that Bessarabia had already declared her annexation and was even now electing members to the Rumanian parliament. Of course it is contrary to the principles of the Peace Conference to accept as expressing the will of the people a plebiscite carried on while the country is occupied by the troops of the power claiming the territory in dispute.

On October 12 the Supreme Council decided to send thru their representative in Bucharest a protest against the action of Rumania. No reply to this was received and an inquiry being made Rumania replied that only the French, British and American representatives had presented such notes and that since Italy had not joined in this action it was not regarded as official. This reply is obviously intended to imply, whether rightly or wrongly, that Italy was supporting Rumania in her opposition to the other powers. The Supreme Council in answer expressed its displeasure at such a plea and added:

The Supreme Council expresses the formal desire to obtain within the shortest time a brief and clear reply from the Rumanian Government on all the points discussed. As the situation in Hungary demands an early decision in order to insure the re-establishment of normal conditions, which is absolutely essential for the security of Central Europe, the principal allied and associated powers cannot allow Rumania to prolong dilatory negotiations on the three questions stated Oct. 12 last.

It remains now to be seen whether Rumania will comply to the demand of the Council to withdraw from the disputed territory and restore the confiscated property or in case of her refusal what action the Council will take.

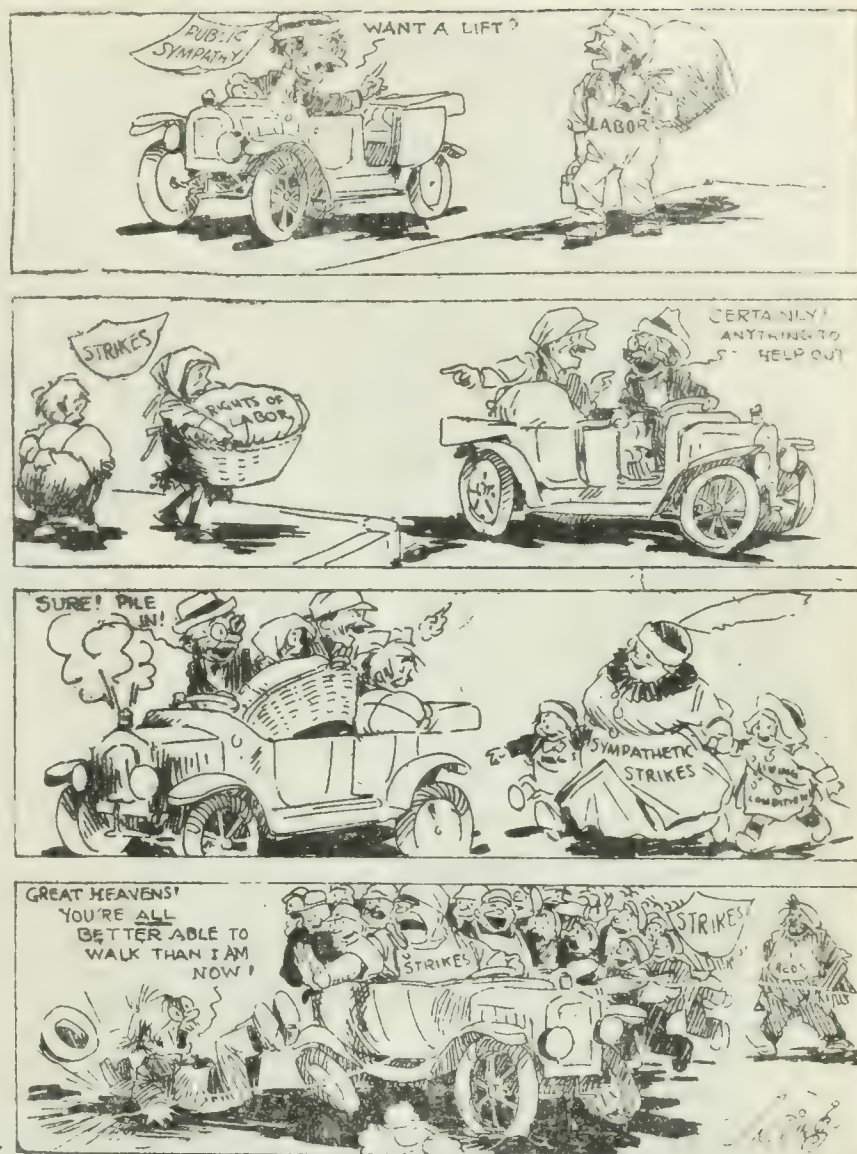
THE WOMEN'S PROGRAM OF WORLD HEALTH

As an outgrowth of the work done by the Social Morality Committee of the Y.W.C.A. War Work Council, an International Conference of Women Physicians was held in New York recently that will have an influence all over the globe.

Fourteen nations, including China, Japan, and South America, were represented by thirty foreign doctors. The delegates were at the top of the profession in their home countries; they were very much in earnest; they gave conscientious attention to many important questions, such as health and personality; exercise, the most neglected health habit; dress as an index of the position of women; the conservation of health of women in marriage; venereal diseases; the white slave trade.

For centuries it has been the scope of a physician's work to attempt to cure; it was placed on record at this conference that in the future health education, as the essential means for the prevention of illness, should form an important part of the work of physicians; in other words, to prevent sickness by education, by demonstration; by awakening community social responsibility for physical health.

The resolutions centering around this decision



"Where public sympathy gets off." Cartoon copyright 1919 New York Tribune, Inc

emphasized the importance of physical exercise for women and children, urged that committees be appointed to supply easily accessible facilities for such exercise in public gymnasium, swimming pools and recreation and health centers. They suggested that women be stimulated through health education to make full use of these opportunities; that they be influenced to adopt fashions of dress consistent with freedom of movement, physical development and fitness for the wearer's particular occupation. It was found that in many countries women are insured for maternity; the United States is lacking in this; and resolutions were adopted recommending that society should be urged to assure good hygienic conditions to every pregnant and nursing woman. The importance of keeping citizens at a maximum of their physical power was regarded as so vital at this conference that the delegates went on record as advocating periodic regular physical examination of infants and children up to the school-leaving stage, and a step farther in expressing a similar wish for the regular physical examination of adults. It was urged that people be instructed in food values; that authorities be urged to provide opportunities for a community to buy fresh food, such as milk, vegetables and fruits, at reasonable rates and under sanitary supervision.

Industrial conditions were touched upon in the determination that in the future physicians should work to have every means taken to investigate the sanitary conditions of workshops and factories; and, since ill health is responsible for a large proportion of destitution, all workers should be insured against accident and sickness.

The name of this organization of women, is The Women's Foundation for Social Health. Its first President is Mrs. James Cushman, who spent ten months in France as president of the Y.W.C.A. War Work Council.



Underwood & Underwood
The Prince of Wales shaking hands with the oldest resident of North Bay, Ont.

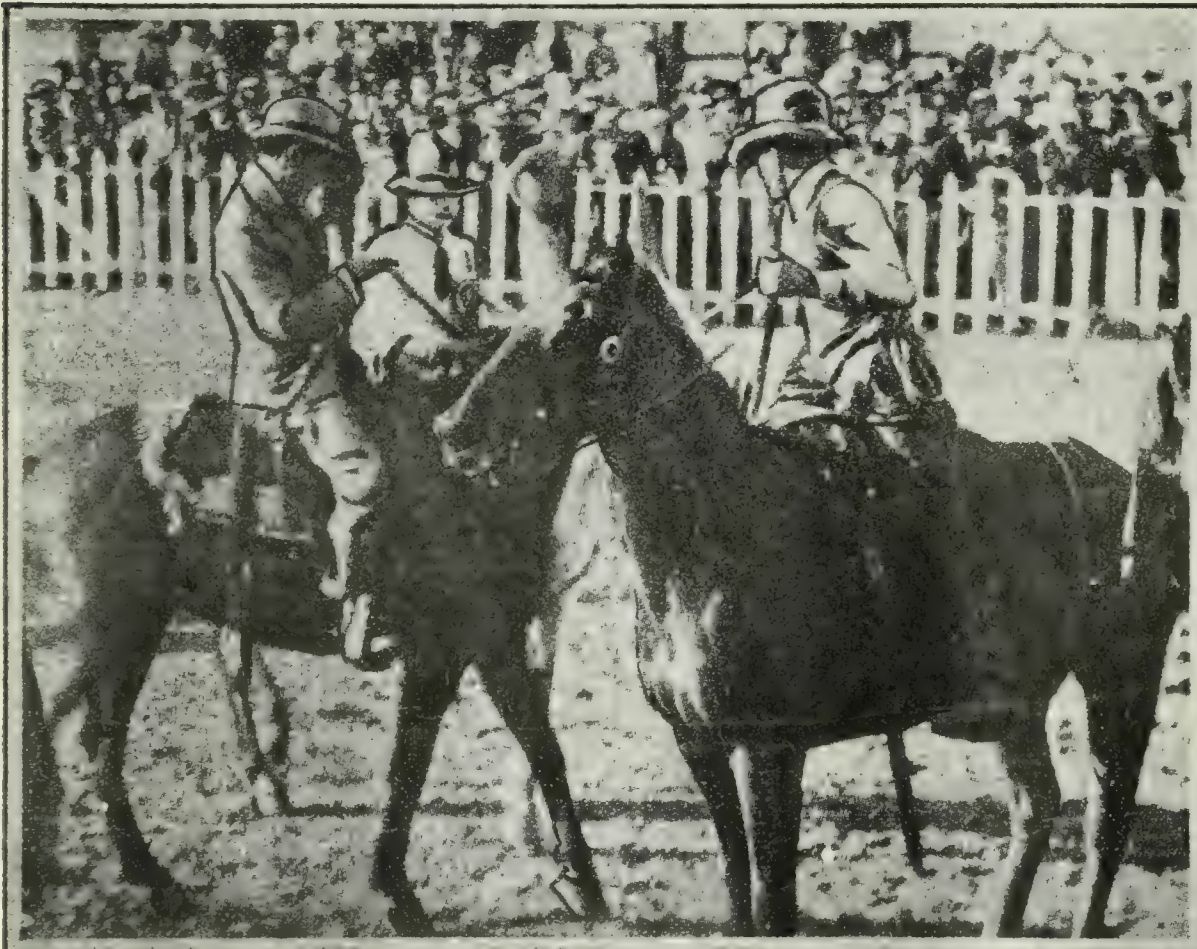


Western
Newspaper
Union

In the uniform of the Royal Canadians, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief Press Illustrating
As the Prince appears when on board ship



Underwood & Underwood
At the end of an exciting canoe trip on the Nipogen in Canada



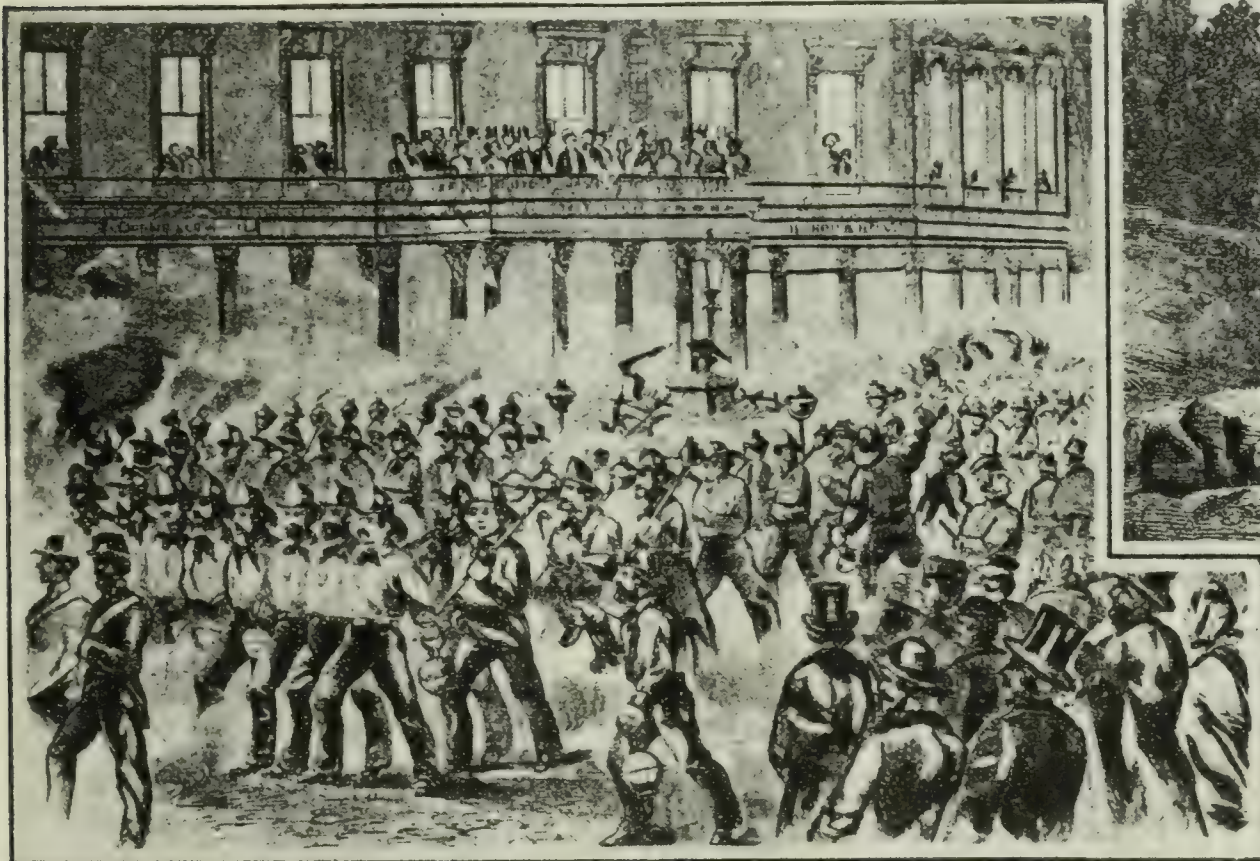
Central News Photo Service
Prince Albert was not content to watch the cowboys at their annual reunion at Saakaton

The Prince of Wales's Tour

Prince Albert began his Canadian-American tour at St. Johns, Newfoundland, the earliest colonial possession of the British Crown and the identical spot at which his grandfather, then Prince Edward, landed in 1860. There is said to be a remarkable resemblance between the present Prince of Wales and Prince Edward at the time of his American tour, when he was described thus: "His countenance indicates a happy disposition, a good-natured, humorous, fun-loving boy who knows what he is about and can't easily be fooled. . . . His head is well-shaped. . . . His form is small and very well-proportioned, and his bearing is dignified, manly, and modest."



Harper's Weekly
Prince Edward in the full uniform of a Colonel in the Royal Army, with a cocked hat, a red coat, and patent leather boots



Harper's Weekly

A torch-light parade of the New York firemen held October 13, 1860, for Prince Edward



Harper's Weekly

"The ball given at the Academy of Music, October 12th, 1860, in honor of Prince Edward

That Grave, Gay Irwin

WILL IRWIN'S interest in life is adventure. He is especially sympathetic with ex-train robbers and earthquakes and wars. When Al Jennings came to New York to tell about his experiences in the Ohio State Penitentiary, Will Irwin just naturally flopped himself down in the next seat and started to biograph the job. The book that grew out of it with both Jennings' and Irwin's names on the title page was called "Beating Back".

Likewise with the San Francisco earthquake and fire. When that happened, back in 1906, Will sat down at his typewriter in the New York Sun office and "scooped" the story from all the other reporters who were or were not at the disaster by turning out a red hot article long before the fire 3,000 miles away had even begun to finish the earthquake's ravages.

Of course, it stands to reason that Will came out of the "Golden West", — nearly all enthusiastic young men who snap out ideas sixty to the second do. Also, if it weren't for that, you'd know him as a Californian by the height of his forehead and his big blondness.

"But when I describe him as blond, I hasten to qualify", says his friend James Montgomery Flagg, the illustrator. "It's not the pink and white God-fordid blond, but the pongee — he is pongee color, hair and all. His pongee hair crackles and curls on the edge of his 'inspiration point' and his forehead has a true Pacific slope, its very high. ... His brother Wallace has those Peking eyes — Will's are a fast blue. They both have powerful and pointed chins. Like eggs. ... When Will talks thru his good-looking white teeth Dave Belasco himself could not produce a more realistic effect of the wireless in operation".

At one time Will Irwin was star reporter on the New York Sun. Also, at another time, Managing Editor of McClure's Magazine. And, again, when Collier's assigned him to a critique of all the prominent newspapers in the country, he "got so much on" some of the editors that it is said Hearst threatened to arrest him, along with Mr. Collier, the day Collier's printed the article about Hearst.

Then along came the war and, Will up and made himself special correspondent. He was there during the battle of Ypres. Wrote about it, of course. So



Photograph copyright by Clinedinst

well that the British Weekly (London) declared that "no message from any correspondent during the war has surpassed in merit and interest" his story and Dr. Robertson Nicoll further praised it by saying that "in every sense of the word it is an amazing performance". The London Daily Mail likewise gave him a place among the foremost of special correspondents, along with the late George W. Stevens and Archibald Forbes.

Will Irwin was getting graver and graver. The gay, irrepressible person he had been in the old San Francisco days turned into someone who could be quite earnest. He wrote a book called "The Babes of Belgium". Then "The Latin at War", "Men, Women and War" and "A Reporter at Armageddon". From a personal narrator of the war, he became one who reflected on War. "I have recorded myself as an adversary

of War", he said, "but I beg the reader to let nothing which I have said carry the implication that I would turn the hands of the more civilized nations back from their task. Democracy, attacked without and within, is on test. If the more civilized European nations fail, the end will be a worse thing than war. Those same civilized European nations, together with a submerged and silenced party in the less civilized nations, hope that this will be the end of warfare. Democracy is on test and, so, I feel, is real Christianity. ... The more civilized nations of Europe, joined with that nation which has such splendid possibilities of civilization, are fighting this war against old barbaric and Pagan conceptions of kingship. It is not a political warfare, it is a Holy War".

But have we finished with war? This Holy War has brought about a world wave of democracies, — and has stirred up a nest of democracy-haters.

When Mr. Irwin left Europe at the end of March, "they were very busy attacking the League of Nations by a system of sabotage, or confusing the issues, of tearing open old wounds, of stirring up petty national hatreds. ..."

What can we do? In the League of Nations, we have the beginning of a law between nations. But we must supplement the law with an organized body of ethics. This, Mr. Irwin believes, is the new task for peace societies, churches, and moralists.

"Airy ethical fancies these? Take it on the word of a reporter who saw the war from soup to nuts, backed by the far better word of some cool-headed, supremely able soldiers, on such fancies hang the existence of the European peoples, including probably our own."

Our Big Chance

By Will Irwin

THE covenant of the League of Nations has been incorporated into the Peace Treaty. After twenty centuries of vague preachments against the calamity of war, mankind has made at last a concerted, logical and fairly honest effort to end that pernicious old race-habit. By the time these words reach print, we may know whether politics or progress will prevail in the United States Senate; whether the Majority will rise to a spiritual opportunity or merely grasp a material opportunity. I fancy that the moral sense of the American people will force the Senate into the League of Nations column; that, with a few amendments to save the faces of protesting members, we too will ratify the covenant.

After which, we may sit down, fold our hands, take a deep breath of satisfaction, and remark: "There! We have finished with war! What shall we reform next?"

That is - we may if we are fools. When a half a dozen men see a good business proposition and form a partnership to exploit it, they know, unless they are daft, that success or failure depends upon how they handle themselves and the business in the future. The League of Nations is merely the formation of a partnership to put over a proposition of unprecedented magnitude and importance. Success or failure depends not upon the ease and nonchalance with which the high contracting parties scratch their names upon the articles of incorporation, but upon the zeal, intelligence and earnestness with which those high contracting parties conduct their business in the next five, ten or fifty years. We shall not have made the millennium when we ratify the League of Nations. We shall only have entered into another phase of the struggle everlasting. Our surest way to lose that phase of the struggle is the complaisant assumption that mere ratification of the League means the end of modern war.

The democratic element of the white man's world, temporarily at least in the ascendant, has generally rallied about the League of Nations; the aristocratic element has gathered against it. The aristocratic element means not only the dying breed of Kings, and those who wear coronets and sport titles and go in for "high society". It means those who have lived by war and armaments, as high professional soldiers and munition makers. It means the owners and managers of the great international flotation houses, who have profited much and hope to profit more, by financial imperialism. It means those stuffy persons in all nations who are wholly incapable of seeing anything new. Among these, probably only some of the more conservative professional soldiers and a few of the titled aristocrats would defend modern war for itself alone. The rest, consciously or unconsciously, base their opposition upon self-interest or upon self-interest or upon innate conservatism. Beaten by the world-wave of democracy which this war generated, they are not by any means taking it lying down. When I left Europe at the end of March, they were very busy attacking the League of Nations by a system of sabotage, of confusing the issues, of tearing open old wounds, of stirring up petty national hatreds. To this end, they had on foot a most powerful and subtle propaganda. That propaganda,

judging by what I see in the newspapers, has not decreased since the first of April. And by its tone, we may learn what to expect during the years when the League of Nations is growing from a theory to a working organization.

First, foremost, and all the time, they are playing and intend to play in the future, upon one of the lowest traits in humanity - its suspicion of strangers'.

Among the many histories which need to be written is one dealing with racial and national hatreds. In my own unsystematic excursions thru history and literature, I think I trace an increase rather than a diminution of race hatred, coming to a climax during the two decades preceding the Great War. The past century and a half has seen in the white man's world the growth of nationalism. With it went, often, an exaggeration of patriotism, such as we had in Germany before this war - the state for the state's sake - and, a necessary corollary, the cultivation of racial and national animosities. Universal conscription, as it worked during this period, helped to intensify that most destructive emotion. After all most of these armies were being drilled and perfected to fight not the world in general, but some specific enemy. Germany, for example, was preparing to take the Channel Ports and the remnant of the Lorraine iron mines away from France, and to snatch from England the lordship of the seas. France, stung in pride and pocket by the murderous assault of 1870, was preparing to defend herself against a new and greater attack from Germany. Austria was getting ready to extend her domination over the neighboring Balkan peoples or to win territory at the expense of Russia. Unconsciously sometimes, but for the greater part consciously, the men who were preparing the armies for action harped upon these hatreds almost as much as upon love of country.

"The biggest liars" ?

The American, when he began at first to acquaint himself with Europe, was struck always by the intensity of European national and racial aversions. We at home, he felt, know nothing so intense and so bitter. For my part, I have noted always one humorous feature in this carnival of hatred. Whether it were a German roasting the English or an Englishman or Frenchman roasting the Germans or an Italian roasting the Greeks or a Slav roasting the Hungarians, or an upper-class Spaniard roasting the French, in nine cases out of ten he finished with this: "And finally, they're the biggest liars on the face of the earth!"

Without question, the propaganda of morale in armies intensified this bitterness; and yet the military propagandist was merely playing upon a trait in human nature. The average man, encountering a fellow of his own race, tends, I think, to meet him with good will. It seems equally true that the average man, encountering a stranger of another tribe, tends to view him with suspicion. And, usually, the smaller his views and his character, the more intensely he suspects. There is a New England legend about an old lady who took up the study of French and dropped it after two weeks. "It's a ridiculous language," she said; "think of calling an apple a

pum!" This describes, with the wisdom of legends, the root of much race hatred. People of narrow outlook - and most human outlook must of necessity be narrow - see at first in a foreigner only an individual who drinks sour wine while the native drinks beer who eats meat with the blood in it instead of drained meat, who parts his hair in the middle instead of on the side - and who is therefore a ridiculous and unpleasant personage. It has long been noted that British and American gobs, turned loose on leave in the same port, generally begin their acquaintance by having a fine fight - unless there are "foreign" gobs in port, in which case the British and Americans unite to fight them. This last has somewhere been quoted as a beautiful example of "hands across the seas," and the solidarity of the English-speaking peoples. It is not that at all. The British and American tars have the same language and drink the same beer and whisky. Confronted with persons in naval uniform who drink sour wine or brandy, speak a ridiculous, incomprehensible jargon and wear whiskers, they lose sight of minor aversions in the greater hatred. Left alone with each other, the Americans have leisure to notice that the British pronounce paper "pyper" and call an elevator a "lift" and drink tea like girls, instead of coffee; while the Johnnie Bulls note that the Yankees pronounce duty "dooty," and call a stick a "cane," and play a game which resembles childish rounders instead of man-size cricket. Wherefore - bing!

Tommy goes at Tony

Often in this war - more often than the censors let us tell - individual soldiers of the gloriously and happily allied nations on first meeting, went at each other's throats. A few months before the Caporetto disaster, the British sent some batteries of heavy artillery to reenforce the Italians on the Carso front. This was the first time that the British Tommy and the Italian soldier had met on intimate terms. Now the occasional likings of Europe are as capricious in seeming as the prevailing hatreds. Why is it, for example, that the Hungarians before the war picked out the English as their special subject of race admiration? And why do the stolid, sober British tend especially to like the imaginative, subtle, temperamental Italians? I for one do not know; but the fact remains. If any soldiers of diverse breed and tongue should have got along together, they were Tommy and Tony. Nevertheless, the British artillery was no sooner in line than

Tommy and Tony met in the cafes and encampments back of the front line, and went to it. The Britisher used of course that weapon so strange and dreadful to the Latin, his fists. The Italians came back with knives. A few British were cut; their comrades prepared for revenge.

Now mark the subtlety of the Italian. That man's army has a curious method of handling its military material. When the conscripts come up for physical examination, they are given certain strength tests, and on their results they are assigned to various corps. The men of exceptional leg and lung power, for example, go to the *bersaglieri*, or marching regiments. The men of great all-round physical strength, the natural wrestlers and weight-lifters, become mountain artillerymen. These are the soldiers whom we see in the movies carrying three-inch guns on their shoulders up Alpine heights. Like most very strong men, they look simply fat in their clothes until, perhaps, you notice their necks. The Italians, one night, withdrew the batteries to right and left of the British positions, replaced them with mountain artillery, and let nature take its course. "Picked us up an' jolly well juggled us," said a Tommy in describing to me the heroic encounter which followed. "Twirled us round their bloomin' fingers an' dropped us 'ard!" Afterwards, by the way, sweet peace reigned on one side of the Carso line. The British learned respect for men who could fight that way, and the Italians admiration for people who took their beating so like sports.

As almost any returning soldier can testify, our special affinity in this war was the Australian army. The Yanks and the "Aussies" became in the end sworn chums. But when we first landed, the base ports were full of Australians searching, as they said themselves, "to see if the Yanks were too proud to fight." They found their Yanks, in this matter, extremely humble. Even in the first hurried, disastrous days of the war, when ruin stared the Allied armies in the face, the French and the Flemish Belgians found leisure to fight a bit upon first contact. So it went, all along the line.

An innate quality of human nature, this instinctive race aversion? Surely! Therefore, say the pessimists, a quality ineradicable; and how can we have permanent peace when men behave so? Let us see if that is true.

Covetousness, the desire to get without exertion the thing which we have not is also an innate quality of human nature as strong now as when Moses revealed the Tenth Commandment. (Continued on page 100)



They call themselves "The League of Nations" -- these seventeen wounded American soldiers who came from seventeen different nationalities to fight for the United States



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Perhaps, this morning you coveted a fine diamond which you saw in a jeweler's window, and which you could not afford to buy. Did you go into the shop and grab it? Assuredly not. Why? For two reasons. In the first place, you knew that - ninety-nine chances out of a hundred - the police would come and arrest you, that if, by superior power or skill or courage, you whipped the police, they would call in the sheriff's posse, and that if you beat the posse, they would call in the United States army. All society, in short, would unite to prevent you from venting your inborn covetousness on that diamond and to give you a punishment both disagreeable and disgraceful.

You had, however, another inhibition. Even tho you forgot the police, you had been taught all your life that it was wrong to steal. Your religion, your ethical training, were all against it. An acquired instinct of morality, stronger than the in-born instinct of covetousness, prevented you.

In this parallel you have, probably, the reason why the destructive and wicked instinct of race hatred - as destructive and genuinely wicked as the instinct toward theft and murder - has been allowed to go its way unchecked. In the first place, there was no law against it. If your race all got to hating hard enough so that it finally translated its hate into action, it went out and expressed its feelings with powder and shot, unchecked by that higher cooperation of society which we term law. In the second place, we had scarcely any machinery of ethics to train the individual into belief that race hatred, of itself, is a destructive and immoral emotion in action must be sternly suppressed.

In the protection of society against such individual crimes, sins and offenses as theft and murder, we use both forces; and even then we have been unable fully to control them. Every Sunday our Christian churches recite, "Thou shalt not kill"; but behind the liturgy is the law, decreeing that all society shall unite to hang or to imprison for life the murderers.

A law between nations

All this may explain the so-called "failure of Christianity" to prevent such calamities as the world war of 1914-18. True, neither Christianity nor any other organized religion which we have in the Occident ever attacked the problem of preventing war whole-heartedly. Probably the best service of Christianity in this direction was its missionary spirit, its command to "preach the gospel to all nations," which indirectly created in its zealots a sympathy with folk of alien breed and tongue. Otherwise, it has contented itself with trying to mitigate the horrors of warfare with prayers for peace.

At last, in this year of grace 1919, we have a beginning of the law. The League of Nations, now in process of hot debate before Congress, differs from the Holy Alliance and the Hague Peace Convention in that it organizes nations to check their besetting sin of mutual murder, with punishments and penalties for the criminal. Yet in the organization of society by individuals law is not enough, has never been enough. "Thou shalt not steal" has been taught to every Christian child. It stands as a bar to theft as surely as the article against larceny in the Penal Code. If this teaching were not, every one would steal with discretion; no shopkeeper would dare turn his back on a customer. "Thou shalt not bear false witness" - which most of our churches interpret to mean "thou shalt not lie" - without that commandment drilled into us all our lives Society would fall apart in a chaos of untruth.

We must supplement the new-born law between nations with an organized body of ethics, tending to destroy race hatreds, to kill vicious race lies.

There is a new task for peace societies and churches, for preachers and moralists, for teachers and professors. Without this body of organized ethics to back it, the new League of Nations cannot, I think, succeed.

Just as America, in the person of President Wilson, led in creating the law between nations, so are we the special people to lead in this ethical movement. Our history has peculiarly fitted us for the one task, as for the other. Compared to the European breeds we know not racial hatred. A little dislike of the Oriental on the Pacific Coast, a little hatred of the Mexican along the Texas border - and you have it all. The great body of Americans hate not, racially. All along our north lies Canada, who among us ever hated a Canadian just because he was a Canadian? That stretch of nearly 4000 miles which forms the Canadian border has gone unfortified for a century. Our national history has saved us. To our original population, mostly of English, Welsh, Scottish or North Irish stock, mostly of the Protestant faith, there came early in our national life the southern Irish, but slenderly represented in our Colonial blood, and of Roman Catholic faith. We have almost forgotten the reception, cool in some spots and too warm in others, which they received. Instinctive race-hatred, reenforced by somewhat artificial religious feeling, played ducks and drakes for a time. If you do not believe this, consult the American newspapers of the '40's or read the history of the Know Nothing party.

But we had the law, which provided for easy naturalization and prohibited all religious or class distinctions, and a body of ethics expressed in the phrase of the Fourth of July orator, "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations." By the time I went to school I never knew that, except in religion, I was any different from Mike Casey or Mary Flynn. The Irish were becoming then, what they are absolutely now - flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, bone of our bone. In that same period of a far Western childhood, however, there came among us the Italians, first manifest as laborers on the railroad. How we disliked them! Ignatius Cunningham and I used to throw stones at them and call them "dagoes." I am middle-aged; and now in San Francisco the sons and daughters of those same Italians sit on the city boards, teach in the universities, help control the industries. It seems to me, looking back, that we have absorbed each wave of immigration with less friction than the last. Our pressing Americanization problem of the present day is a matter not of quality but of quantity. They have come, in recent years, too fast for easy handling; but in proportion to their numbers each race-element makes us less trouble than the last. The German is only an apparent exception. Under our foolish, blunted noses and our blind eyes, a dangerous foreign power was conducting a propaganda to keep them un-American when the pinch should come. Yet after all - speaking in a spirit of absolute justice - when the tightest pinch really did come, when this country declared war on Germany, the surprising thing was not the disloyalty of the German-American but his loyalty in action after all the noise he had made.

Jews from several European countries, notably Russia, began flowing our way twenty or thirty years ago. Could any other Christian nation than ours have taken in so many Jews without an organized anti-Semitic movement? For a century we had been learning, as no other people has had the chance to learn, that all men are much alike under their skins; that language and religion and personal habits are only a trapping of the man-breed.

But the propagandist will be busy; he is already busy. How I have come to hate that word propaganda!

(To be concluded)

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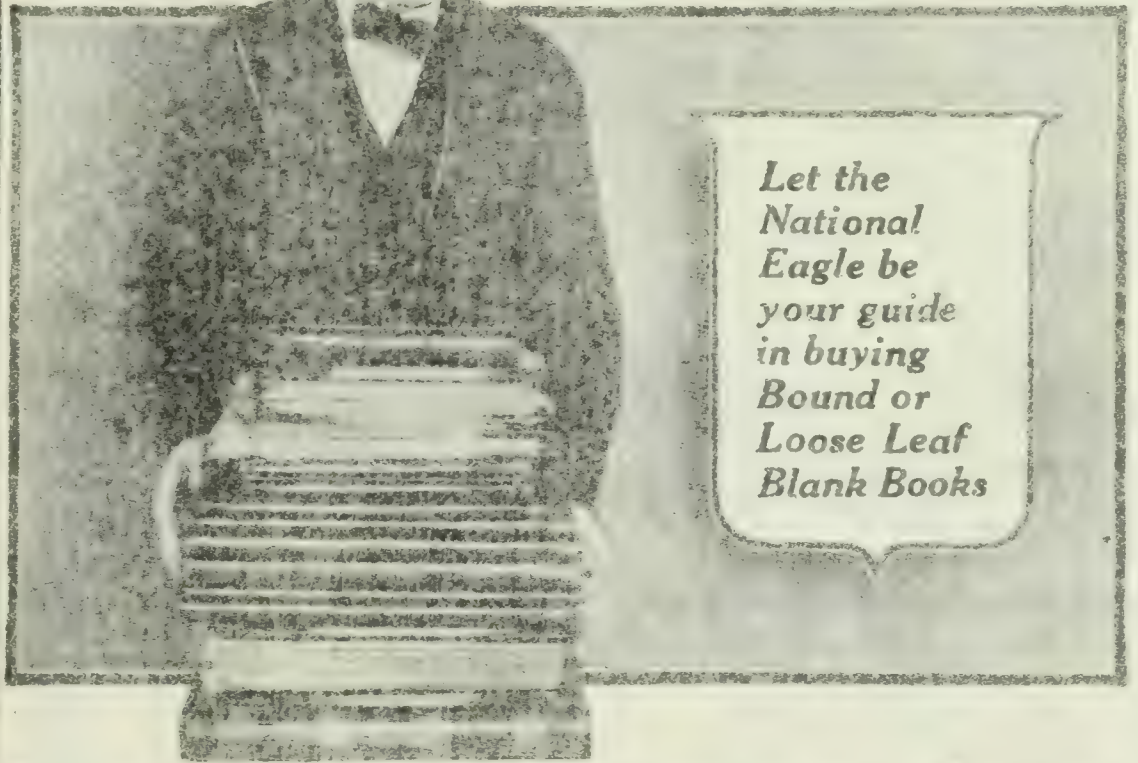
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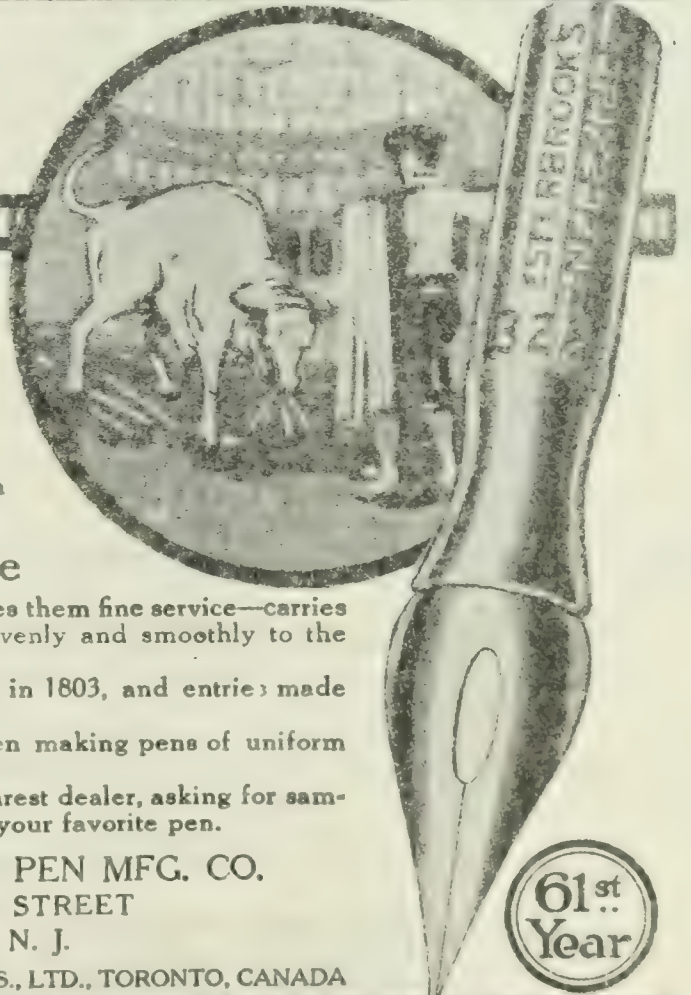
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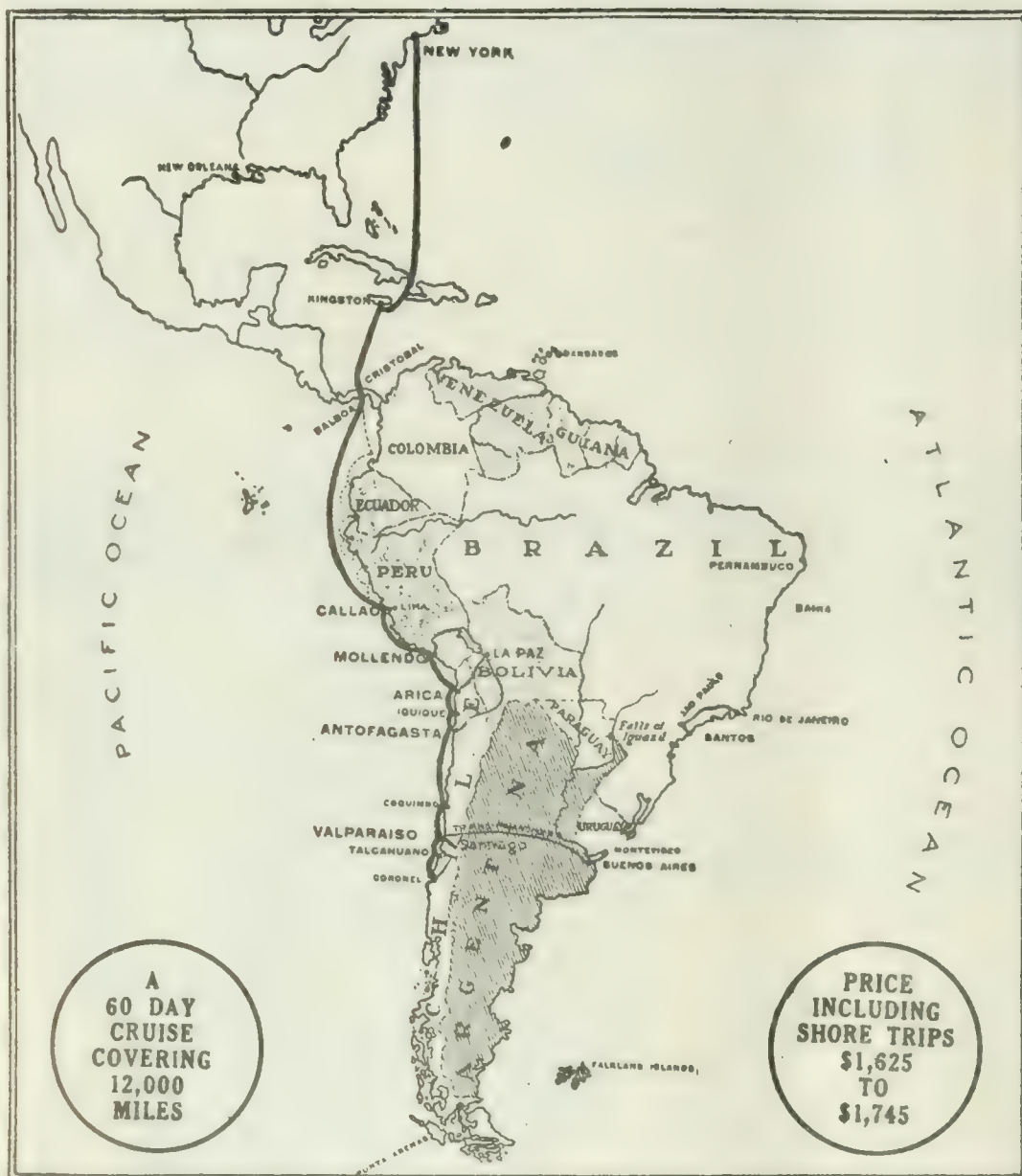
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General Smuts - Leave Russia alone.

Senator Brandegee - I may be a very reckless gentleman.

Glen Buck - What kind of an epitaph are you good for?

Gene La Motte - Are you a "perfect 36"?

Edsell Ford - I'm getting pretty old to be kidnapped.

The Pope - On the domestic hearth the woman is queen.

Walter Camp - Boxing was reborn during the war.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium - I do not wear short skirts. I am always behind the procession.

Arthur T. Hadley - The perils of democracy seem as great in 1919 as in 1917.

Beatrice Forbes Robertson - The American wife is nothing short of a shop window.

Rev. George O. Richmond - It is time for every church in the land to range itself on the side of labor.

President Wilson - The only organized opposition to the treaty is pro-German opposition.

John D. Rockefeller - The needs of mankind are the same today as they were fifty years ago.

Canon Horsley - Seven out of ten or a dozen novels are incentives to immorality.

Cecil Harmsworth - No blockade has been declared or is being exercised against any part of Russia.

Ed. Howe - I know what the newspapers say; but I actually do not know what is going on.

William T. Mayo, M.D. - Since the Civil War fifteen years have been added to the average length of human life.

Postmaster Burleson - The postal administration is remarkable in development, wonderful in organization and its standard of efficiency borders on the miraculous.

Lloyd George - The nation means to be master in her own house, a just master, a fair master, a generous master, but always master in her own house.

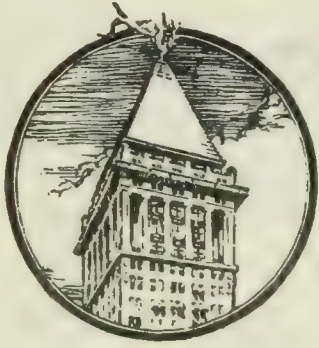
Harry H. Merrick - We are going to see to it that the Soviet and what it stands for are smashed so flat you can't pick it up with a scoop shovel.

Don Marquis - Centipedes will kill waterbugs under the kitchen sink. Write to some friend in South America for a supply or ask your regular banana dealer.

Dr. Augusta Rucker - The Stone Age had garments for women and children that made for better bodies than those which modern life deems essential.

Admiral Lord Fisher - Personally life would lose its charm for me the day I can't waltz to the best of waltz tunes in the world, one of Moody's and Sankey's hymns.

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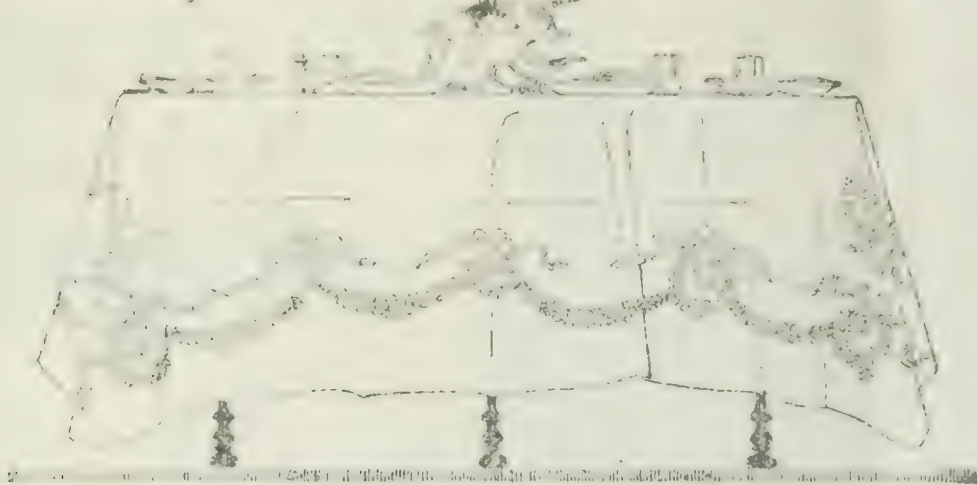
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Puzzles

Where singleness is bliss. 'tis folly to be wives. - *Passing Show*.

Those measly guys are the ones that make the rash statements. - *Punch Bowl*.

The Man - He is a decided blonde.
The Girl - Yes, but she only de-
clared it recently. - *London Opinion*.

She - I saved ten pounds yester-
day.
He - Buying what? - *Blighty*.

"Waiter! Find out if your col-
league from whom I ordered a beef-
steak some time ago is still em-
ployed here." - *Posaren*.

Artist (to patron) - Yes, sir, I
am wedded to my art.

Patron - Well, you certainly did
not marry for money. - *London Mail*.

"Did you ever have a girl look
taggers at you?"

"No, but I know one that uses
her lashes." - *Princeton Tiger*.

He - When I was four years old I
was left an orphan.

She - What did you do with it? -
Orange Peel.

Papa - Daughter! Daughter! Isn't
that young man gone yet?

Daughter - No, father, but I've
got him going. - *Stanford Chaparra*.

Altho five physicians were in
attendance no serious results of
illness were feared. - *Waterbury
American*.

Mary had a little lamb, a very
small, thin slice, for that was all
she could afford at the prevailing
price. - *New York American*.

Fatima - He's unstable in all
his ways.

Camel - Yes, he should use some
horse-sangs. - *Punch Bowl*.

Smith - Who are you working for
now?

Jones - Same people - wife and
five children. - *Passing Show*.

Tommy - Dad, what is flattery?
Dad - Flattery, my son, is hav-
ing somebody else tell us the nice
things we have always thought about
ourselves. - *Blighty*.

"Where's the dog?"

"I shot him."

"Was he mad?"

"Well, he didn't seem any too
pleased about it!" - *Passing Show*.

"There is something mysterious
about the word 'psychic'."

"Yes, but to me the most myster-



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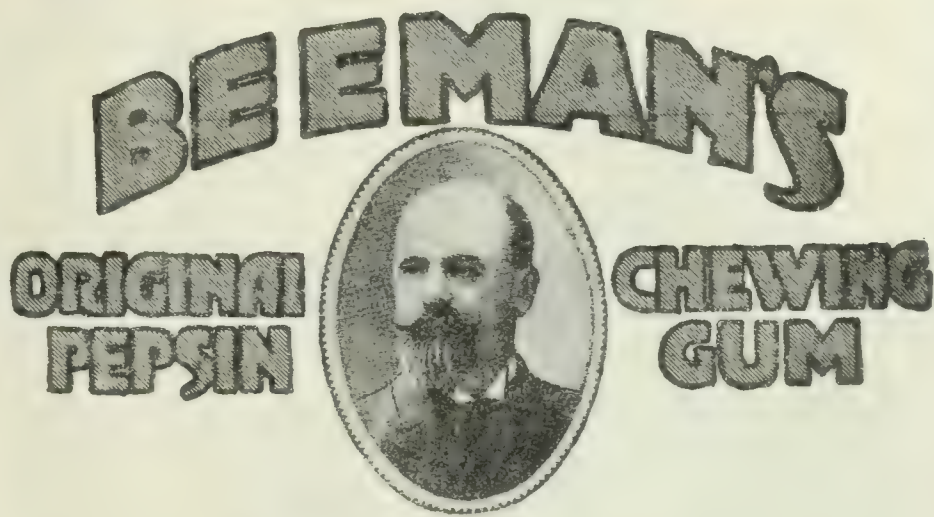
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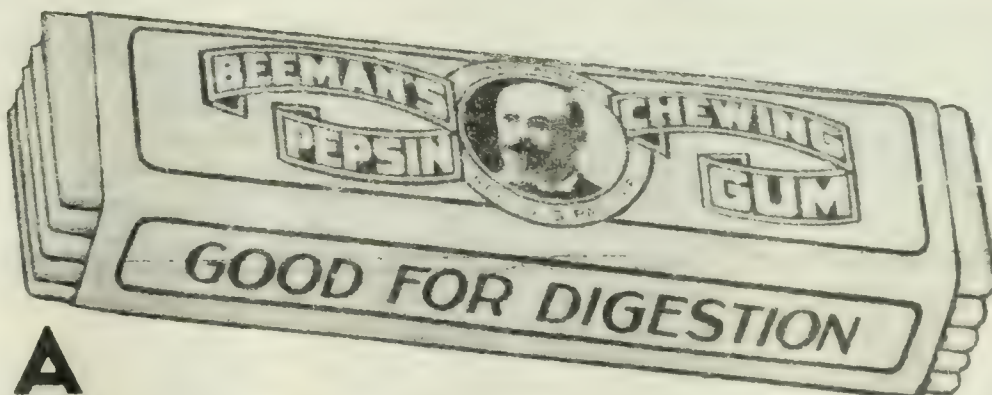


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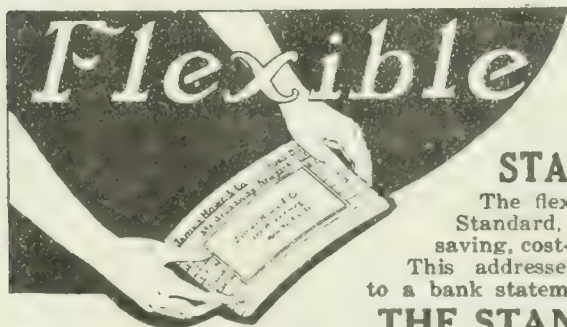
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Pebbles

ious thing about it is the way they spell it." - Passing Show.

He (in motor-car) - This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency.

She - I see, something like a kimono. - Blighty.

Dot - Too tame! I want something to shock the community.

Clerk - Oh, I guess you want alarm clocks on your hosiery. - Punch Bowl.

Hubby - Now look here, dear; I shall put on my hat and go out if you start talking in that strain.

Wife - Oh, don't worry, it's no strain for me. - London Mail.

"Are you the captain of your soul?"

"Sort of a second lieutenant," ventured Mr. Henpeck dubiously. - Manchester Evening Gazette.

Philmont - My uncle is an English peer.

Philip - You haven't got anything on me, my dad is an American Dock. - Orange Peel.

Curate - So God has sent you two more little brothers, Dolly?"

Dolly (brightly) - Yes, and He knows where the money's coming from. I heard Daddy say so." - London Opinion.

"Father objected to my skirts being so short. So I said, 'Father, please remember that I am no longer a child,' so I shall wear my skirts as short as I please." - Sydney Bulletin.

"Oh, dear," sighed the cinema star. "I forgot something when I was out shopping."

"What was it?" inquired her secretary.

"I meant to buy a motor-car to match my new hat." - London Opinion.

Master - What is the most important river in Africa?

The Class - The Nile.

Master - And what are its tributaries?

Bright Boy - The Juveniles. - London Mail.

Marion was saying her prayers. "And, please God," she petitioned, "make Glasgow the capital of Scotland. . . . Cause I made it that way in my examination paper today, and I want it to be right." - Blighty.

He - My dear, I can't afford to buy you that hat.

She - Still, you'd save money if you did.

He - How do you make that out?

She - Because I shall fret myself ill if I don't get it, and you know what doctors' bills are! - Tit-Bits.

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For the purpose of the payment of these dividends and the holding of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 p. m. on November 13, 1919 and re-open at 10 a. m., December 3, 1919.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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For more than half a century it has been deep in the task of training Negro youth for freedom and for citizenship. It is the founder of seven notable institutions—Fisk, Hampton, Atlanta, Talladega, Tougaloo, Straight, and Tillotson—and of scores of lesser schools. It is now sustaining wholly or in part five colleges for Negroes, besides twenty-five secondary schools (normal, industrial, and agricultural) with a teaching force of about five hundred and with nine thousand pupils.

The Association has from the first been a *Teacher of Teachers* and a *Leader of Leaders*. Its graduates are to be found everywhere among the foremost men of the race.

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What's Happened

The price of Grade A milk was raised two cents a quart with other grades showing a corresponding increase, in New York City

A Western collector paid \$20,000 for a painting called "He Lives by His Wits" by Frank Duveneck, an American painter.

British troops in India are preparing to attack the strongholds on the British side of the border that are still held by the Afghans.

Germany asks to have the question of the German ships sold to the Dutch during the war submitted to arbitration. The Peace Conference holds that the sale was invalid.

Indictments for sugar profiteering were brought by the Federal Grand Jury against an East Side grocer and two commission men operating in New York City.

The British municipal elections went overwhelmingly to the labor candidates who stood for the abolition of profiteering and for public control of meat, milk and movies.

The Topeka, Kansas, schools closed for a week, owing to the shortage of coal. The railroad train service out of Chicago was decreased, for the same reason.

The soft coal strike continued at a standstill, altho Samuel Gompers announced that if the Department of Labor would again call the operators and union leaders into conference, an honorable adjustment might be made.

The Japanese Privy Council favors the impeachment of Premier Hara and the Versailles Peace Delegation for failing to secure the recognition of racial equality in the League of Nations Covenant.

Rioting has been revived in Alexandria by the Nationalists who demand independence for Egypt. Houses and stores were looted by the mob, many of which were slain by the machine guns of the soldiers.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 longshoremen went back to work at their old wages, in New York City, after striking a day over four weeks. Mayor Hylan of New York promised to see that their case was reheard before the National Adjustment Commission.

Barcelona, the leading industrial city of Spain, is torn between a strike by the Syndicalists and a lockout by the employers. Most of the factories are closed and only radical papers are allowed to appear.

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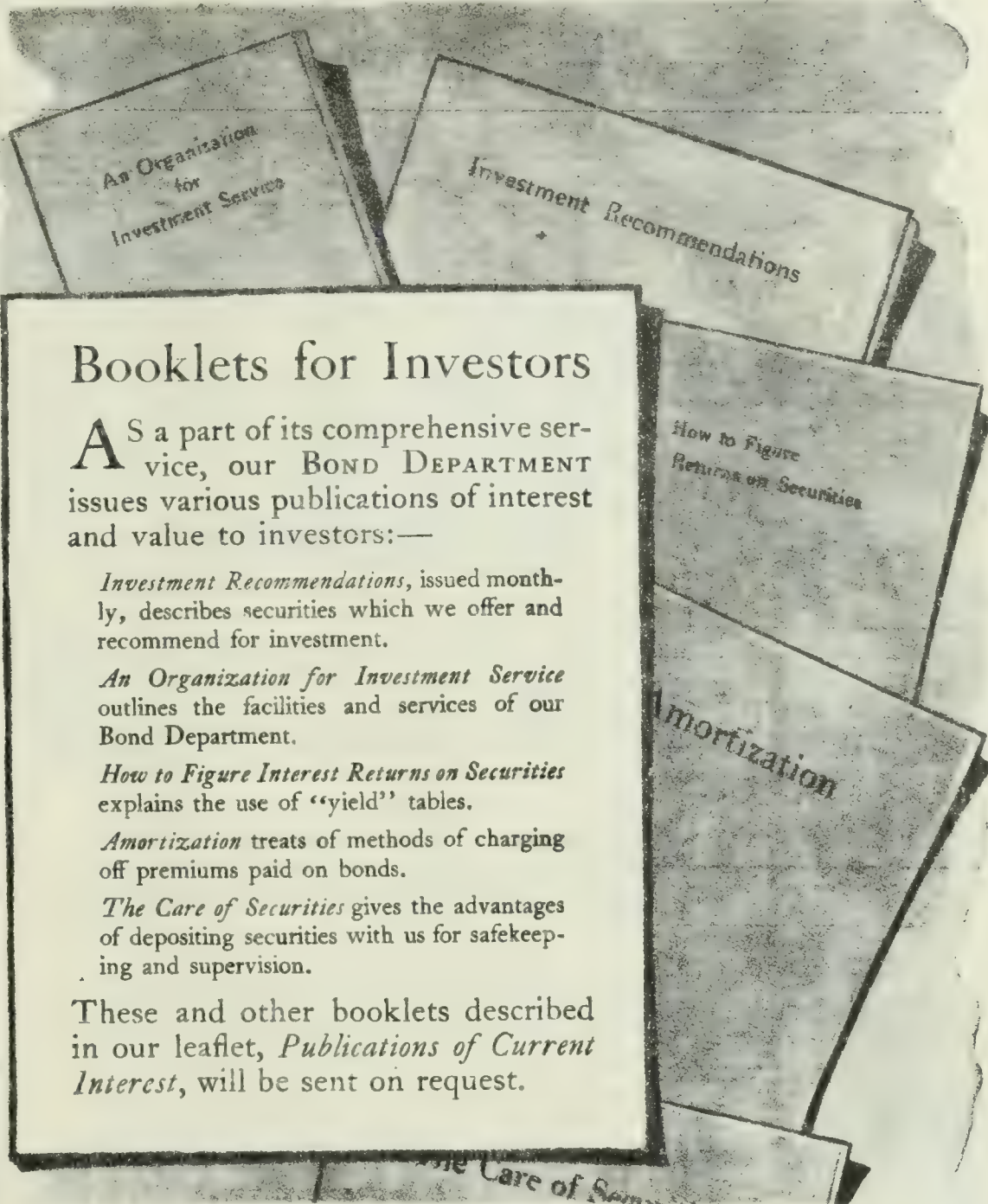
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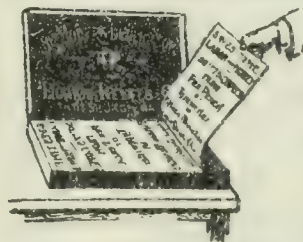
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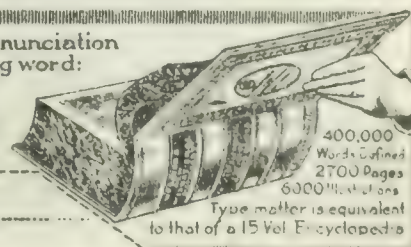
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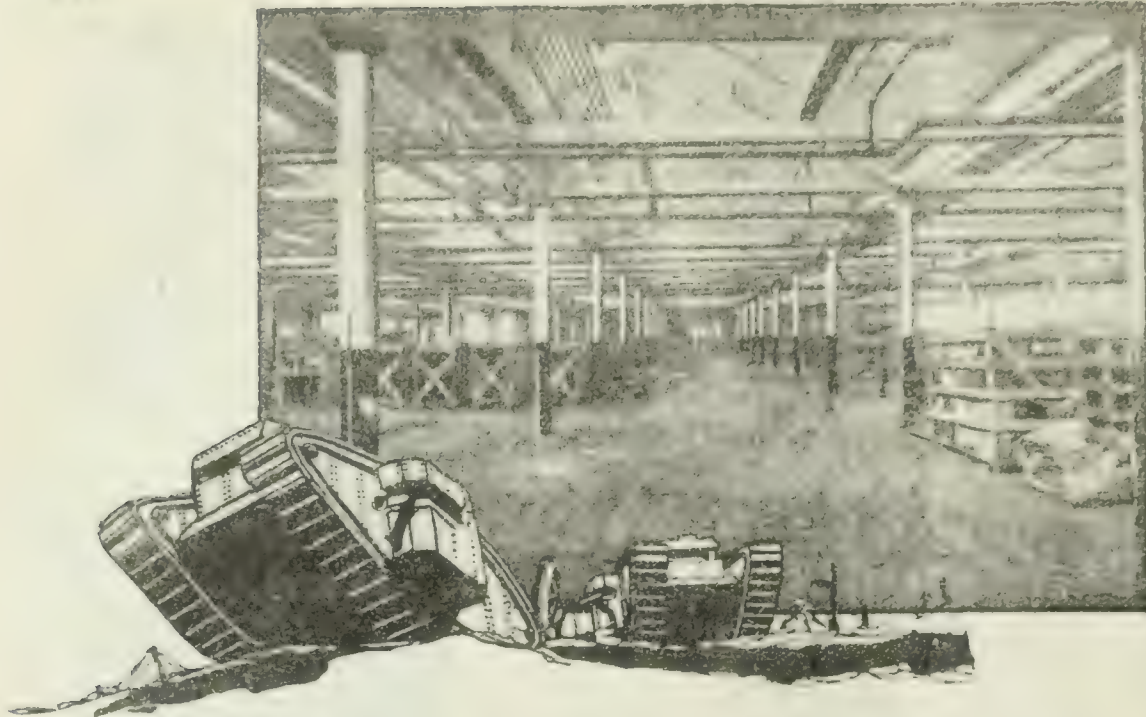
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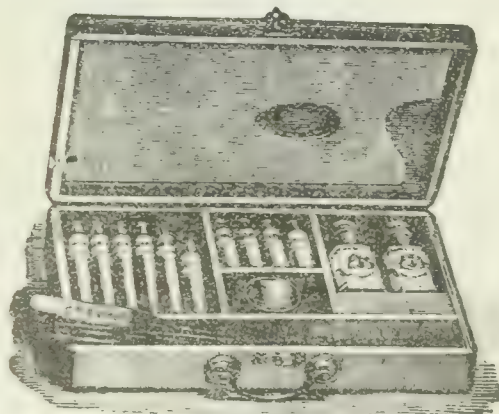
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1. The League of Nations is merely the formation of a partnership. *** Success or failure depends upon the zeal, intelligence and earnestness with which the high contracting parties conduct their business in the next five, ten or fifty years". From this statement develop a short speech based on Mr. Irwin's article by which you rouse enthusiastic support in a meeting of business men. Adapt the speech for a street-corner crowd, for a women's club, for a high school debating society.

2. "Compared to the European breeds we know not racial hatreds. *** Our national history has saved us". Review the successive waves of immigration by which the population of the United States has been built up. Present material in agreement with or in contradiction of Mr. Irwin's statement "Our pressing Americanization problem of the present day is a matter not of quality but of quantity".

"MASSACHUSETTS' CURE FOR BOLSHEVISM"

1. Explain the national significance of the reelection of Governor Coolidge in Massachusetts.

2. Write an argumentative speech in support of Governor Coolidge's statement "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time".

"WITH ONE EYE ON 1920"

1. Enumerate some of the important questions waiting discussion and settlement in Congress now. Look up the bill or bills offered on any one of them and write a fifteen hundred word article on the need for its immediate consideration.

"SIBERIAN CURRENTS AND EDDIES"

1. Review the events of Admiral Kolchak's regime in Siberia during the year since his coup d'etat at Omsk.
2. What has been the attitude of the various Allied nations toward his rule?

"THE DEFEAT OF YUDENITCH"

1. Describe in as much detail as possible the organization of the Baltic states that has taken place since the signing of the armistice.

"RECALCITRANT RUMANIA"

1. "Rumania's propensity for expansion has been making trouble for the Allies in the easterly as well as in the westerly direction". Amplify this statement with a narrative of Rumania's activities since the Peace Conference reached a decision concerning her boundaries. Draw simple maps by way of illustration.

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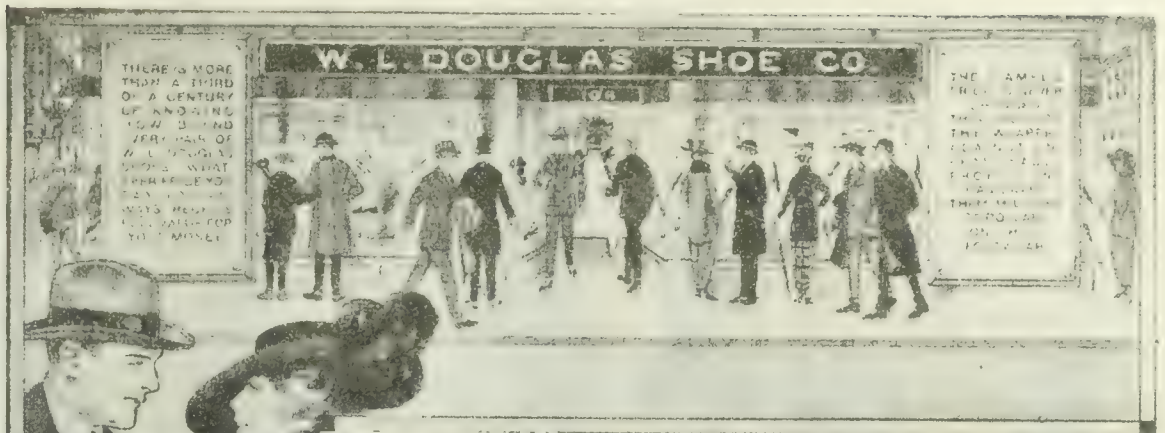
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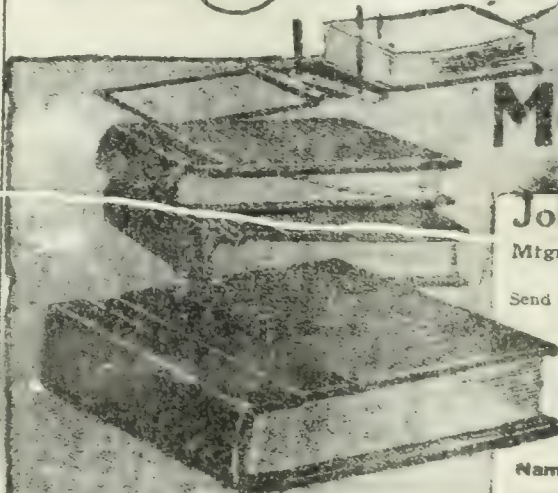
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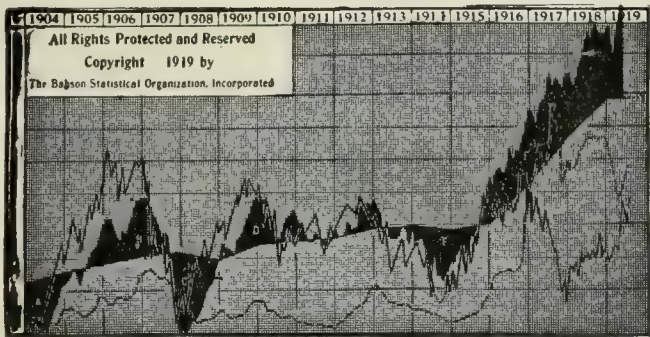
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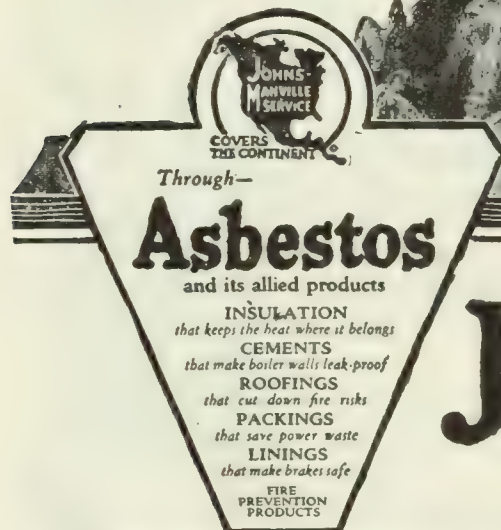
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Remarkable Remarks

EX-KING LUDWIG—I have no wish to go back.

ENRICO CARUSO—I am enchanted with Mexico.

HENRI BENDEL—The taste of a real lady cannot be vulgarized.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I object to classes in a world where God made men.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—Now is the time to keep your mouth shut and work hard.

MRS. HENRY SYMES—Before retiring shrug the shoulders with rotary movement.

MRS. W. S. BREWSTER—There's nothing quite so pretty as the long harem pantaloons.

ACTRESS MARJORIE RAMBEAU—The only costumes I would call indecent are the ugly ones.

MRS. MAY ELIOT HOBBS—American women have forgotten how to shop if they ever knew.

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BEATRICE FORBES ROBERTSON—The cutaway coat is about the last remnant of the skirt age.

ADELINE STERLING—There is nothing to worry the clergy about the dress of women today.

MISS ELIZABETH MARBURY—I don't like anything split—split tickets, split peas or split sodas.

JOSH WISE—Never throw away an old hot water bottle. Lovely soft collars can be made for your husband of the rubber.

MRS. B. F. LANGWORTHY—I am old-fashioned enough to believe that only cotton stockings should be worn by young flappers.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—Why should we not have been left in peace by the Allies to live our lives and keep our courts as usual?

MRS. JANE STERLING—Women who don't want to wear trousers can compromise by wearing tuxedo coats and black divided skirts.

MRS. HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY—Millions of boys are coming back to civil life with their ideas of women lowered by their experiences overseas.

LUKE MCLUKE—The reason why men have such fool middle names is because both Mother and Father insisted on naming the baby after their families.

ROY K. MOULTON—Food is lower in price in Brazil, Indiana, than in any other place in the country. But we would rather live somewhere else without the food.

To Our Readers and Our Advertisers

The printers' strike in New York has failed. The attempt of radical elements to introduce the practice of breaking contracts and considering promises of no importance when made by workers to employers has been defeated. Consequently The Independent appears once more in its accustomed form. We wish to express our deep appreciation and gratitude to our readers and our advertisers for their loyal and uncomplaining support during these trying weeks. We are going to try hard to be worthy of this vote of confidence. The subscription period of each present subscriber to The Independent will be extended for five weeks to make up for the issues which have been missed. No change, however, will be made in the date on the wrapper of your paper. The task of changing all those dates would be too great. Your term of subscription will merely go on five weeks beyond the date on the wrapper.

THE INDEPENDENT



When the Men are Alone

AFTER dinner, when the men go into the library to talk business and swap stories, and the gray smoke of after-dinner cigar hangs like a mist over the easy chairs, nothing looks more home-like or attractive than the soft gleam of silverware in the lamplight, radiating like the smile of hospitality itself.

Water in a silver pitcher; cigarettes in a silver box, cigars on a silver tray; the picture of a wife or daughter in silver frame; coffee, perhaps, served in the library from a charming silver service—these things lend to the room something of the spirit and the sparkle that a good story lends to the conversation.

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WORKS · PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK

Our Big Chance

By Will Irwin

Part II



Western Newspaper Union

Did you ever notice how many Giuseppes and Murphys there were among the American soldiers listed for honors? In the World War, the new American,—recently naturalized or of the first generation,—was even more valorous than the American of older stock. Charles Danielson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Harry Henson, of Perry, Illinois, above, were each twice decorated by the French Government for special bravery under fire

PROPAGANDA is virtually a new force in the world.

It sprang from the operations of special interests, and society has as yet taken no measures to control it. Wherefore, it runs riot. The propagandist who deals with international affairs holds a terrible advantage over the plain citizen. How, after all, is Mr. Smith of Peoria, Illinois, to know what is happening in Poland, say, what kind of people the Poles are, except by what he reads in the newspapers? If he lives in the Fourth Ward, it is foolish to start a propaganda to persuade him that the people of the Fifth Ward are a race of thieves and thugs and liars with invidious intentions on him and his brood. Any day he can go down into the Fifth Ward and learn the truth. A propaganda designed to make him hate and suspect

the people of Des Moines would succeed with him a little better, probably; but even that would be foolish in the end. A certain number of citizens in the Fourth Ward have relatives and friends and business connections in Des Moines; they will tell him the truth. But who is to tell him that the Italians or the French or the Spanish or the Mexicans are not the beings he sees painted in his favorite newspaper or in a pamphlet with which he has idled away an hour at a railroad station?

"It's pretty hard to make peoples love each other thru propaganda," said an experienced man in that game, midcourse of the war; "it's easy to make them hate." The Germans, inventors of this poison gas to the mind, have proved that. The native, natural hatred of Germany, I am convinced, runs against France. Before the war, only the envious commercial and pan-German classes hated England, and then not in their bones. They were merely troubled with envy. But after England entered the war, the propagandist went to work and lashed the people up to such a frenzy of Anglophobia that they gnashed their teeth with unholy joy every time a Zeppelin wiped out civilians in England. Now that the pressure has been removed, their natural feeling has reasserted itself.

It really is easy, that propaganda of hate. The whole experience of the war proves that. The propaganda of love, tho less easy, is far from impossible. I talked once to an able Englishman who took seriously "that somewhat tawdry ideal of empire," saw the world only in the old terms, and was an absolute cynic. Do not take him as typical of England; such men exist in every nation.

"Perhaps, after this war, we shall find it convenient to have an alliance with Germany," he said.

"Germany!" said I, "why, the British people would never stand for that, after all they've suffered and all Germany has done."

He smiled.

"Give me the sources of public opinion and I could make that possible in ten years after the war—maybe in five," he said. "Especially if I could work up hate against some one else."

The propaganda of hate, however, is the one against which we must guard ourselves, during the coming ten years. We may be bombarded with it; and the men behind the guns will be certain gentlemen of large interests who want to grab something. To illustrate how the game will work in European affairs, let us take an example nearer home.

Mexico lies to the South, rich and undeveloped. A few interested persons in the United States would

like to have us send an army to grab Mexico, thereby furnishing them with business openings. To themselves, of course, they are not vicious in intention. They really believe that the Mexicans in the end would like to be taken over and taught to eat nut sundaes, wear ready-made clothes and play baseball. And it would be good business. Naturally, the Mexicans think otherwise. Now the great body of popular opinion in the United States runs, fortunately, counter to such a proposition. We, as a people, seem to believe that self-determination begins near home.

Suppose, however, that the gentlemen of invidious intentions on Mexico should raise a large slush fund and get at the sources of public opinion? They would begin probably by magnifying every tiny incident between a Mexican and an American into an episode of international importance. Always they would so report it as to put the Mexican in the wrong. They would follow by painting on the public mind a picture of the Mexican as a low, dangerous creature, who must be roped and hog-tied for our own protection. They would spread rumors and hints—such as the recent untrue report that Japan had obtained a foothold in Lower California. Then, some day, the serious incident, either accidental or stage-managed—and then a war of conquest which we might be persuaded to call a crusade. This is not likely to happen, I am glad to say, but it is not impossible, either; and it illustrates the origin and uses of hate-propaganda.

Now some, perhaps most, of the hate-propaganda which we shall read in the next ten years will be in the narrow sense none of our business. In the broader sense, it will be absolutely our business. For our own

higher interests as well as those of the world in general, we are backing the legal corrective of wars which we call the League of Nations. We must back also its ethical corrective. We need to make our peace societies practical and "realist" instead of vague; to join hands with other peace societies across the waters, to infuse them all with our spirit of tolerance. We need to create in the rising generation of journalists a brand of international reporter who prefers sanity to sensationalism and who instead of slapping on the wires hints of wars and crimes against humanity, shall help each little section of the world to understand each other section. I can even conceive a society, heavily endowed, intelligently conducted, which should make a business of following up hate propaganda and correcting it with the other side of the story—which would be, usually, the truth. We need above all to build up, thru the ordinary sources of moral teaching, as the churches, schools and universities, the new code of decent international ethics.

Toward what end should we aim? I think toward a decent and sane nationalism tempered by a decent and sane internationalism. Let us take the illustration of the family, which comes nearer to hitting on all four cylinders than most analogies. It is well that I should love and honor my mother above all women save my wife. It is evil that I should love my mother so much that I steal for her the diamond necklace which she wants and cannot have, or kill Mrs. Jones, with whom she has quarreled. Now this latter interpretation of family life roughly describes the exaggerated nationalism of the past fifty years, which produced such manifestations as the state-worship of modern Germany. That absolute internationalism which would make every Frenchman regard every German, every Italian regard every Slav, as exactly the same sort of person as himself, seems to me not only impossible in the present state of the human race, but also undesirable. Decent nationalism gives that variety which lends to life difference and therefore savor. The task of making his nation better, more advanced, more honest, is an end which the mind of the average man can compass, whereas the improvement of the world in general is to him an end a little remote. His very pride in his national background is to him an inspiration.

HERE the reporter, from his position in the pulpit, opens the Book of Wisdom for a new text. We might just as well, brethren, begin at home. It will give us training for the larger task. Which leads me to a consideration of what we have begun to call, since we went to war, Americanization. The unsuspected existence of race-elements among us which seemed at least to prefer the despotic nations of their origin to this nation of their adoption, made us suspect that we had been careless, to say the least, about the problem of American nationality. Hence, here and there, a hue and cry against the new immigrant and a movement to Americanize him with an ax.

There are ways of making Americans, and again other ways. Too many of our Americanizers, it seems to me, are proceeding in such fashion as to encourage our old, besetting corporate sin of race hatred. Our Americanizers might with profit study the course of Germany in Alsace. In 1870, she assumed government of that province. She had taken it by conquest, not by will of the people. Every other element in the situation favored the rapid absorption of the Alsatians into German nationality. They spoke French in the salons, the government offices and the schools. In the kitchens and shops they spoke a Germanic dialect. A born Alsatian can as easily perfect himself in High German as an

American speaking the ungrammatical English of the backwoods can perfect himself in grammatical English. They were mostly of German stock—as nearly akin racially to the dominant Prussians as are the Bavarians.

BUT Germany began Germanizing with an ax. She denied the Alsatians full political rights, made Alsace a crown colony. She long forbade, under heavy penalty, the teaching, and often the use of, the French language. She forbade the children of Alsace to travel, because they might absorb in their tender years some culture other than German. When the Alsatian was not running into a "must" of his Prussian masters, he was encountering a "verboten." Germany had many material advantages to offer Alsace. Most detached observers of the problem believe that she might, with other tactics, have made the majority of Alsatians German in feeling. As it was, when France came to take over the country—I saw this myself—the enthusiasm, the ecstasy, could be compared only to a great camp-meeting. France, on the other hand, has within her borders Savoy, Nice and Corsica, recently Italian; Brittany, Celtic in blood, Gaelic in popular language; and the Basque provinces of the South. There is not, there never was a Savoyard problem in France, or a Breton problem or a Basque problem. She teaches French in the schools and lets it go at that. If the Savoyard or the Nicean wants to talk Italian, to teach it to his children, if the Breton wants to talk Gaelic or the Basque his strange, mysterious native dialect, that is his business. France gave his ancestors, from the moment they entered the kingdom, the empire or the republic, such political rights as there were. She asked them only to obey the laws. And France absorbed them without a struggle.

In that matter of language, take the recent rage against German. Some of our states have barred absolutely the teaching of that hated tongue. Of course the situation in certain districts of the West, where we discovered that the basic instruction was in German, not English, presented an intolerable situation. Almost equally intolerable was the fact that in the greater part of our public schools German, next to English, was the favored modern tongue. The favored tongue in this country should be Spanish, second only to English as a world language spoken by almost the whole Western Continent south of the Rio Grande. Next, probably, should stand French, hardly inferior to English for the purposes of international intercourse. This emphasis on German we owe to the subtle propaganda begun after 1902, when Prince Henry visited this country and was shocked to see so many Germans becoming American.

However, we shall do business with Germany after the war, and German remains one of the four dominant languages. Since spread of modern languages is in itself a means toward decent internationalism, the remedy, it seems to me, is not less German—except in the schools which had the cool assurance to bar English—but more Spanish, French and Italian. If any one calls me pro-German for this, let me submit that the French have not been, since 1914, conspicuously pro-German. Yet the French educational authorities have worked, publicly and privately, ever since this war began, to prevent their people from ceasing to study the German language. "We must not let undue prejudice stunt the education of our children" was the way they stated their position.

Do Americanizers of this class realize how much the war itself did for true Americanization? We took the newly naturalized foreigner, or his descendants of the first generation, and gave them [Continued on page 150]

But Why Unscramble the Railroads?

By Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Woolley

No group of men is perhaps so well qualified to judge soundly and in large perspective the problem "Shall the Government Keep the Railroads?" as the Interstate Commerce Commission. For years it has maintained a high record, among shippers, carriers and consumers, for fairness and ability. Thru the war Robert W. Woolley, as one of its Commissioners, has been at close grasp with the railroad problem. He advises that the railroads shall not be turned back to private control at this time. Here are his major reasons, as prepared by him for *The Independent*

IT would be difficult to stress too heavily the importance of the question of the future of our railroads; they are the arteries of our commerce, both domestic and foreign. It would be as logical to expect a young human body to develop to full size and strength when its supply of blood is not distributed in the way demanded by nature as that a great national development consistent with our ideals of democracy, with equality of opportunity for all, will take place unless there is some broad, constructive plan for the coördination and development of both rail and water carriers.

The message of the President to the Congress of May 20, announcing that the railroads now under Federal control will be returned to their owners at the end of the calendar year, is a call for immediate serious thought by the people and for intelligent and disinterested discussion by the press as to the future of our railroads, to the end that "legislation be considered which may tend to make of these instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and coördinated system" and at rates "uniform and intelligible." Constructive thought, it is needless to say, must have as its foundation a belief that while due consideration shall be given to the interests of security holders and of those engaged in farming, mining and manufacturing or in the sale of the products of farm, mine and factory, the prime consideration, to be kept always uppermost, is the welfare of the public, the whole public.

Transportation conditions affect every one vitally, in his convenience and in his pocketbook; they affect materially the social and economic condition of every individual in America; upon them, especially upon freight rates, is largely dependent the welfare, in many cases the existence, of thousands of communities. Yet, in the very nature of our rapid growth as a nation, freight rates and the opportunity and freedom of millions of our people and thousands of our communities have been dictated by the railroads, and as a result—there are clear-cut illustrations by the score in proof—communities or industries have developed or been forbidden development exactly as the directors of our great transportation systems have decreed.

The railroads and many of their principal shippers have a common interest which is not that of the consumers of the country as a whole; the railroads encourage substantially the development of industries which will produce traffic of a nature desired by them,



Press Illustrating

Mr. Woolley is a stickler for facts

at the expense of other traffic and without reference to the rights of other shippers to rates which are just and reasonable and non-discriminatory, and the favored shippers do not desire the encouragement of a multiplicity of competitive markets. Accordingly we have rates made upon no uniform or scientific basis, to the end that regardless of mileage or of relative costs of transportation, traffic which the carriers desire to handle may move to the markets

which the selfish interests of such carriers may dictate. It is clear, in short, that our present freight rate structure is unscientific, illogical, and laden with preference, and to my mind it is equally clear that a sufficient time under normal conditions should be granted for developing plans calculated to do exact justice to the whole public, rather than to the shippers and the carriers alone. The time to make the necessary study and readjustment of rates is while the Government is operating the roads and the importance of the ends sought, the placing of the services of transportation at the disposal of the public free from preference or discrimination, is reason enough for the continued operation of the roads by the Government for a reasonable period after the declaration of peace; in fact, for whatever period may be necessary.

Equality of opportunity in the use of transportation agencies calls for the establishment of line-haul charges, based upon mileage, with proper classification of commodities, separate and distinct from terminal charges; and in my view Congress should provide by legislation for the unification of all our railroads, large and small, weak and strong, and thus make possible the installation of a nation-wide rate structure which would give to every shipper the full benefit of his location and to the public all of the benefits of competition, unrestrained by the desire of railroad managements to encourage only such traffic as the interests of their particular roads may dictate. Such a structure would not be possible under private control unless Congress were to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to make rates—not merely to prescribe the maximum rate as at present—because otherwise potential water competition and useful fictions would intervene to defeat it. My idea, in brief, is that it is time for Congress to announce a policy of its own as to equalizing commercial conditions and to take this legislative function permanently out of the hands of the railroads.

Before reaching a conclusion [*Continued on page 138*

If He Were President

The Independent Series of Article on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

William Gibbs McAdoo

Including an Interview with the Former Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads

By Donald Wilhelm

FIRST—lest we echo a prevailing prejudice—the writer is able to state of his own knowledge and apparently for the first time that Mr. McAdoo did not quit his multifarious Washington duties unnecessarily, or because he seemed about to be under fire, or to take up arms after the Presidency. To the contrary, he determined to resign from the Treasury—and so conclusively told the President—long before the war. In fact, it was clearly established in the White House that he was to retire on March 4, 1917, at the expiration of the President's first term. But as the second inaugural approached our affairs with Germany became critical. War seemed inevitable, and when war seemed inevitable the pressure of many reasons prevailed—for in all directions Uncle Sam was stiffening himself for the ordeal—and it was not strange, accordingly and especially in the light of what follows here below, that Mr. McAdoo agreed to remain as long as the war lasted—which was no more than the nation expected—even tho, neither physically nor financially, was Mr. McAdoo in shape to prolong his stay in Washington. Moreover, the railroads were in a bad way. And their financial posture was precarious. There were many impending railway receiverships. Labor troubles, too, were very serious. The congestion on some of the most important lines was steadily growing worse, and the demands were steadily growing greater. It was obvious, also, that a crisis in the affairs of the railroads would poignantly affect the financial stability of the nation, which, with the tremendous burdens of war, was about to be put to the ultimate test.

These statements, moreover, are authoritative, and should—when taken in conjunction with Mr. McAdoo's pronounced plan of three years before, the testimony of persons who noted his physical condition on his trip to California after his resignation, and his own frank admission that he had depleted his "modest fortune" all too much by living in Washington, where he received no salary for serving as Director General of Railroads—be taken as conclusive evidence of justification for returning to private life. They should be taken as authoritative because, Mr. McAdoo himself, in his letter of resignation, vouched for their absolute accuracy.

"Mr. McAdoo," I said, "was it necessary for the Government to take over the railroads for the war?"

"Yes," he said, "we had to 'railroad' the Kaiser to beat him quickly, and we could not do this unless the Government controlled all the railroads for the war purpose. One must remember that finance and transportation were basic to the conduct of the war. Every demand of the army and navy, and of every department of the Government and, in fact, of our allies, was transmuted into a call upon the Treasury for money and upon the railroads for transportation. If the Treasury and the railroads had failed to function sufficiently and

efficiently, it is hard to say what disasters might have befallen us, and I say this not to claim any credit for myself, but in order to give credit to whom it is due, namely, to the devoted men who composed my staff in the Treasury Department and to the employees of that great department, as well as to the members of my railroad staff and to the officers and employees of the railroads of the United States, all of whom were animated by a high spirit of patriotism and determination and performed their part in the war with the highest efficiency and promptitude.

"Of course it was essential to the success of the war that the financial situation of this country be kept strong at all times and that confidence should be preserved for the double reason that we had not only to finance our own part of the war but to finance our allies as well.

THE railroads, when the Government took them over, were so congested in the eastern territory that freight and passengers were not being moved promptly and a complete breakdown in the transportation system was imminent. Strikes were impending because of the general discontent among the two million employees, due to insufficient wages and unsatisfactory working conditions. Railroad credit was in peril and receiverships threatened many of the properties. The railroad problem was, therefore, financial as well as economic. Disaster to the railroads would have impaired seriously the financial situation. Therefore, the Government had to take them so as to coördinate all railroad facilities, using them in common for the war purpose, in order to secure the essential transportation needed for the success of our arms, as well as to protect the general financial situation. But the paramount consideration and necessity was, of course, the military purpose and that could not be successfully served unless the Government controlled the railroads.

"We can see now that, had the railroads not functioned sufficiently and efficiently in the United States, during the year 1918, the war would not have ended until after a spring or summer campaign in 1919. Most of the military leaders and well-informed people, considered as inevitable, a 1919 campaign. The efficient functioning of the railroads in transporting troops and material, not only between cantonments, but to the ports of embarkation, in the handling of all materials required to keep the industries of the country going at top speed, and in the prompt movement of the munitions, food and supplies, that were indispensable to the United States and to the Allies, did more toward ending the war quickly than any other single factor of which I have knowledge, except finance. Of course, the war could not have been won thru finance and transportation alone, but, certainly, we could not have made

a beginning toward effective fighting, much less have won the victory, without them."

"It is claimed by many," I said, that government control of the railroads was a failure because there was a deficit of two hundred million dollars for the year 1918. What is your view of that?"

"The facts do not justify any such claim," he replied. "Far from being a failure, government control of the railroads was a phenomenal success, measured by the results achieved. The railroads were taken over for the war purpose, they were operated, not to make a profit, but to win the war, just as our armies in the field were not operated for profit, but to win the war. In neither the case of the railroads, nor of the army, did we count the cost, or judge the achievement in terms of dollars. No war should be waged for profit and no profit should be made out of any agency of war. But let us measure the results by the standard of those people who think in terms of dollars only:

"As I have said, the efficient functioning of the railroads was, I think, the largest single factor in shortening the war. It is not too much to claim that, if they had not performed their part so well, a spring campaign in 1919 would have been inevitable. The victory was finally won in November, 1918—six to nine months earlier than expected. But let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the railroads were largely instrumental in shortening the war by only three months, or ninety days.

"At the time of the armistice the expenditures of the Treasury were \$60,000,000 daily. A saving of ninety days of war, therefore, meant a saving of \$60,000,000 per day, or a total of \$5,400,000,000. Spending \$200,000,000 to save \$5,400,000,000 is the best kind of business. Was not the money well spent, and can it be said that gov-



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Mr. McAdoo leads all Democratic presidential candidates—should Mr. Wilson refuse a third nomination



Mr. McAdoo with Mrs. McAdoo and Ellen Wilson McAdoo in California after he had resigned from the Cabinet

ernment control of the railroads was a failure? But, more than all, is to be considered the saving in human life and human suffering and the prevention of a vast amount of waste and destruction which the earlier termination of the war may claim as its greatest contribution. The job was to 'railroad' the Kaiser to speedy defeat. That job was done. After all, isn't that the answer?

"It is an interesting fact, too, that altho the total cost of the war was approximately \$25,000,000,000, less than one-tenth of one per cent, or \$200,000,000 was for railroad transportation in the United States. From no other \$200,000,000 expended in the war, was there so much value received.

"Let me add that it would have been just as easy as not to make the railroads earn a profit in the year 1918. All the Director General had to do was to increase the freight rates a little more and a surplus would have resulted. Such a surplus would have robbed the critics of their only argument. The deficit arose from the increased cost of materials and supplies, increased wages—increases that were not only necessary but in the highest sense a matter of justice to the men—and from the necessity, which frequently arose, of providing transportation, regardless of cost, to meet the emergencies of the war. Under normal conditions many of these expenditures would not have been necessary and, under normal conditions, the railroads could, I am sure, have been operated without any loss."

This analysis of the situation is simple and arresting in its power and surety. But far more arresting, to the writer, at least, is scrutiny and appraisal of the man who made it.

Mr. McAdoo, it seems, has been a failure—a psychological failure—in that he has "sold" the great Federal Reserve System, which was formulated and organized under his lead, as Secretary [Continued on page 143



While resting at Pendleton, Oregon, the late Secretary of the Treasury joined Till Taylor, Pendleton's sheriff, and Governor Olcott, in a round-up

The Tiger's Daughter

By Montrose J. Moses

I HAD an exciting time on board the trans-Atlantic liner, "La France," trying to find Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire. By all outward signs and tokens she was there—on the ship's passenger list, and the purser called out the number of her room. But no one seemed to be able to locate her—she might have been endowed with the famous invisible cap, so completely was she hid. I asked the passengers in the main salon, but they wanted to know who Madame Jacquemaire was, as though to be the daughter of a Premier of France, and of the "Tiger" in especial, was not enough to make the average traveler sit up and take notice. When I went to her room, she was on deck; when I hastened to the deck, she had flown to have her passports examined; for even a daughter of Georges Clemenceau must pass the way of the alien if she wants to land in New York. Still there were no traces of her. "Stand by this door," said the customs' doctor; "she'll have to pass thru my hands, and I'll give you the tip."

So I waited, in the meanwhile talking with the famous Dr. Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, who had just finished his famous ambulance work in France; and then chatting with Mary Garden, the singer, who was on the way to join the Chicago Opera Company, bringing with her a dress, so she said, made of a thousand mirrors. My eye all the while was directed to the door thru which Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire was to come. "There," I thought, as my imagination conjured up, in the face of a striking French woman just coming toward the doctor, certain undoubted resemblance to the famous fighting Premier, "that is she." And I went toward her with my most ingratiating air. But it was not she. Looking back on it all, the ship's crew must have been heavily tipped to protect the lady. For behind me, all the while, she was seated in an armchair, inconspicuously dressed, delightfully simple and modest. There is an indescribable something that tells you when you have found your game. Without anyone saying so, everyone on the instant seemed to understand who she was, and the cameras began to accumulate around her chair. A pair of gentle eyes looked up into a veritable battery of lenses. "Are you

Madame Jacquemaire?" I asked. The flicker of a smile gave her a quizzical expression, as she said to me, with that calmness which no one could doubt—"No."

Nevertheless, I took mental note of her person, not so very French that, in both figure and expression, one could not find some suggestion of the half American strain which is in

her. It must not be forgotten that Georges Clemenceau, the Premier of France, was mixed up in a revolution against Napoleon III, around 1865, and after imprisonment, found it necessary to come to America, where, in New York, he spent most of his time writing and reading at the old Astor Library; after which he had the varied experiences of teaching history, literature and horseback riding at a young ladies' seminary in Stamford, Connecticut. He married one of his pupils, Mary Plummer, going to the City Hall, in New York, where, in the Governor's room, the two were united by Mayor Oakey Hall. This flashed thru my mind as I stood, waiting for Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire to think again who she was. There was no tell-tale Connecticut accent

to her musical French; but when later we got to be more friendly, she asked me if I thought there was anything American about her. A fellow-passenger took me aside. "She's fighting against having her picture taken," I was told, "and it will require some time to persuade her, for she has much of the obstinacy of her father about her." She certainly has his eyes, and his expression around the nose. But the rest of her is Plummer—for it is American, not French.

Finally, Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire surrendered. The reporters were becoming too thick about her, the cameras too menacing. "La France" was steaming to dock from quarantine. Except for a maid, the daughter of the French Republic was alone; no French officials to meet an unofficial visitor, for it is not easy to break thru the customs rule that only officials and the press can board an incoming vessel. But I [Continued on page 151]



No one on board "La France" as the ship steamed into New York knew that the unassuming little woman in Scotch plaid coat and plain black hat was Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, daughter of the Premier of France



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"Why all this talk about the vote," says the daughter of Premier Clemenceau. "Women have always ruled in history—and without the vote"

What Have They Done to the Treaty?

An impartial explanation that tells you just what the reservations voted by the Senate mean and how they would change the original terms of peace

THE Senate is at a deadlock over the treaty of peace with Germany. First a majority of the senators voted to incorporate into the resolution of ratification fifteen "reservations and understandings." But the resolution with these reservations was voted down by 55 against to 39 for. Then a resolution of ratification of the treaty without reservations was likewise defeated by 53 votes against and 38 for. It is evident that neither the treaty in its original form nor with these reservations can command the necessary two-thirds vote. It remains, then, to be seen whether any set of reservations can be drawn up which will be acceptable to two-thirds of the senators and unobjectionable to the foreign signatories of the treaty. These are the fifteen reservations and their meanings in plain terms:

1. The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal Allied and Associated Powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

This means that three of the four powers named must expressly accept the Senate reservations, which would virtually incorporate them as amendments in the treaty. The friends of the Covenant regard this as the most objectionable, for some of the reservations as they stand could not be approved by the powers, and the effect would be to reopen negotiations in which all the thirty-three signatories, including Germany, might insist upon similar reservations. If this preamble is left out the rest of the reservations, or some of them, might tacitly be allowed by the powers to pass as American interpretations or declarations of policy.

2. The United States so understands and construes Article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said Covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

The paragraph of Article 1 referred to reads: "Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal." This withdrawal clause was not in the first draft of the Covenant, but was added by President Wilson on his return to Paris to meet the objection raised by certain American opponents. He held, in his conference with the Foreign Relations Committee, that the United States would in any case be under no obligation, unless a moral obligation, to remain in the League any longer than it chose. The word "concurrent" is criticized, for a concurrent resolution requires only the approval of the House and Senate, not of the President, who therefore would be deprived of his constitutional right to participate in the control of foreign policy. The substitution of the word "joint" would remove this objection.

3. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between na-

tions—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

Article 10, which the President calls "the heart of the Covenant," reads: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled." The first part of this reservation disavows any obligation and the second part insures that our armed forces shall only be employed by congressional authority. Nobody objects to the second part, but many regard the first part as destructive of the main object of the League, which is to prevent "external aggression" and conquest.

4. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article 22, Part I, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

This means that the United States could not accept a mandate from the League for the administration of any of the territory taken from the enemy, say, Armenia, without the assent of both houses. This is in accordance with our Constitution, for such action would naturally involve congressional coöperation.

5. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

The aim of this is to exclude from the jurisdiction of the League all matters which the United States regards as wholly or in part domestic. It would apparently preclude the participation of the United States in any conference, commission or "agency" in which such questions were even considered.

6. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which, in the judgment of the United States, depend upon or relate to its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

The original draft of the Covenant contained no reference to the Monroe Doctrine, but President Wilson when he came back to this country found such a demand for an explicit reservation on this point that on returning to Paris he secured the insertion of Article 21, which reads: "Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as

treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace." This, however, did not satisfy his critics, who said that the Monroe Doctrine was not a "regional understanding for the maintenance of peace" and that the article might cover other and unknown "regional understandings." The senatorial reservation does not attempt to define the Monroe Doctrine, but leaves it to the United States to interpret it and to exclude from the operations of the League whatever it may deem the doctrine to cover or "relate to."

7. The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158 and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.

These articles relate to the transfer to Japan of the German claims and concessions in the Shantung peninsula. Most Americans feel that we should not approve or support the alienation of Chinese territory, but the reservation as worded is offensive to Japan, who is pledged ultimately to restore this territory to China, and Great Britain and France would be unlikely to approve formally such reservation since they are obligated by previous treaty to consent to the transfer.

8. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations and may, in its discretion, provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof, and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said League of Nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

This provides for congressional control of all American appointments under the League. The only objection to it is that it is so sweeping that it might hamper the action of the League in a crisis by holding up the appointment of some commission or agent until the Senate could pass upon the necessary nominations. It would also prevent any American citizen from accepting any position on any of the commissions except by explicit permission of the Senate.

9. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.

The reparation commission of the League has control of the commerce and finances of Germany for a period of years in order to secure the utmost amount of indemnification for the damage done by Germany during the war. This reservation would subject all its regulations regarding German-American commerce to the approval of Congress. If Congress should decline to cooperate and other nations do the same the reparation commission could accomplish little.

10. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the League of Nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

This merely affirms the regular constitutional procedure. Doubtless Congress will make sufficient provision in advance for our share of the anticipated expenses of the League.

11. If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the Council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the Council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

This leaves the United States free to increase its armaments whenever it is "threatened with invasion or engaged in war." It is pointed out by the friends of the Covenant that almost any nation might deem itself in danger of invasion by somebody at any time and that this might prevent any general disarmament, which was one of the chief benefits expected from the League. According to Article 8 of the Covenant the Council of the League shall formulate plans for the reduction of armaments to be submitted to the consideration of the several governments and reconsidered every ten years or oftener, but no government after having adopted the plan can exceed the fixed limits of armament without the concurrence of the Council. The proposed reservation removes this restriction in regard to the United States if at any time the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

12. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking state, as defined in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said Article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

Article 16 requires that when a nation resorts to war in defiance of the League all the other members of the League shall stop all trade relations and the intercourse with the covenant-breaking state and with its nationals. The proposed reservation would make it optional with the United States to continue relations with citizens of the offending nation residing here or in other countries. For instance, if France became belligerent it would not necessarily mean that we should boycott all the Frenchmen living in the United States or Canada. This reservation is generally regarded as a desirable modification of the original Covenant.

13. Nothing in Articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

Articles 296, 297 and the related annexes cover eight pages of fine print and deal in great detail with the property, rights, interests, debts and contracts of Germans in the Allied countries and of the Allied nationals in Germany and with all similar business interests involved in the war. This reservation would make every act of the Clearing Offices affecting Americans subject to the approval of the United States courts. Here again it is a question of interpretation and of the spirit in which the reservation would be carried out. If every nation reserved the right to nullify any act under any of the 440 articles of the treaty that it deemed to contravene any of the rights of any of its citizens there would not be much left of the treaty. The text of these articles already provides that the proposed arrangements for the liquidation of debts, etc., be approved by the several governments concerned and carried out in accordance with their laws.

14. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (Articles 387 to 427, inclusive) of said treaty unless Congress, by act or joint resolution, shall hereafter make pro-

vision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

Part XIII lays down the plan for an international labor organization of representatives appointed by governments, workers and employers to study such questions as a maximum working day, prevention of unemployment, protection against injury, insurance against sickness, the abolition of child labor, equal wages for women, etc., and to suggest measures to alleviate evil conditions and to prevent industrial warfare. This organization is now holding its first meeting in Washington with forty nations represented, but the United States is not participating because of opposition in the Senate to the League of Nations. The action of the international labor organization is confined to consideration, conference and recommendations, but the proposed reservation would restrict the participation of the United States by congressional action.

15. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

In the Assembly (not the Council) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India have each a vote as well as Great Britain, and the aim of this reservation is to prevent their outvoting the United States in case of a dispute between the United States and some member of the British Empire. But the first part of the sentence as it stands is highly offensive to the self-governing dominions, which had expected American sympathy with their attainment of the right of equal representation with the mother country.

Get Together

By Hamilton Holt

SENATORS of the United States:—

The time has come for plain speaking. You have failed on the greatest issue ever presented to the American people since the adoption of the Constitution.

Tho eighty of you voted for some kind of a League of Nations you have not had the statesmanship to compromise your differences and get together. You have permitted a little group of fifteen "last ditchers" completely to outwit you. You have defeated the peace for which the whole world waits. You have lowered the moral prestige of your country in the eyes of men. You have exhibited her as the only "quitter" among the Allied nations.

And now what do you propose to do? You meet again on December 1. The Peace Treaty will again come before you. Can you deny that it deprives Germany of her power to subdue by force her neighbors, compels her to make restitution for her crimes, liberates subject peoples, sets up new democracies and restores ravished territories? As servants of an enlightened people can you maintain that a League of Nations is an evil thing when it has no other purpose than to substitute law for war, to reduce armaments, to abolish secret treaties, to promote commerce, to improve labor conditions and to help backward peoples; in short, to substitute co-operation for competition in international affairs?

Altho Europe is on fire and the United States already is smoking, some of you insist on fifteen reservations. This is of course your right, tho you should remember that the parliaments of neither Britain nor France—both vastly more experienced in international affairs than you—have not thought it necessary to ask for any such special protection of their national rights.

We can admit that one of your reservations is good and a few are harmless. But most of them are objectionable and several completely emasculate the treaty. Your reservation on Article X dulls the edge of the strongest weapon placed in the hands of peace to prevent war. Your reservation in regard to Shantung will probably keep either Japan or the United States out of the League. Your reservation respecting armaments may negative all attempts at disarmament. Your preamble requiring three of the principal Allies affirmatively to assent to every one of your fifteen reserva-

tions is not only an affront to them and an invidious slap at all the other nations but it actually puts the power of declaring peace thru the treaty out of your hands into the safekeeping of other nations over whose action you have not the slightest control.

Your 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th and 15th reservations are clearly amendments. That means that all our Allies and—a pretty state of things!—Germany will have the right to pass upon them. Have you thought what might happen under these conditions? Can you be sure that no old complaints will be brought up again for decision or that no new issues will be thrown into the arena? Can you in fact guarantee that the whole work of the Peace Conference may not have to be done over again—and under much more unfavorable conditions?

But the milk has been spilt. There is little use in crying now over the past. The time has rather come for decision. The fifteen reservations were the common resultant of the contentions of the three Republican factions. The "defeatists" had as much to do with their formulation as either the Lodge or the McCumber group. Forget now these fifteen benighted men. Let all the friends of the treaty get together—those who follow Hitchcock as well as those who follow McCumber and Lodge.

You of the majority—Democrats and Republicans together—should immediately compromise your differences and agree on a program honorable to all. It is altogether possible to arrange an agreement that will win the approval of the vast majority of your countrymen as well as your associates. The President must accept any reasonable compromise. If he will not, you have at least done your part. The people can be trusted to put irresistible pressure upon him as they are now putting it upon you.

But of this one thing make no mistake. The country wants peace. The world wants peace. And peace we shall have. But if when peace comes for our Allies the United States is forced, thru your lack of statesmanship, to sue Germany for a separate treaty, the League of Nations will go on without us and we shall be left isolated in the world, our motives misunderstood and our every action in world affairs under suspicion.

Senators, you have debated enough. There is not a thing to say that you have not said. Get together. Act.

The Story of the Week

The Treaty Deadlock

THE Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die* on the night of November 19 without ratifying the Treaty of Versailles. Action thus went over until the regular session beginning December 1, unless President Wilson shall in the meantime call another extra session.

The Lodge resolution of ratification, framed by the Senate after nearly six months of work, was defeated by a vote of 51 to 41 following a letter of counsel from President Wilson to Democratic senators asking that this action be taken. The President wrote:

I assume that the senators only desire my judgment upon the all-important question of the final vote on the resolution containing the many reservations by Senator Lodge. On that I cannot hesitate, for in my opinion the resolution in that form does not provide for ratification, but rather for nullification of the treaty. I sincerely hope that the friends and supporters of the treaty will vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification.

This they did and the Lodge resolution was defeated by Democratic senators combining with Republican irreconcilables with eighteen votes to spare.

"I understand," the President added, "that the door will probably then be open for a genuine resolution of ratification."

But the door was jammed shut; every attempt by Vice-President Marshall to open it by favorable rulings was overturned by the Republican majority. The mild

reservationist group that was counted upon at this point to weaken stood fast and prevented a vote on any substitute resolution submitted from the Administration side. Senator Lodge carried out his promise, however, and permitted a vote on a resolution of unqualified ratification presented by Senator Underwood. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 53 to 38 and the treaty was deadlocked.

Senator Lodge then presented the following resolution by which Congress, acting alone, would attempt to declare the war at an end without a formal treaty of peace:

Whereas, by resolution of Congress adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German Government, a state of war was declared to exist between that Government and the United States, and

Whereas, the said acts of the German Government have long since ceased; and

Whereas, by an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers were terminated; and

Whereas, by the terms of the treaty of Versailles, Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever three governments, designated therein have ratified said treaty; now therefore

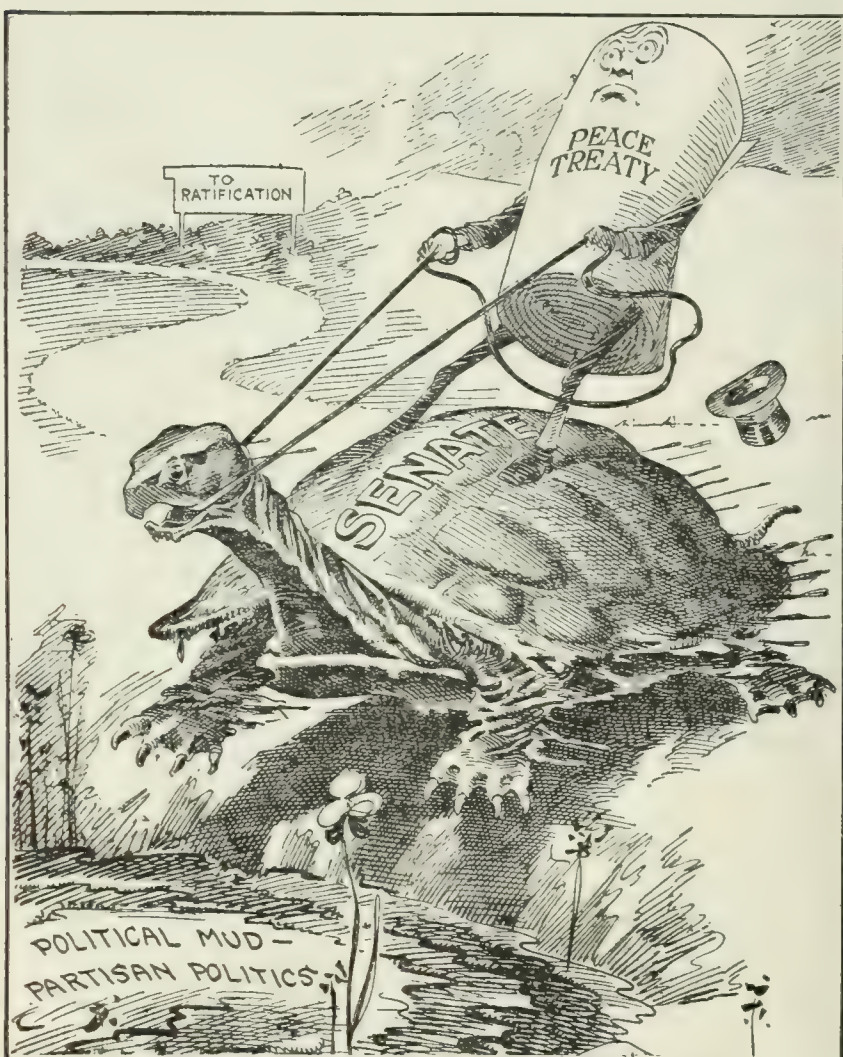
Be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, of which the Republicans control a majority, and it was indicated that, unless there is a strong reaction from the country, an effort will be made to have it adopted by both houses at the next session. There is doubt whether any such action would be constitutional, and it is believed that many Republicans would oppose it in view of the benefits that accrue to the United States from the Versailles settlement.

Senator Hitchcock, leader of the Administration forces, said immediately after the *débâcle* in the Senate that the treaty was not dead; that the President would resubmit it to the Senate at the opening of the next session. If they decide not to insist upon ending the war by concurrent resolution, the Republican majority is expected to insist upon the very reservations that carried the Lodge resolution down to defeat.

The failure to ratify at the extra session was due to blind stubbornness on both sides. The President refused to allow his leaders to compromise on reservations when the time for compromise was ripe, and Senator Lodge refused to compromise after the ratification resolution had been framed. A reading of the Lodge reservations shows that they were framed in hostility to President Wilson, reserving all important decisions with respect to the participation of the United States in the League of Nations to Congress alone. This hostility is directly traceable to the manner in which the President handled the peace negotiations at Paris.

The slate is now wiped clean. The Senate will start out anew on the treaty when the new session opens, unless the proposal to declare the war at an end is carried



Stinson in Dayton Daily News.

It's hard to keep a mud turtle away from mud holes

thru. In the interval members will have time to think over their actions and to hear from their constituents. What the verdict of the country will be no one in the Senate professes to know with certainty. Upon it much will depend.

It may be well for the treaty that it was defeated at the extra session. It may get thru with fewer changes when the Senate meets again. It is certain, however, that the struggle for political advantage that so marred the consideration of the treaty from July to November will not be absent from the December debate. The Presidential election will be just so much nearer and the desire for political advantage just so much keener. No final action that does not about equally divide the honors between Republicans and Democrats will be accepted with grace by either side.

The League to Enforce Peace made a fatal blunder as the consideration of the treaty neared its close by issuing an official statement calling for ratification on the conditions laid down by the Lodge reservations. It declared that if the requirement that the Allies assent to the conditions laid down by the Senate were eliminated, the adoption of the remainder of the Lodge program would do no substantial damage to the treaty. This served to set the faces of all the Republicans, including the mild reservationists, against any compromise and helped to send the treaty to a deadlock.

The final speeches before the Senate adjourned were limited, under the cloture rule called into force last week, to an hour. The leaders of each side, after the struggle was ended, declared that the other had beaten the treaty.

The House adjourned *sine die* during the afternoon of the Senate's final session, and members of the lower House stood in ranks three deep at the back of the Senate chamber watching the treaty thru its final stages. The last legislative action of the House was the passage of the Esch railroad bill. Just before the Senate adjourned Senator Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, moved that the railroad legislation be the next business taken up by the Senate. It is probable that he will insist when the new session meets that the railroad bill be the first order of business.

The Esch bill as passed by the House is very long and very technical. Most of the members trusted to the judgment of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which had had the bill under consideration five months, and made no attempt on their part to give it detailed study. It was possible, therefore, to put the bill thru in record time.

It differs very radically from the Cummins bill, recommended for passage in the Senate, and is scheduled to undergo many important changes before it becomes a law. The important things to remember about the Esch bill are that it guarantees the standard return to the railroads for six months after they are returned to private control; provides for the termination of government operation on the last day of the month in which the bill becomes a law, if it is enacted before the fifteenth of the month, and at the end of the next month if enacted thereafter, and that it provides no new machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes, but leaves their adjustment to the present machinery for mediation and conciliation. Proposals for the inclusion of an anti-strike clause such as is carried in the Cummins bill were rejected by the House, and a provision making labor unions liable for damage resulting from strikes was stricken out.

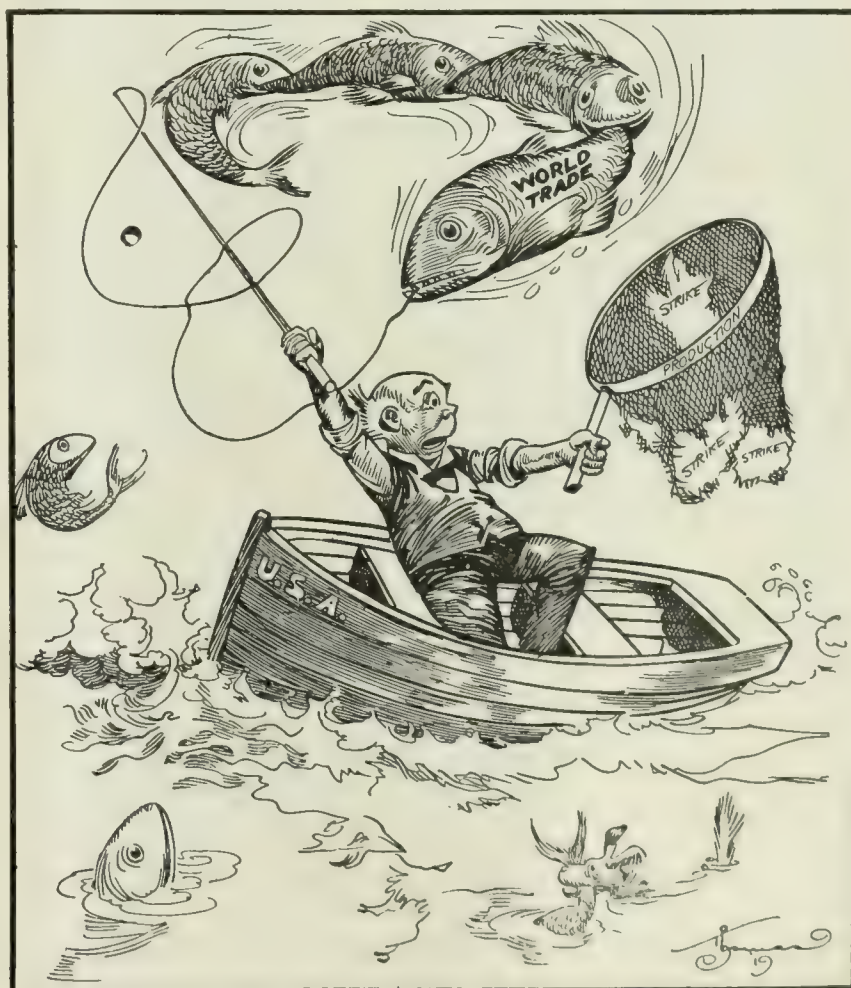
The first business of the new session in December probably will be the enactment of emergency legislation for financial assistance to the railroads, for the Presi-

dent's message vetoing the bill seeking to take from him the rate-making power indicated that he had not changed his plan to turn back the carriers to private ownership on January 1, and the differences between the Esch and the Cummins bills make it impossible to enact permanent legislation before that date.

R. M. B., Washington

The World Revolution That Failed

NOVEMBER is a month of mixed anniversaries: Thanksgiving, the Armistice and the Russian Revolution. The world revolution planned for the celebration of the latter did not take place according to schedule on the seventh day of the month. Various things interfered with it: indifference, chiefly in Great Britain; in Switzerland, the deportation of a few ring-leaders; "stern measures" by the Government in Germany and in Italy. In the United States the revolution was balked by the Federal Government, aided by municipal police in New York and other large cities. Altho no definite date had been set apparently for the revolution in the United States, November 7 and 8 were selected as appropriate days for raids on the Reds. On the night of the 7th, police, plain clothes men and Department of Justice agents entered the Russian People's House in New York and similar meeting places in Philadelphia, Newark, Detroit, New Haven, New London, Hartford, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities. They seized hundreds of prisoners, and quantities of literature which was taken to headquarters for investigation. In New York City, which is considered to be headquarters for all the Red activities in the country, a second raid was made on the following night on seventy-one centers of the Communist party, editorial offices, printing plants, meeting rooms and the like. This raid, which, like the first, descended unexpectedly upon the quarters attacked, was directed by the legislative committee, under the chairmanship of State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, which is charged with the investigation of Bolshevik and seditious activities. Deporta-



Thomas in Detroit News

Look at that landing net!

tion proceedings have been begun in a number of cities, and the various governmental departments concerned have promised to expedite the cases as far as possible. The Department of Justice considers that membership in the Union of Russian Workers, with their comprehensive program for the destruction of the American government, affords ample grounds for deportation. The Lusk raid swept not only the Russian but many other branches of the Communist party, the Lettish, Esthonian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Jewish, Hungarian, German, Spanish and Italian. Some thousand prisoners were taken, but most of them were set free after examination. Thirty-five were held, charged with criminal anarchy as members of the Communist party, which is pledged to attempt the overthrow of the institutions of this country.

But the raids were made, according to Senator Lusk, not to get prisoners but to get evidence. He corraled twenty-five tons of it—the Government always measures “literature” in tons—of which several hundred-weight are said to be appeals from Lenin to the American people, in English, and the rest appeals for revolution in a variety of languages. This, plus the tons of Russian literature captured the night before, have furnished a huge job of translation which will undoubtedly require many days of labor, but already certain pamphlets and statements have been made public which furnish fairly definite information as to what the Communist party and the Union of Russian Workers want.

The Communist party, which was organized in Chicago on September 1, as a coalition of anarchists, syndicalists, I. W. W.'s and others of that ilk, has as its purpose, according to the statement made to agents of the Lusk committee by Dr. Maximillian Cohen, editor of *The Communist World*, “the overthrow of the organized Government of the United States and the state of New York and the substitution therefor of a Dictatorship of the Proletariat.” “He also stated,” reads the committee report, “that it was the purpose of the Communist party to expropriate all land and property without compensation to the present owners and that they proposed to accomplish this overthrow by ‘stimulated mass strikes,’ and that they did not propose to bring about any changes by the use of the ballot.” The speed with which the party organized seventy-three centers in New York and got machinery going thruout the country is due, Senator Lusk says, to the large sums of money at their disposal. Part of these come from the parlor Bolsheviki in this country, part of it from abroad. Deputy Attorney General Berger, of the Lusk committee, has stated that the forty or fifty radical foreign language papers edited in New York, and having a circulation of 3,000,000 thruout the country, chiefly in industrial centers, could not pay expenses and would be bankrupt except for gifts from wealthy people in New York City. A list of these parlor, or, as they have now been euphoniously termed, boudoir Bolsheviki, was turned over to the Federal Government some time ago, but what use is to be made of it has not been learned. In regard to the foreign contributors Senator Lusk said:

This movement did not start in Russia. It started in Germany. It has been completely established that the Red Government in Russia was established by 500 radicals who were shipped by Germany from Switzerland into Russia and who organized the Red Guard and caused a large part of the securities held in Russia to fall into the hands of Germany. It is safe to say that Germany will not be distressed by any Bolshevik moves here.

More detailed and definite than the Communist party platform is the program of the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers, which has 7000 members in the

United States. The document was captured during the Baltimore raid and made public at the instance of Attorney General Palmer. It is printed in Russian and has been secretly circulated. It has five parts: “The Struggle of Classes,” “The Empire of Capital,” “Communism Inevitable,” “The State” and “Our Tactics.” “What must we do, the vanguard of the proletariat?” asks the manifesto, and answers:



Knott in Dallas News

A day we do not celebrate

We must consciously hasten the elementary movement of the struggle of the working class; we must convert small strikes into general ones, and convert the latter into an armed revolt of the laboring masses against capital and state.

At the time of this revolt we must at the first favorable opportunity proceed to an immediate seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption, and make the working class the masters in fact of all general wealth. At the same time we must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners; demolish prisons and police offices; destroy all legal papers pertaining to private ownership of property, all field fences and boundaries, and burn all certificates of indebtedness. In a word, we must take care that everything is wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right to private ownership of property. To blow up barracks, gendarme and police administration offices, and shoot the most prominent military and police officers, must be the important concern of the revolting working people.

In the work of destruction we must be merciless, for the slightest weakness upon our part may afterward cost the working class a whole sea of needless blood. In completely destroying all vestiges of the dominion of capital and state, we must try as soon as possible to start production upon new foundations.

Anarchy Grows Overbold

ARMISTICE DAY in Centralia, Washington, was celebrated by a tragedy. The city had turned out in honor of the day to cheer a parade headed by Centralia's ex-service men in uniform. As they rounded the corner of the main street of the town, bullets suddenly poured into their ranks, three men fell dead and four were wounded. The firing came from the I. W. W. hall. Instantly the parade broke up and the marchers raided the hall, burned furniture and documents, seized arms and ammunition, and arrested sixteen men, who, marched to the jail, were there guarded by the ex-sol-

diers against the attacks of the mob. An attempt by the crowd to hang a man whom they believed to be an I. W. W. ringleader was prevented by the chief of police. The soldiers guarded the jail during the night and picketed the city, as well as searching for suspects, but at about seven-thirty a mob surrounded the jail, all the lights in the city were suddenly extinguished, a volley of shots was fired, and during the confusion one of the prisoners



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The first National Commander of the American Legion is Lieut. Col. Franklin D'Olier, a yarn merchant of Philadelphia, during the war on the General Staff of the A. E. F. The convention in Minneapolis which elected Colonel D'Olier was the first that the American Legion has held. Delegates from all states attended and adopted a constitution for the Legion and a broadly constructive non-political program. It is the Legion's aim to enroll in its posts all the men and women who served in the United States army and navy and to make this organization further the ideals for which the United States entered the war

was removed from the jail, carried off by the mob just beyond the city limits, and hanged to a bridge. National Guard troops were then sent to Centralia.

The I. W. W. and the Communist Party

"IT is a serious outrage that veterans of the world war, parading in uniform in celebration of our national victory, should be shot down in cold blood, as was done recently in Washington. Too drastic measures cannot be taken to rid our country of the class of criminals who inspire or commit such crimes." General Pershing's statement on the Centralia shooting was echoed widely thru the country, even in the halls of Congress. If it were not for the more engrossing matter of the peace treaty the national excitement would undoubtedly force some action on the fifty-two bills now pending which give the Government the necessary authority to deal with anarchists, communists' and similar organizations. Several senators and representatives, including Senator Poindexter of Washington, have introduced additional bills with the same end in view, and, at the suggestion of the Senate, Attorney General Palmer has submitted the draft of a law which would give the Department of Justice the power it needs for an adequate handling of the situation. All such legislation, however, will be left until the next regular session of Congress.

In the meantime many states are inaugurating vigorous campaigns to wipe out the radical associations within their borders, and American Legion posts are organizing for the same purpose. Raids have been conducted by state and Federal officials on I. W. W. headquarters in Washington and Oregon cities, and Governor Hart of Washington has called on state and county officers to take part in a campaign to rid the state of all members of such organizations. Governor Post has pledged "coöperation to the limit" with the Mesa Post of the American Legion, who have declared a similar war in Arizona. Governor McGeive of Nebraska has ordered the arrest of all Reds and I. W. W.'s. The San Francisco police have ordered all members of the I. W. W. to leave the city. Governor Cornwall of West Virginia is rounding up the agitators in the coal mining districts.

New York is excited over the fact that a number of public school teachers have been found to hold cards in the Communist party, which recent investigations have shown aims to destroy existing national institutions, and membership in which is considered a criminal offense.

The American Legion

THE posts of the American Legion which have been springing up all over the country in almost every town that boasts a few ex-service men have been welded into a national organization by a convention at Minneapolis. The very first thing the Legion did was to declare itself "non-political" and to pass a resolution aimed to keep itself so. "While requiring," the resolution runs, "that each of its members perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding, this organization shall be absolutely non-political, and shall not be used for the dissemination of partizan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment, and no candidate for or incumbent of a salaried elective public office shall hold any office in the American Legion or in any branch or part thereof." The Legion expects to exert an influence in national affairs by the force of opinion and the convention subsequently discussed, voted and recorded the sentiments of its members on many of the questions that are now bothering the country. They condemned strikes of policemen, firemen or other public employees, and called for a settlement of industrial disputes, with a plea for greater production. They demanded the deportation of Victor Berger as a disloyal citizen and asked an investigation of the record of Representative Voight of Wisconsin, who supported Berger in the recent vote in the House. They demanded the deportation of alien slackers and enemy aliens interned during the war, with selective admission of foreigners. They authorized the appointment of a Legion committee to spread their doctrine of "100 per cent Americanism" among veterans of the war and aliens. They demanded a transformation of the Department of Justice from "a passive organization to a militant, active branch, whose findings will be promptly acted upon by the executive authority." They put themselves on record as opposed to the organization of societies for the relief of civilians in Germany, Austria and Hungary, unless such societies be authorized by Congress.

As regards the army, the Legion demands a complete revision of the Articles of War and a revision of courts-martial. They voted to leave to Congress the question of further bonuses for service men. Their most interesting resolution, and that which is likely to bear the heaviest

fruit, is their endorsement of universal military training with a small standing army and no compulsory military service in time of peace. They also recommend that the national citizen army be under local control and administration, subject to general national regulation.

After some close and lively voting Indianapolis was chosen as national headquarters for the Legion and Cleveland as the meeting place for the 1920 convention.



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The first woman member of the New York State Legislature, Miss Marguerite Smith (middle), says that she hopes to help make laws to improve public health and down rent profiteers. Miss Smith is only twenty-five years old; she has been a teacher of physical training in the Horace Mann School and she is captain of the largest girl scout troop in New York City

The Coal Strike and No Coal

WE will comply with the mandate of the court. We do it under protest. We are Americans. We cannot fight our Government. That is all." So John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers, announced the miners' decision to call off the coal strike, and changed the public attitude toward the miners from anger to admiration and respect. The miners have not altered their demands or their opinions. They still insist on the justice of their claim that their war contract has expired. They still insist on their right to higher wages and more regular hours. They still consider the injunction of the Federal Court ordering them to recall the strike order as unjust. And they will carry their case to the Circuit Court of Appeals and if necessary to the Supreme Court of the United States. But as American citizens they feel obliged to obey the mandate of their Government and recall the strike order. The decision was reached after a seventeen-hour session in which the leaders of the United Mine Workers debated the question behind closed doors. At four o'clock on the morning of the 11th they came to an agreement. The letter recalling the strike order was shown to Judge Anderson, who had granted the injunction, and was approved by him as a "compliance in good faith."

On the day before the order was recalled the American Federation of Labor went on record as endorsing the strike and the justice of the miners' cause. A meeting of the executive committee of the Federation issued a statement setting forth at length the hazardous and difficult conditions under which the miners work, their

suffering from compulsory periods of unemployment, and their struggle with the increased cost of living. Recounting the history of the Cleveland conference, the calling of the strike and the issuing of the injunction, the statement said, "The autocratic action of our Government in these proceedings is of such a nature that it staggers the human mind." And in conclusion it says:

By all the facts in the case the miners' strike is justified. We indorse it. We are convinced of the justice of the miners' cause. We pledge to the miners the full support of the American Federation of Labor and appeal to the workers and the citizenship of our country to give like indorsement and aid to the men engaged in this momentous struggle.

But tho the coal strike was called off, the output of coal has not materially increased. In most of the fields the miners show no inclination to return to work until the scale committee of the miners and operators meeting in Washington had come to some definite agreement. The imperative necessity for more coal has caused the Governors of Kansas and North Dakota to take over the mines in their respective territories and operate them for the benefit of the states. At least, that is the way they put it; the owners of the mines do not agree with them.

Not long after the strike call for November 1 was issued Governor Frazier of North Dakota called a conference of North Dakota operators, at which he requested them to sign an agreement with the United Mine Workers which provided that the mines in North Dakota should continue in operation no matter what happened in the rest of the country and that the miners should be given a 60 per cent wage increase to be paid into the treasury of the United Mine Workers. The operators declined to sign the agreement, which they said amounted to putting funds into the miners' hands in preparation for the forthcoming strike, and the miners of North Dakota walked out like those in other sections of the country. On the day the strike order was recalled, a few hours before word of it was received, Governor Frazier proclaimed martial law, directed the militia to seize and run the mines and called on the operators to give the state the benefit of their skill and experience, announcing that the mines would be operated for the benefit of the state and the companies allowed from 10 to 25 cents a ton royalties. The Washburn Lignite Company, one of the most important in the state, surrendered their mine under protest and immediately began legal proceedings which resulted in an injunction issued from the district court directing the Home Guard officers who took control of the mine under Governor Frazier's orders to restore it within five days to the Washburn company. In issuing the injunction Judge Nuessle said that he realized the danger of civil war within the state in case the injunction should be resisted, but that even such a condition would be preferable to despotism. The former Federal Fuel Administrator for North Dakota has declared that there is plenty of coal at the head of the lakes to supply the state if its release and distribution can be secured.

The Kansas situation is somewhat different, tho the owners of the mines are equally averse to the Governor's tactics. The shortage in Kansas is acute. Two manufacturing plants in Kansas City have been forced to close and the Kansas City Railways and Light and Power Company are very close to the end of their coal supply. Upon the application of the State Attorney General the property of 150 coal mining companies has been put into the hands of three receivers, who will operate the mines to full capacity and have entire charge of production, sale and distribution. The receivers are Clarence D. Sample, Mayor of Fort Scott, representing



Central News

The Miners' Strike

Above, a typical row of miners' homes at Jenkins, Kentucky—a mining town rather less ugly than most. Houses like these, instead of the city laborer's rent-profiteering tenements, are one of the points to be considered in the striking miners' demand for higher wages

A group of Pennsylvania miners at the left, from Mine Number 4 in Kerry, are talking things over just after the strike was called

Press Illustrating



Underwood & Underwood

At Youngstown, Ohio, the striking miners set up a commissary department as part of the strike benefits, and strikers' families stood in a bread line to get the day's supplies

the public; Willard Titus of Girard, a coal miner; and C. F. Spencer, President of the Pittsburgh Midway Mining Company. The Governor plans to use union labor only; all the Kansas miners are organized. They will be offered their present wage scale with six days' work a week if they want it. Governor Allen has appealed to the miners to produce coal for the sake of the state and their fellow citizens, but if they decline he will order the National Guard to protect the mines and call for volunteers to work them. The operators have declined to have anything whatever to do with the plan. They even refused to suggest one of their number to act as a receiver.

The actual settlement of the whole coal controversy is in the hands of the scale committees of miners and operators of the central competitive field, which includes the coal mines of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers agreed to Secretary Wilson's proposition that a national agreement covering all the mines in the country should be effected, but the operators objected that it meant too long a step toward the closed shop, and the miners did not insist.

Secretary Wilson addressed the conference in good, round terms. He told the miners their demand for a 60 per cent wage increase, a six-hour day and a five-day week was "impossible." He informed the mine operators that their standpat position was "impossible." Then he besought them both to get down to business and settle things quickly, a process in which they are still engaged as we go to press. The secretary's remarks on the question of wage increase are interesting:

The cost of living on a weighted family budget has increased somewhere between 73 and 79 per cent. The wages of miners during the same period—1914—have increased somewhere from 34 to 50 per cent with the exception of certain classes of day labor that have been increased 76 or 78 per cent. Notwithstanding the terms of the bond the increase in the cost of living is an existing fact and relief ought to be given to these miners on a basis of the justice of the situation.

The Russian Problem

AT the Lord Mayor's banquet Premier Lloyd George dropped a hint of a new Russian policy. He said that Great Britain had furnished war material and aid to the anti-Bolshevik forces to the

amount of half a billion dollars, but that intervention in a prolonged and sanguinary civil war could not be continued. He regretted that the effort of the Supreme Council last spring to make peace was not successful, but he hoped that "the time is not distant when the powers will be able to renew that attempt with better prospects of success."

It was commonly understood from this that Lloyd George was preparing to bring forward again the proposal that he advocated at the Paris Conference. According to the minutes of the Council of Ten on January 16, 1919, as reported by Mr. Bullitt to the Senate committee, Lloyd George said that there seemed three possible policies. First, military intervention to crush the Bolsheviks. But this was impossible because the Czechoslovaks refused to fight for Kolchak since they suspect him of trying to restore the old régime. The Russian army was not to be trusted. The Canadian troops refused to go to Russia, and British, French and American troops would do the same. Second, to isolate Bolshevik Russia by a sanitary cordon. But this would be a death cordon, not a health cordon. Two-thirds of the 150,000,000 people were starving and to maintain a blockade would mean killing the very people whom the Allies desired to protect. Third, to call together representatives of all the Russian factions at Paris to discuss their differences. This third solution of the problem was favored by the British Premier and President Wilson supported his recommendations as the only practical plan.

At a later session Premier Clemenceau expressed the fear that bringing the Bolsheviks to Paris would aid in the spread of their doctrines and threaten western Europe with revolution, and he objected on principle to conversations with criminals. The Italian Foreign Minister, Sonnino, said that all the Russian parties had representatives in Paris, except the Soviets, whom they did not wish to hear. Lloyd George replied that the Bolsheviks were the very people who ought to be heard, for they were actually controlling European Russia. The President met Clemenceau's objection to inviting the Bolsheviks to Paris by suggesting that the conference be held in some Mediterranean city, and it was finally agreed to place it on the island of Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople.

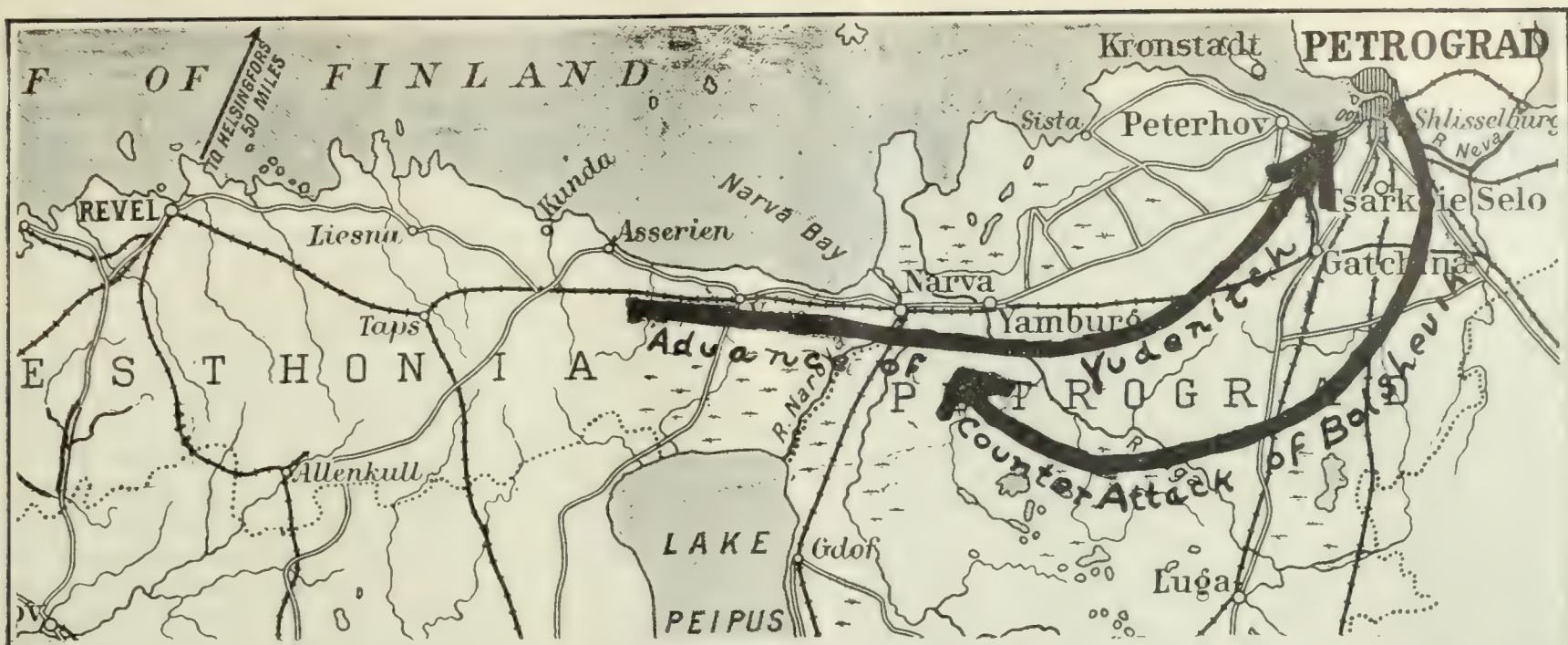
But the proposal to join in such a conference was indignantly declined by the Siberian, Ukrainian and Archangel governments. The Soviet Government, on the contrary, declared its willingness to negotiate an armistice and conference on the conditions that all existing *de facto* governments during the armistice remain in control of the territory they then occupied, that no more troops be sent into Russia, that the economic blockade be raised, and that citizens of the Soviet governments have the right of free entry into other countries provided that they do not interfere with domestic politics, Allied nationals to have the right of free entry into Soviet Russia on the same conditions. These proposals of the Soviet received no official consideration at the Peace Conference and no reply was returned to them.

Several times since then the Soviet has made official or informal overtures for peace. The latest of these was brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, Liberal member of Parliament. These are similar to those brought by Bullitt last spring, but the Soviet now demands that the Allies withdraw all their troops from Russia and cease all military assistance to the anti-Bolshevik forces. In return the Soviet promises to recognize all the foreign debts of the former Russian Empire. The Malone message includes the stipulation that Bullitt refused to accept formally: "The Soviet Government is most anxious



De Amsterdammer

The international puzzle—How to get him out without breaking the bottle



The repulse of the attack upon Petrograd—General Yudenitch with an army of Russian refugees advanced along the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland but the Bolshevik army outflanked him by passing to the south, and recaptured Yamburg

to have a semi-official guaranty from the American and British governments that they will do their utmost to see to it that France lives up to the conditions of the armistice." The Soviet offer to the Allies was limited to November 15 and if not accepted by that time it was hinted that like overtures may be made to the Central Powers. It is understood that the Soviet is willing to grant extensive mining, timber and industrial concessions to foreign capitalists, preferably British or American, rather than French or German.

Lloyd George's intimation of possible peace negotiations with Russia aroused a storm of indignation in the French and British press, with the exception of the Labor papers. The Government leader in the House of Commons, Bonar Law, promised that no negotiations with Lenin and Trotzky would be undertaken without previous consideration in Parliament. The Premier himself stated to Parliament it was proposed to call at an early date an international conference on the Russian problem and he declared that no person at any time, on his behalf or with his knowledge, had interviewed Bolshevik representatives in order to learn whether negotiations for peace might be opened and upon what terms. This disclaimer throws the responsibility for the abortive negotiations of last spring entirely upon Lloyd George's secretary, Philip Kerr, who provided Bullitt when he went to Russia with a written statement of what he personally thought would constitute an acceptable basis of peace negotiations. After his return Bullitt was given by Kerr an opportunity to meet the Premier at breakfast and had a frank discussion of the Russian situation with him.

A conference is being held at Copenhagen between Maxim Litvinov, representing the Soviet Republic, and James O'Grady, representing Great Britain, on the question of the exchange of prisoners, but Litvinov has brought up the question of the lifting of the blockade.

The conference of the three Baltic States at Dorpat that was interrupted by the Yudenitch movement against Petrograd has again convened, and the Soviet ambassador, Litvinov, has gone to Dorpat to discuss peace terms. Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania participate in this conference and representatives of Finland, Poland and Ukraina will be present. It is further rumored that Poland is to call a peace conference of all the Russian factions to meet at Warsaw on December 15. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the head of the Nationalist Turkish Government, is said to have proposed an alliance with the Soviet. The Emir of Afghanistan by the recent treaty with England obtained the right to carry on negotiations with foreign powers

without British interference, and has sent a diplomatic delegation to Moscow.

The failure of the attempt to take Petrograd is a great disappointment to the anti-Bolshevik parties, for they had counted on a speedy collapse of the Soviet power as soon as this army, commanded by one of the Czar's best generals and equipped with British arms and supported by the British fleet, should advance on the old Russian capital. Last August the London *Times* correspondent, who, having just come from Petrograd, spoke with authority, wrote:

General Yudenitch has about 30,000 to 35,000 men at the front fighting against 15,000 Reds. Over and above these he has reserve forces. There is absolute certainty for believing that when this army is sufficiently organized it will be able to occupy the whole coast of the Baltic Sea up to the boundaries with Finland.

When in October Yudenitch did start his drive on Petrograd his chances seemed more favorable than when the above was written, for he now had British tanks to aid him and Denikin's forces were advancing rapidly from the south and threatening to capture the Soviet capital, Moscow. British aviators bombed the fortresses before Petrograd and rained down upon the half-starved Bolshevik proclamations offering peace, pardon and free food to all who surrendered. But these offers had no apparent effect. Men and women rallied to the defense of Petrograd, while the Soviet troops made a swing to the south and entrapped the Russian army of Yudenitch before it could retreat to the Esthonian frontier. The Esthonians refused to readmit the army and it melted away.

Besides repelling the attack on Petrograd the Soviet forces have at the same time beaten back the armies of Denikin on the south and of Kolchak on the east. The Siberians under Kolchak tried to make a stand on the Ishim River, 165 miles from Omsk, but in their retreat they failed to destroy the bridge, so the Bolsheviks crossed the river and took Omsk.

Washington military authorities lay the blame for the breaking of Kolchak's line to the recent withdrawal of the Czechoslovak troops from the front, but this explanation is difficult to reconcile with the information previously accepted that the Czechoslovakaks had not been fighting at the front since last December.

Most of the Government departments had been removed to Irkutsk, 1200 miles east, in anticipation of the loss of Omsk, but the Bolsheviks advanced so rapidly that, according to the Soviet wireless, they captured ten of Kolchak's generals and more than a hundred other officers of the Siberian army.



© Central News

Lady Astor (left), born Nancy Langhorne, of Virginia, put American pep into the campaign which has just resulted in her election to the British Parliament. She conducted her electioneering in person, and made a special appeal to women voters on her promises to look after women's interests

The Workingman, the Workingwoman and the Farmer

SIDE by side in Washington recently met two international labor conferences, one composed of men, the other of women; and, if the truth must be told, the women had the more peaceful time of the two. Which, however, was not altogether to their credit, as their task was in many ways the simpler one. The first International Congress of Workingwomen, whose president was Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, conducted its sessions in four languages, English, French, Polish and Bohemian. Each of the twelve nations represented had ten votes, although most of the countries sent only two delegates. The eight-hour day and the possibility of obtaining uniform international action on child labor legislation were among the most important subjects discussed by the congress, which requested an amendment, making each national delegation to the International Labor Conference include a woman representing labor and a woman appointed by the Government, to Article 3 of the peace treaty.

The International Labor Conference, the masculine one, is the first of the international bodies created by the Treaty of Versailles and is to form part of the machinery of the League of Nations. Its first difficulty was over the question of who might be admitted to the conference and who might not. Secretary of Labor Wilson held, and Congress agreed, that only those nations who have ratified the peace treaty have a right to participate, which, of course, leaves out the United States. The difficulty was partially circumvented by electing Secretary Wilson president of the conference. The governmental delegates, of whom there should be two, cannot, of course, be appointed; but the workers and employers were invited to send representatives. Samuel Gompers was chosen by the American Federation of Labor and the employers' delegate appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The next difficulty arose over the question of the admission of delegates from Germany and Austria. The final vote for their admission on equal terms with the other delegates was carried with only one dissenting voice, that of the French delegate representing capital,

who declared that his views were shared by the French Senate and Léon Bourgeois, representative to the League of Nations. Austria finally decided not to send delegates, and the German delegates have not yet succeeded in crossing the ocean. The women's congress arranged for representation of the Central Powers in the temporary organization which will tide over the space between this conference and the next.

After wrestling with the complex questions of organization the conference took up the question of a world standard working week of forty-eight hours, of which they have already virtually declared themselves in favor. The question of a standard eight-hour day, favored by the labor group, now remains to be thrashed out. The women's congress sent the International Conference a definite request "that an international convention be held for the purposes of establishing: a maximum eight-hour day and forty-four hour week for all workers; a weekly rest period of at least one day and a half of uninterrupted duration; a minimum rest period of one-half hour shall be accorded in each eight-hour shift in continuous industries.

An entirely different note was struck by the Farmers' National Congress in its thirty-ninth annual meeting at Hagerstown, Maryland: "We know that the forty-four hour week cannot feed the world and we believe that it cannot clothe it. Those who advocate the short day in industry should not expect the farmer to work 'six hours before dinner and six hours after,' with before-breakfast and after-supper hours thrown in." The congress went on record as opposed to all strikes and in favor of a Federal Board of Arbitration. It is interesting to find the congress stating: "We believe the conservatism of the American farmer should continue to be on guard to prevent the development and spread of radical theories and the tendency of certain elements to vitiate the fundamental principles of American institutions." President J. H. Kimble in his address stated that "the big thing for this country is to see that every man, woman and child gets a square meal three times a day. To accomplish this end, every facility must be extended to encourage and promote agricultural production."

The Illinois farmers demand, thru the executive board of their Agricultural Association, "a basic ten-hour day for all productive industries in order that farm labor may be on a par with other forms of labor."

Prohibition in Europe

ONE of the lessons of the war was the demonstration of the advantages of restricting the liquor traffic, and all governments show a reluctance to release their control of it. In Great Britain during the war the beer was diluted, the price raised, the number of public houses reduced, the hours during which they were allowed to sell cut down from seventeen to six, and certain areas around munition plants made virtually dry. This did not reduce the expenditure for alcoholic beverages, for, with the higher wages, this nearly doubled during the war, but the amount of drunkenness was considerably curtailed. Consequently government control is more likely to be strengthened than relaxed, and there is for the first time in England an active movement for prohibition. This is being urged more on economic than on moral grounds, and the leaders are business men rather than clergymen. In fact, the High Church party is definitely opposing prohibition. The *Daily News*, *Manchester Guardian* and *Westminster Gazette* favor the dry movement, but the most of the papers attack it with intense bitterness and ridicule. But even some of the opponents admit that, if prohibi-

tion prevails in America, England will have to follow suit, for if the British spend a billion and a half dollars a year on alcoholic liquors and suffer the consequent loss of industrial efficiency they will be unable to meet American competition in the markets of the world. Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Government Liquor Control Board, says:

If the question is considered broadly there are only two policies, control or prohibition. Reversion of the old pre-war conditions would mean drunkenness, inefficiency, ill health, disease and the misery which has notoriously resulted from drunken habits in the past.

Premier Lloyd George, who during the war declared that alcohol was as dangerous to Great Britain as the German army, has intimated that he will start a new campaign against liquor.

Formerly the temperance movement in Great Britain was a vague and ineffectual moral reform, but now it has been organized into a practical and businesslike campaign by the aid of five representatives of the American Anti-Saloon League who were called to England for that purpose. Their leader is "Pussyfoot" Johnson of Kansas City, who received that nickname because of his success when he was an agent of the Government in tracking down the bootleggers who were selling liquor to the Indians. While speaking at Essex Hall, London, he was seized by a mob of medical students and ridden on a rail down the Strand, the police being powerless to protect him. Mr. Johnson took the outrage with great good humor, altho his left eye was so seriously injured by a blow as to necessitate removal.

The first political battleground will be Scotland, for the local option law passed by Parliament in 1913 comes into effect on June 1 next. Under this any district on petition of one-tenth of the electors shall vote on three options: (1) no reduction in the number of licenses, (2) reduction of licenses, (3) abolition of licenses. If no license is carried by 55 per cent of the votes cast and 35 per cent of the registered voters the district will go dry at the end of a year.

Norway voted in October for the total prohibition of spirits by 428,455 for to 284,137 against, giving a majority of 144,318. This does not affect the sale of wine and beer. Finland has put a prohibitory amendment into its new constitution by popular vote. Esthonia is expected to follow the example of Finland. Russia since the revolution has continued and more strictly enforced the war-time prohibition. A correspondent of the *New York Sun* finds that the refugees from Soviet Russia complain that it is a dull place under the Bolshevik regime, all work and no play, too much study and no liquor. He quotes one of them as saying:

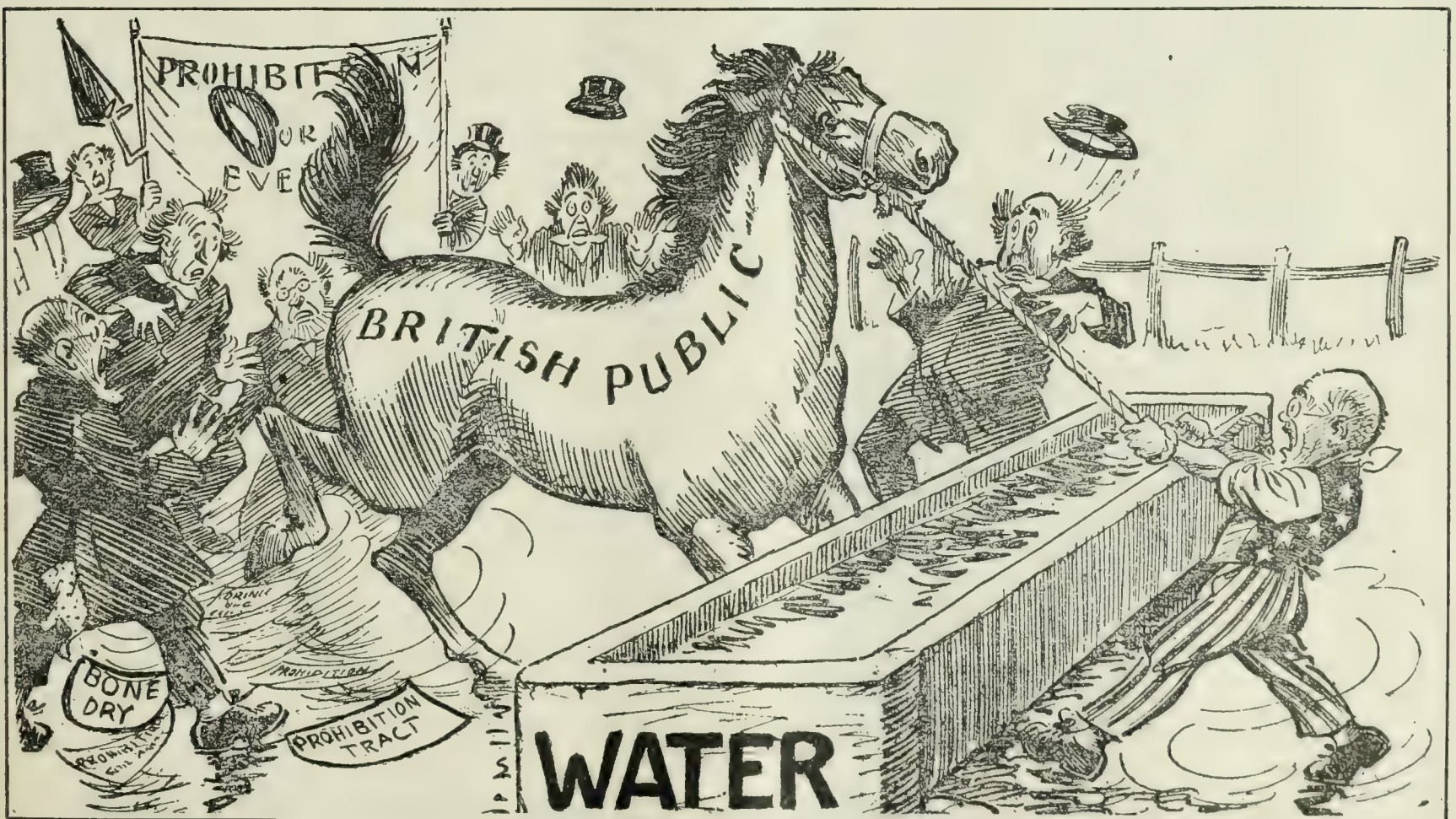
The order established in Russia is simply hell. There is no competition, no expectation, no joys, no advantages, nothing special; only work, equal divisions and instruction and more instruction. Think of primary schools crowded with grown men and women. It is hard to teach children of four years in the same classrooms with adults of sixty.

The same is true of art, of science. Both are without wealthy patrons and have been made frightfully dull, fearfully uninteresting.

Instead of restoring Russia to a moderate use of vodka and the happy-go-lucky, care-free life of the pre-war days, Lenin even has tightened the anti-alcoholic strings. The people when they are not working or going to meetings called for the discussion of some reform, have nothing to do but sit around drearily and brood.

Nobody goes to the opera in Russia for pleasure any more. The audiences assemble to be instructed with music ruined by a long, dull lecture on its particular composer prefacing each performance.

The Bolshevik leaders explain that they do not believe in prohibition as a moral measure but they propose to maintain it for the present because it prevents disorder and increases efficiency in the workshop and on the battlefield. Some of the Siberian papers lay the defeats of Kolchak to his reintroduction of vodka, and the Poles are also said to have lost ground in their battles with the Bolsheviks because of the excessive use of alcohol in the Polish army. Before the war the average annual consumption of vodka in Russia was about two gallons per capita and vodka is 40 per cent alcohol.



Morning Advertiser

England blames the United States for the prohibition agitation there, led by "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who was recently hazed by British students. "You can lead a horse to water," says this cartoon from an English daily paper, "but you can't make him drink"

The Most Sensational Discovery of Science

The Weight of Light

By Edwin E. Slosson

IN the history of science the year 1919 is likely to be known, not as the year of the overthrow of the German Empire, but as the year of the overthrow of Newton's theory of gravitation. The British astronomers who went to Africa to observe the eclipse of the sun May 29, 1919, came back with the proof that a ray of light passing close by the sun is bent out of its straight course. The photographs taken during the six minutes when the sun was shadowed show the surrounding stars in different positions from where they are seen when the sun's disk is not in their midst. The amount of the observed angular deviation of the light rays from the straight line is 1.75 seconds, which is the same as was predicted by Einstein in 1911, and considerably more than the deviation (.83 second) to be expected if Newton's law of gravitation applied to light.

This is the second time that Einstein has scored over Newton. The first was in regard to the orbit of Mercury. If the sun and Mercury were alone in the universe the planet, according to Newton's law, would revolve forever around the sun in the same elliptical track. But the presence of the other planets makes Mercury deviate from this regular route so the ellipse it describes is never quite the same but slowly shifts around so that in the course of centuries its longer diameter would be pointing in a different direction. Calculating by Newton's law the influence exerted by the other planets, astronomers found that it would shift the orbit of Mercury 532 seconds of arc in a century. But when they took observations on Mercury they found that its orbit was shifting at the rate of 574 seconds. The discrepancy between observation and theory, 42 seconds, is thirty times greater than could be accounted for by errors of instruments or observation. But according to Einstein's theory, if the sun and Mercury were alone in space with no other planets interfering, the orbit of Mercury would not remain the same, but would advance at the rate of 43 seconds a century. This, as the reader will observe, is in substantial agreement with the discrepancy which has for two centuries puzzled astronomers, since it was inexplicable on the Newtonian theory.

The electro-magnetic theory of light, thought out by Clerk Maxwell forty-five years ago, has proved to be an excellent guide to research and led to many practical applications such as wireless telegraphy. According to this theory the miles-long Marconi waves, the infinitesimal waves that we feel as heat or see as light and the still more minute waves of the X-rays are movements of the same sort, tho differing in length, and all travel at the same speed in space of 186,000 miles a second. It was one of the implications of Maxwell's theory, tho it was not perceived until later, that light and all such waves must exercise a certain pressure upon a body against which they strike, just as a jet of water from a fireman's hose pushes against the side of a house. The pressure of light is so exceedingly slight that it had never been noticed, but it has been actually detected and measured by Professors E. F. Nichols of Yale and G. F. Hull of Dartmouth. The sunshine falls upon the earth with a force of 160 tons. Both theory and experiment have shown that a beam of light has inertia or

mass, that is to say, a beam of light pushes like a water jet, and it has now been proved that the pull of gravity deflects a beam of light as it does a water jet. That is to say, a beam of light has weight, is attracted by gravity. This deflection of a beam of light by gravity is extremely small, but photographs taken during the recent total eclipse of the sun show that star beams that passed near the sun are bent out of a straight path.

The discovery is rather disconcerting to astronomers, for all their calculations for the last three hundred years have been based upon the assumption that light travels in straight lines at even speed thru empty space or, what is the same thing, thru the ether. If now light is pulled aside by gravitation as it goes by a solid body the rays from a distant star having to pass thru the tangled throng of the Milky Way might travel a very devious route and the star would appear to us to be located in a different place from where it really is. In fact it is possible that a star which we see double may actually be single but that rays starting out from it in different directions may be so deflected by passing near other stars that when they reach us they appear to come from different points of space and so appear to us as twin stars. There may, too, be dead or dark stars on the way whose existence we cannot discern and allow for.

NOW those who are not astronomers are not much concerned over a discrepancy of a few hundredths of a second in the measurement of an angle by the telescope. We do not care much where Mercury will be five centuries hence, for we do not know quite where it is now. If astronomers made the laws of nature instead of merely discovering them we might be afraid that at their next congress they might repeal Newton's law of gravitation and send us all flying off into space. But fortunately they have no such power and even tho they should all become adherents of Einstein's most revolutionary theories, Newton's laws of mechanics and Euclid's laws of geometry would remain as true as they ever were, not perhaps absolutely and universally true as we have assumed but sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Deviations from them can only become detectable when we come to consider movements as swift as light waves or electrons.

But altho we laymen are not concerned with the niceties of astronomical measurements there is an aspect of this conflict of theories that does interest us. The theory of Newton or, to go back further, of Galileo and Copernicus, that the earth moves around the sun, altered profoundly the philosophical and religious beliefs of the world and the theory of Einstein is much more far-reaching and revolutionary in its metaphysical implications than the former. Professor Planck, who has just received the Nobel Prize for his discoveries in physics, said of Einstein's first paper:

It surpasses in boldness everything previously suggested in speculative natural philosophy and even in the philosophical theories of knowledge. Non-Euclidian geometry is child's play in comparison. . . . The revolution introduced into the physical conceptions of the world is only to be compared in extent and depth with that brought about by the introduction of the Copernican system of the universe.



"Has Jenkins bought this Season"

"No Sir—No Orders in Six Months"

'Hello, Brown. Go ahead—sell him ten thousand feet and fill up that Pool car.'

You grasp the situation—the salesman phoning to see if a dealer is ready for a re-order. You know how vital it is for the Sales Manager to be able to answer immediately. Having Kardexed his records, he found out at once.

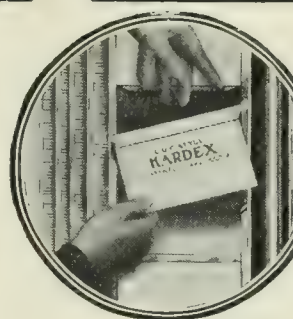
Here is just one incident where Kardex pays in time, efficiency, and clerk-cost. Every department runs with less friction and more "function" when it is Kardexed.

Use the cards you now have if new ones are not needed. Each card is in its own dust-proof, dirt-proof pocket with its projecting, *transoloid* tip which keeps the name of each card in plain sight. You can use both sides of cards without removing.

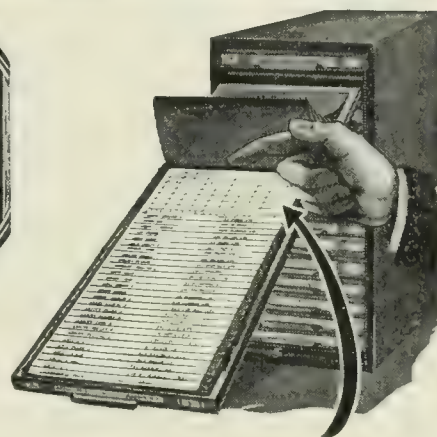
One clerk does the work of four—no fumbling, thumbing, searching through obscure card-in-box records. You can start with a thousand-card unit and expand it to a million.

Mail us samples of your cards, explain use, and let us show you how Kardex will make your system doubly valuable. Write for Kardex Book today.

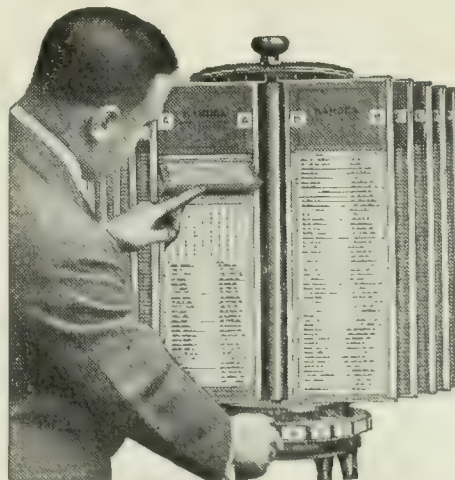
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Each card fits in a transoloid pocket quickly inserted, singly or in groups, in the sliding tray.



The Sales Manager found out when Jenkins bought his last stock because the sale had been entered on Jenkins' card. Pulling out the J slide showed Jenkins' name immediately. Raising the cards above at once disclosed the date of the last order.



You can choose the fire-pro of Steel Cabinet with Yale Lock or Rotary Type of Kardex Machine.

Every employee understands Kardexed records.

Kardex Your Business
CARDS IN SIGHT

"Say it with Flowers"



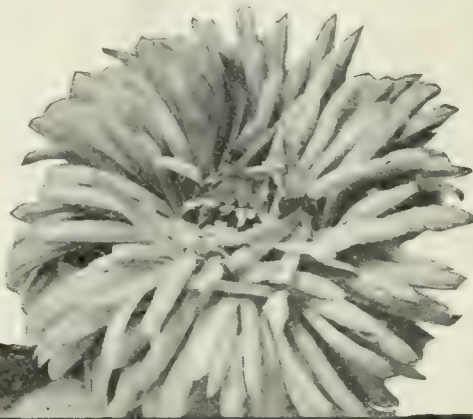
Flowers for Thanksgiving

LET flowers express your thankfulness for those friendships you hold dear. Send Thanksgiving Day greetings of flowers. Chrysanthemums were never so gorgeous, such glowing tokens of prosperity and peace as this year. In fact, all flowers seem to anticipate this season's wonderful message.

Make your home bright with flowers and growing plants. The selection your florist has to offer is now particularly beautiful.

Your local florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

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Nobody ever
changes from
RAMESES
CIGARETTES



Nobody!

But Why Unscramble the Railroads?

(Continued from page 119)

that the war-time administration of the railroads has not been a success, consideration should be given to whether or not it has been productive of the principal result desired. When Mr. McAdoo called his regional directors together he told them that the prime consideration in the management of the railroads was the winning of the war and that whatever energy they might have left was to be employed in giving the public as perfect service as possible. In the supreme test, that of winning the war, the Railroad Administration was successful after private management had proved unable to carry the burden, and the deficits resulting from Federal control should be regarded as part of the war costs.

Those holders of the stocks and bonds who think for themselves, rather than have a so-called securities committee think for them, appreciate that they have a good investment in the railroads when under Government control. The Government guarantees them approximately 5½ per cent on their capital investment. Some roads made more. But in 1916 Alfred P. Thom, representing the railroad executives, testified before the Newlands committee that for the railroads to sell their stock at par—in other words to be on a safe and profitable footing—they must be allowed to earn, at the very least, 9 per cent on their capital stock. But he added that whereas by this test precisely thirty-nine railroads, with a total mileage of only 47,363 miles, could probably be financed by the issuance of stock at par, 137 railroads with a total mileage of 185,219, could not be so financed. By way of further proof that security holders in general are well provided for, it is a matter of record that following the statement that the Director General favored the turning back of the roads at an early date should it be decided not to extend the period of Federal control now fixed by law, there came, on this mere recommendation, shrinkage in market quotations of many railroad stocks, in some instances shrinkages of as much as 20 per cent.

With the Government borrowing more than twenty billions of dollars in a period of two years and with railroad securities, largely speaking, depressed or in a measure discredited, I fail to see where the money is coming from to insure to the United States an efficient and articulate growing transportation system, which is vitally necessary in the great period of reconstruction just beginning, if the roads are turned back to private ownership.

Without question some of our great railroad systems have sustained their credit. The Pennsylvania, the Santa Fé or the Burlington, for instance, may find it possible to float bonds or notes, but I do not think that a majority of the railroads now under Federal control could do so, especially if so-called "banker management" should be defin-

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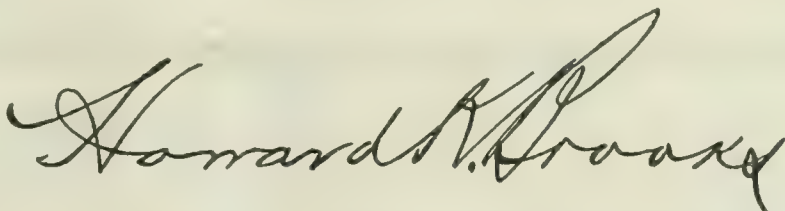
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The Railroad Owners' Rights—by Thomas de Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives

But Why Unscramble the Railroads?—by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Woolley

itely removed, as is in effect recommended by a majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It would then hardly be possible that our great financial houses would be willing or able to market large issues of railroad stocks in order to secure additional funds. Tho many of the "Big Brothers" might market new stock, few of the many "Weak Sisters" could do so and a number of the latter not already bankrupt would be thrown into the hands of receivers immediately upon their return to private control. Most of these roads are valuable as links in our national transportation system and should be improved and developed, and from what source could funds be secured except the Government?

Mr. Daniel Willard stated at Boston recently that a ton of freight never bought so much transportation as at present. What he meant was that whereas railroad freight rates have been increased on an average of 43¾ per cent—first 15 and then 25—the prices of other commodities have gone up from 75 per cent to 300 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of the dollar has depreciated less in buying railroad freight transportation than in buying any other commodity. Bear in mind that transportation is just as much a commodity as the cloth in your coat or the food that you eat; it is one of the three principal factors in the cost of the finished product, raw material and labor being the other two. At the time the railroads were taken over by the Government in December, 1917, the "vicious circle" or "the mounting spiral," as this trinity is popularly known, was the dominant note in all economic discussions. Ever since the signing of the armistice there has been a tremendous transportation readjustment. The major part of the movement toward the seaboard ceased with a suddenness that gave business a tremendous jolt. War production, with the exception of partially filled contracts, stopped. Manufacturing centers found it advisable to use surplus fuel stored in the war period for emergencies rather than to buy at prevailing high prices. Other things happened which made for a general shrinkage in traffic. It was predicted and expected. With the Government in charge of the railroads and guaranteeing returns to the stock and bond holders, this shock

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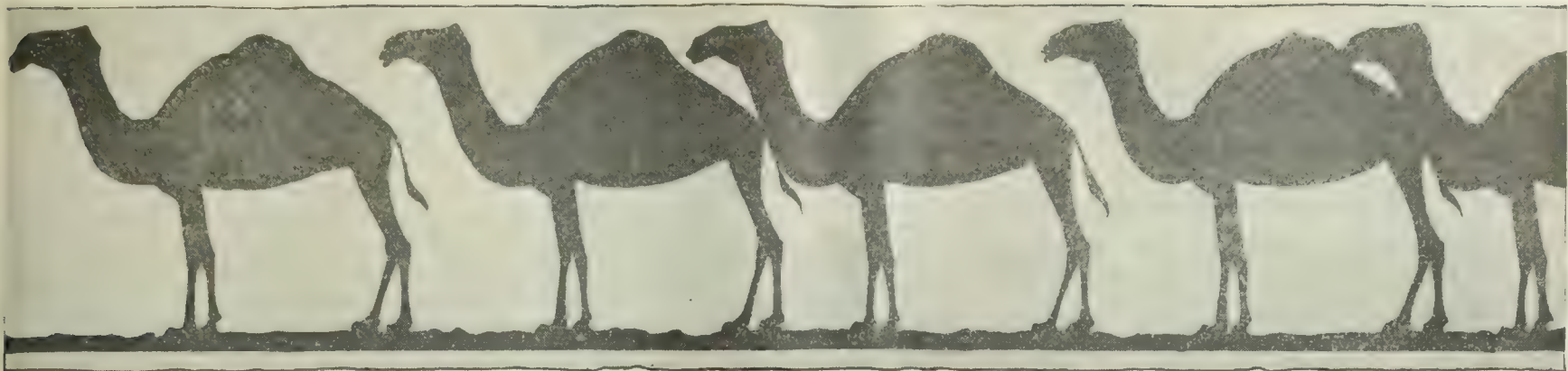
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IT is a modern doctor who speaks. Only ten years ago he would have told you to gargle with some nauseous mixture which would have hastened your relief but little.

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The doctor knows that Formamint Tablets not only reduce the pain and danger of a sore throat, but may safeguard you also against several serious systemic diseases—influenza, diphtheria, etc., which are alike caused by germ invasion.

Remember, most disease germs lodge for a while in the throat before attacking the body. The saliva, impregnated with Formamint, becomes itself antiseptic, and reduces to a safe minimum the myriads of germs that are gathering for the onslaught.

This is why the doctor emphasizes the difference between Formamint and ordinary throat lozenges; none other has the protective power of Formamint. At all druggists, 60c.

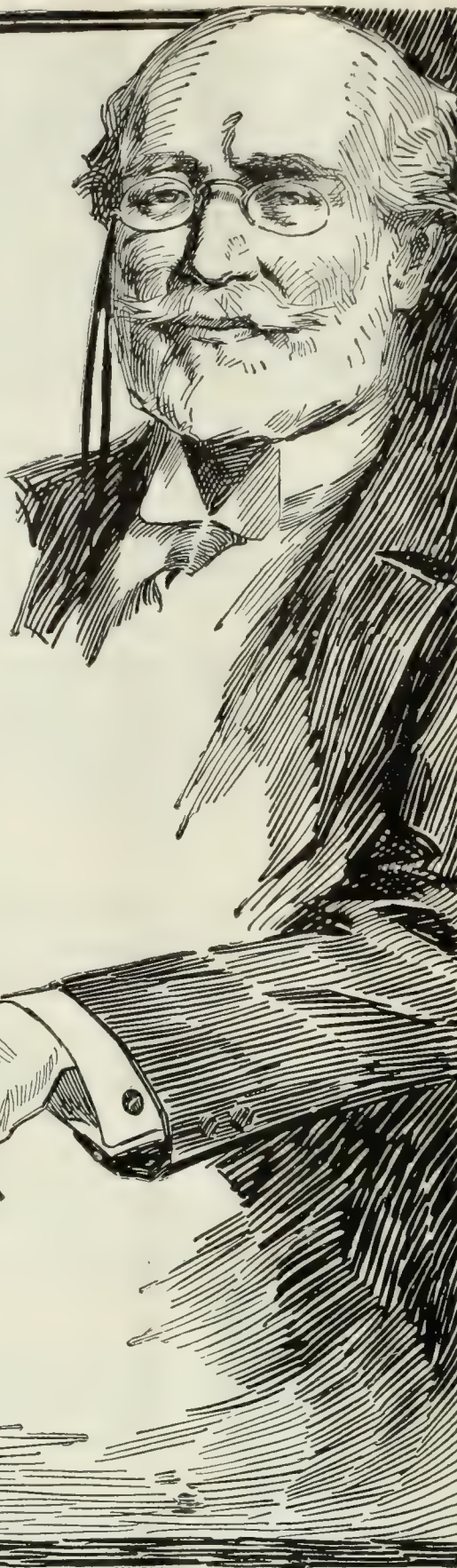
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is being absorbed. By taking care of the operating deficit out of the National Treasury rather than thru an increase in rates a further general rise in prices has been prevented—in fact prices have largely been stabilized.

We have invested approximately five billions of dollars in the merchant marine and Mr. Hurley now asks a half billion more. Our greatest business opportunity is in stricken Europe and in the markets of the other countries of the world which, for the time being, Europe cannot supply. Our moral obligation is to furnish our products at as low a price as practicable to the debt-ridden Allies as well as to those who soon will no longer be our enemies. Let the railroads be returned to private control at this delicate stage or until the period of reconstruction now only fairly beginning is well over, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to grant increases in rates, because it is legally bound to do so when a showing of operations at a loss is proved. This will start the "vicious circle" or "the mounting spiral" again and we shall have cast away the greatest opportunity that ever came to a nation. Our five-billion-dollar merchant marine will be a white elephant.

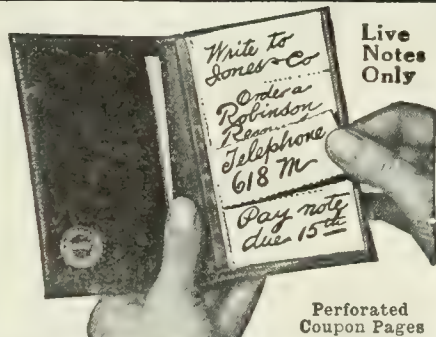
Experience proves past question that the roads under private control have warred on water transportation. To take one illustration, New York City suffered severely in the coal crisis because the roads had practically put barge canal transportation out of business, a fact New York State has clearly recognized in recent legislation. Accordingly, the return of the roads to private ownership will have, in all probability, bad effects on our new merchant marine in its attempt to build up coastwise traffic to the maximum, whereas if the Government keeps the roads as long as it keeps control of the ships—five years after peace is proclaimed—a national coördination of effort can be accomplished.

The success of the work of reconstruction is going to depend more on the handling of the railroad problem, now before Congress and much in the minds of the American people, than on any other one thing. Simply as a matter of common sense safety and national strategy, in which we all perforce are vitally interested, can we afford to "swap horses in the middle of the stream"? Do we want now to toss aside opportunities that we have paid dearly for and shall not again have for perhaps half a century, to perfect our transportation system and to adjust a system of freight rates that is now a huge, intricate and baffling mountain of protective tariffs? Do we want this when we realize that upon the return of the roads hastily to private control they will again become liable to many, if not most, of the evils that went with the old order? Do we want to risk, when there is so little to be gained, a change that certainly will mean further increases of rates, further indirect tax—a change that may mean bankruptcies, a chance for unemployment—and Bolshevism?

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If He Were President

(Continued from page 121)

of the Treasury; he has "sold" vast Liberty loans, vast national plans for the Farm Loan Board, for the railroads, for a Merchant Marine, for much else, to Congress and to the nation and to the world, yet has not sold himself so well. He is not a self advertiser. He hasn't "got over" his spare six feet of mountaineer strength. You hear it said that he is cold. You hear one celebrated editor of a monthly magazine shouting that in all the long list of Secretaries of the Treasury, he was the "strangest note in the whole scale." You hear it said that when he laughs, his eyes do not laugh, that he has no buoyancy and touch and go, that he got no jollity of soul in building the Hudson Tunnels, in running the Treasury, in running the railroads, and in making eight or nine important decisions—as he did one day in Washington—while going down the elevator in the Interstate Commerce Building to his carriage. Moreover, this humble writer, like the rest of 'em, reflected the current Washington thought, which carried thru the contention that Mr. McAdoo would not make an infectious candidate. But when you look back, in perspective, you change your mind a little, remembering what a wise former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose judgment is worth noting, said, "Mr. McAdoo did more during the war than any other three members of the Cabinet put together." And you change your mind more when you appraise this man close-up and free of a million complexities, in his office, in a busy building, on Broadway, close to Wall Street, where he sits looking out thru a gap between buildings, in one of which sits Judge Gary, in another, Mr. Schwab, all three looking out over Trinity churchyard to the harbor beyond. There he is at home, fit for complacent comparison—a clean-cut, lythe, incisive, smiling but hard-hitting force in a blue double-breasted coat, chatting now and then over the telephone, taking things smilingly, telling you, in good humor, "Here, try a Cabinet chair. How do you like it? You know each Cabinet Member is allowed to take his chair with him, when he leaves, by paying for it. The price has gone up. Cabinet chairs cost sixty-seven dollars when I entered the Cabinet. Now they cost one hundred and fourteen dollars." And yet, withal, giving you the impression, which to some he has expressed definitely in words, that he doesn't care whether he ever sees and pays for public life again, and is not lifting his little finger or will not lift it to squeeze thru the front gates of the White House.

A few old Bourbons told Mr. McAdoo he would wreck the Democratic party if he took over the railroads.

A few more told him he would wreck his own career if he increased railroad rates.

And not long ago a great Allied nation sent an emissary to him bearing a decoration. He nay-nayed it. Soon

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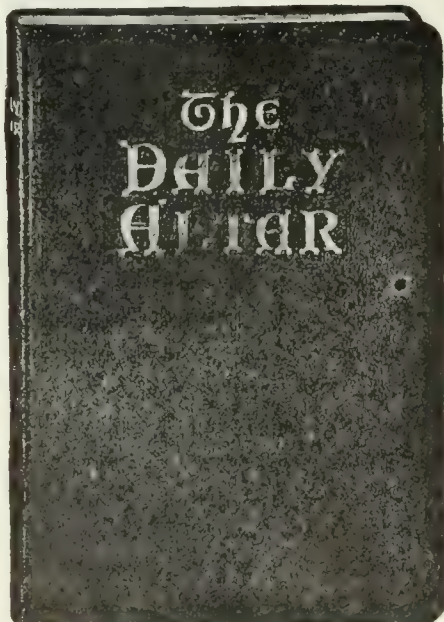
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30c at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old

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for Coughs & Colds

came another, promised by a letter, and here is the reply, which tells a lot about the man:

"I am deeply grateful for this mark of distinction, which is, I am sure, a recognition far exceeding any merit which I might justly claim, and it is, therefore, with enhanced regret that I find myself unable to accept it.

"The Constitution of the United States provides that 'No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.'

"While it is true that I am no longer holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, nevertheless the proffered honor is, I assume, in recognition of services performed or acts done by me officially as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and as Director General of Railroads, during my incumbency of those offices. I am sure that the Constitutional inhibition I have quoted, in its spirit, if not in its letter, applies to a case of this kind. Having held an office of great trust and responsibility under our Government, it seems to me clear that if the letter of our Constitution prevents me from receiving such an honor while in office, I am equally forbidden to receive it out of office."

Such a letter takes courage, and an admirable frankness.

He displayed the same quality when, to make things function, he dealt with the railroad executives and men about them as man to man. When, too, he called the regional directors together and told them "Move troops and war supplies. That's your job. Serve the country otherwise as you can, but, serve the war first."

Business men like that. As one said, "We know where we're at." They would like it, taken by and large, and they would get it, if Mr. McAdoo were the President. He would get on relatively well with Congress, because Congress is composed of businessmen, and lawyers, who are usually businessmen. In fact, he has been eminently successful with Congress, tho not quite successful, as no one yet born ever will be.

And what tho he is a lawyer—he smilingly referred to himself one day in a public hearing before a Congressional committee, as "a one-horse lawyer"—he is typically rather more a businessman, and would be such in the White House, one conjectures. Tho dynamic, he left Knoxville, Tennessee, disappointed, years back, because, in seeking to electrify the city's lines, his enterprize short-circuited his judgment, and laid him low. But he displayed an engineer's acumen in cost-accounting while building the Hudson Tubes, he had enough vision left to establish the Federal Reserve Banking System, and to assist in drafting the plan, and to capitalize, as Secretary of the Treasury, such interesting enterprizes as the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the War Department, the Allied nations, the

War Risk Bureau, and other organizations, such as the Farm Loan Board, and all the other Government agencies.

"Are you for the League?" I asked him, frankly.

"Unequivocally," he said.

"With or without?"

"I do not think reservations are necessary. But——"

"But——?"

"I do not object to reservations that are clarifying or interpretative. I do object to textual changes that would compel new peace negotiations.

"Let me add that I think it would be a world calamity of immeasurable proportions if, as a result of this war, the great nations should not form some effective organization to preserve the peace of the world and prevent the horrors of future wars. If we fail, all the great nations must enter again upon a desperate race for competitive armaments.

"Disregarding every other objection to this brutal system of force, the question of taxation alone should arrest our attention, for the burden of taxation we are now carrying is the direct result of one war. No man who pays his income tax can fail to reflect upon the meaning of an increase in this burden. There is a point beyond which even taxation cannot go—destruction of enterprise, arrestment of development and economic disaster. Demagogic politicians, who are appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people in this time of unrest, are failing to tell the people of the necessary consequences of the demagogue's advice. Our great burden of taxation is a decisive element in the high cost of living. Destroy the League of Nations and return to the old system of competitive armaments, and America's tax bill and burden will be increased 50 per cent more than it is today. We are having difficulties enough already with the burdens the present war has left us. Does not common sense, if not the call of suffering humanity, demand the limitation of armaments, with reduction of taxations thru an effective organization of the great nations for the preservation of world peace?"

"And labor?"

"I believe that labor is entitled to a full and just share of the rewards of industry and that we must face and solve the problem of industrial democracy. With the return of world peace, and particularly with an effective organization of the nations to preserve the peace of the world, we should be able to turn our thoughts and our best brains and energies to these great economic problems which have now come to the forefront and upon the right settlement of which depends the stability of organized society and the progress of civilization. I believe these problems can be solved with justice to all elements; the masses of the people—commonly called the public—labor and capital."

The women of the country think somewhat of Mr. McAdoo as they think of President Wilson, who was neither first nor last to look with favor upon



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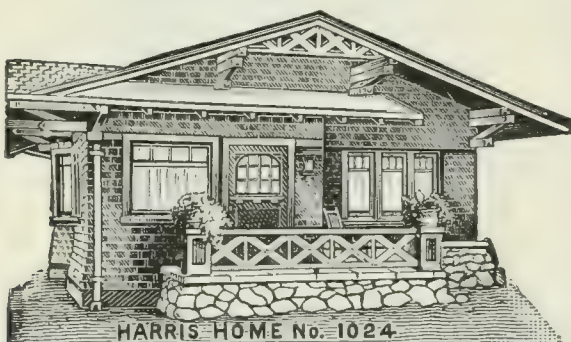
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the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. All thru the war for the vote he "stood" for woman suffrage. Re the White House pickets notably he "stood" where his Chief stood. He has always "stood" strongly for the principle that women should receive equal pay with men for the same work performed. In fact, he established this principle for women ticket sellers on the Hudson Tunnels, of which he was president, as far back as 1908, and on all the railroads of the United States when he was Director General of Railroads.

"Many women, not a few soldiers and sailors," I suggested, with the privilege of interviewers in their search for information, "are a little averse to you, Mr. Secretary, because you got the credit for and must stand the responsibility for, the War Risk Bureau."

He sat forward on his chair, his desk chair, and proceeded, with knees akimbo and hands on knees, to the following statement:

"I am willing to disclaim any credit and to assume entire responsibility for the War Risk Insurance Bureau. When we entered the war and determined to draft and put into the military service, four million (4,000,000) of the finest of America's young manhood, the question immediately arose in my mind as to the duty of the Government to provide insurance on the lives of these men and to make just provision for the support of their dependent families while they were in the field fighting for their country.

"You must remember that military and naval service in time of war is an 'extra-hazardous' occupation and that no private life insurance company will insure men against such hazards. In other words, when the Government seized a young American citizen, put him in the army and sent him out to possible death on the battlefields of France, it destroyed not only his insurability but it also deprived his family, in thousands of instances, of their only means of support.

"In all history no great nation had ever undertaken, prior to our Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act, to protect its fighting forces in the field by providing for them life insurance, nor had any nation ever undertaken to support the dependent wives, and children, and mothers of those who went out to fight. I had the privilege and the honor of strongly advocating the passage of the law which gave our soldiers and sailors and women nurses life insurance, upon the payment of very small premiums, for providing definite compensation for injuries received and for supporting the dependent members of their families while they were in the service.

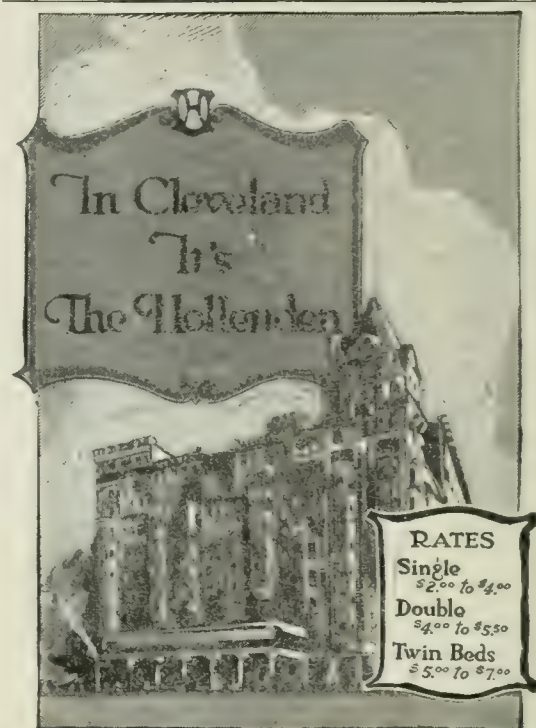
"The Congress placed the administration of this War Risk Insurance and Allowance Law in the Treasury Department. Prior to this law, there had already been established in the Treasury, a War Risk Bureau which insured vessels and their cargoes against the risks of war, and the officers and seamen of our merchant ships against loss of life and injury.

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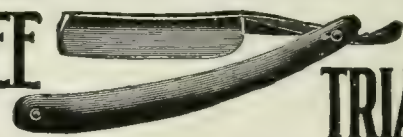
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"The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Law was passed in August, 1917, just before the first units of the National Army were called to the colors thruout the country. Immediately there was thrown upon the War Risk Bureau a colossal and almost super-human task. Inside of twelve months, approximately four million (4,000,000) men had been insured for forty billions of dollars (\$40,000,000,000)—a larger amount than the combined business of all the life insurance companies of the world and almost twice the amount raised in all the Liberty Loans.

"There was no office space in Washington suitable for the work of the Bureau and as it grew with great rapidity, its activities were scattered over seventeen different buildings in Washington, all unsuitable for the service. Something like fourteen thousand employees had to be collected and organized within a year. It was impossible to get experienced and skilled service for this important work. The Army and Navy were taking most of the available young manhood of the country for military purposes and the demands for labor in every direction could not be met. Consequently, the Bureau had to be organized largely with young girls and women who had absolutely no training in this difficult work and who, notwithstanding, did extraordinarily good service under the circumstances. The War Risk Insurance Bureau had to establish schools and educate employees not only in the law, but in the character of correspondence, which had to relate, very largely, to legal questions arising out of the filing of the proper proof of claims in cases of death, or injury to the enlisted man or woman, or, arising out of the claim of his dependents for the support and allowance authorized by the law.

Legal proof in every such case was, of course, necessary, not only to protect the Treasury from frauds and impositions, but, also to protect the soldier in the service against the fraudulent claims of those who had no right to demand a part of his pay. Delays were, therefore, unavoidable because it takes time to secure legal evidence in cases of this character. If every claim had been paid upon presentation, and without investigation, the Treasury would have sustained enormous losses and, in thousands of instances, soldiers in the field would have been required to contribute a part of their pay to the support of persons who had no legal claims upon them.

"Moreover, the War Risk Insurance Bureau had to depend upon the War Department, not only for the names and addresses of the enlisted men and women, but for proofs of death or injury which could not always be supplied immediately. Identification, for instance, of each man or woman was increasingly difficult as the fighting proceeded accurate reports from the front could not be supplied instantly. Delays in ocean transit, and in the mails, and in cables were unavoidable in the course of a great war.



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Pepsin long seemed imposible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But dental science has now discovered a harmless activating method. And that has made the constant use of active pepsin possible.

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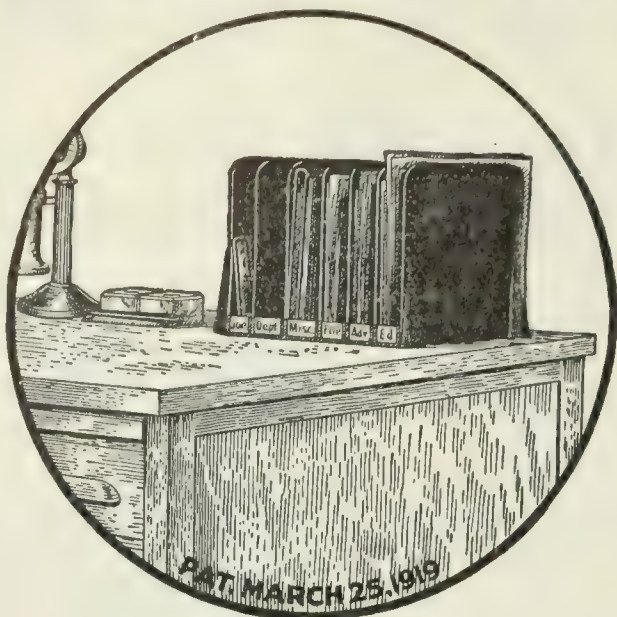
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Address.....

Soldiers were being transferred from one company to another and from one regiment to another. There were thousands of 'John Smiths' in the Army with thousands of 'Mary Smiths' as wives, many of them from the same city and it was not possible always to identify them. In fact, it was not possible to identify them, until the War Department, sometime after the Army was put into the field, adopted the system of numbering the soldiers. The dependents of the soldiers were frequently changing their addresses. Frequently they gave no addresses at all in their communications to the War Risk Bureau. Frequently they did not give the name of the company or the regiment in which their husbands or sons were serving. I mention these things merely as an indication of the tremendous difficulties which confronted the War Risk Bureau from the very beginning and which all, who consider the situation, must recognize as being of a character which the best human skill and energy could not overcome instantly. It takes time to effect and perfect any great organization of this character.

"Our country did the greatest thing any nation ever did, in granting insurance upon the lives of, and providing compensation for injuries received by, the enlisted men and women in the military and naval forces of the United States, and in providing for the support of the dependent families of these men and women. We can be proud of this. The result speaks volumes, namely, forty billion dollars of insurance on the lives of our men was issued and more than five hundred million dollars was dispensed to the dependents of these men, giving them support and sustenance while their loved ones were out fighting and dying for their country. We should not lose sight of this great achievement because individual instances can be cited where unjustifiable delays occurred or inefficiency was displayed. The Bureau could not be expected to function perfectly under the circumstances. Its mistakes were many but the sum of its achievements was great.

"I am glad to say that at last the Bureau has a suitable building (the Arlington Building) in which to carry on its work. Congress having failed to make appropriations for housing the Bureau, I succeeded in getting the President to allow the Treasury four million two hundred thousand dollars out of his emergency war fund, with which to construct this great building. I am sure that, as time goes on, the War Risk Insurance Organization will be perfected and become one of the most efficient branches of the Government. I hope, also, that every soldier and sailor and woman enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States will hold fast to their insurance policies. They ought not, in any case, to give them up. Under the law, they do not have to convert these policies until five year after peace is declared."

Washington, D. C.

What's Happened

Nationalist riots have again broken out in Egypt.

President Pessoa of Brazil signed the treaty with Germany on Armistice Day.

The Supreme Council has for the fourth time issued peremptory orders to the Rumanians to withdraw from Hungary.

The Princeton football team beat Yale by a score of 13 to 6 at a game witnessed by sixty-five thousand at New Haven.

Three shoe factories in Lynn, Mass., filed injunctions against their employees, to prevent them from curtailing production.

A three-day strike against the high cost of milk was started in New York City when 500,000 housekeepers hung out "no milk" signs.

The Czechoslovak National Assembly has approved both the Versailles treaty with Germany and the St. Germain treaty with Austria.

The Salvation Army will be given the gross receipts of the 34th National Horse Show, which was held in Madison Square Garden, in New York City.

A printers' strike in Paris has put a stop to the publication of all papers except one Conservative, *La Presse de Paris*, and one Socialist, *La Feuille Commune*.

The House of Lords, in considering the bill for the removal of sex disqualifications passed by the Commons, rejected the clause permitting women to sit in the House of Lords.

The Letts have repulsed the attack of the German-Russian forces of Colonel Bermond on Riga. The British fleet aided in clearing the enemy from the mouth of the Dvina river.

The charging of exorbitant prices for theater tickets reached such a point along the Great White Way that a conference was held in the District Attorney's office at which amendments to the present ticket speculating ordinance were discussed.

A new non-stop record for naval seaplanes was made by the NC-4, which also made the first transatlantic flight, when piloted by Lieut. Commander Read and carrying twelve passengers it flew from Pensacola, Fla., to Memphis, Tenn., a distance of 535 nautical miles.

The Prince of Wales visited Washington, D. C., where he was met by Vice President Marshall and American officers and diplomatic officials. After holding a reception for members of Congress, decorating eighty army and navy men and seven nurses, seeing President Wilson and visiting Mt. Vernon, he left incognito for White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. The Prince later spent five days in New York City.



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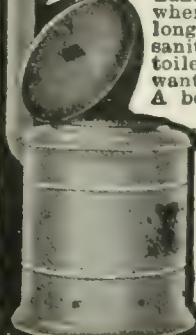


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Our Big Chance

(Continued from page 118)

a part in our national task. How they responded, we know who saw the front. Notice, in any list of citations and honors, how many of the names are Italian or Slavonic. Officers of the Intelligence Department concerned with the morale of our army reported that the new American was, if anything, more excellent in valor than him of the old blood. This was because he, a convert to Americanism, was trying to "show us." I hope that someone, some day, will write the epic of the Italian-American officers' runners in the Argonne fight. If any Americans ever shed their blood cheerfully for their national faith, it was those same Giusappes and Antonios and Domenicos.

Do some of our patronizing Americanizers know what percentage of our Lithuanians volunteered before the draft? Do they know what valiant work our Bohemians did for the cause? One day last summer an Americanization lady visited the headquarters of the Bohemians in New York and interviewed their head man.

"I have come to ask your assistance in Americanizing the Bohemians," she said.

"A noble cause!" he replied, "And we shall be glad to cooperate, only this isn't a good time."

"Why? What could be a better time?" she asked.

"Well," he answered, "You see all our men worth anything are in the army, all our children are peddling War Savings Stamps, and all our women are too busy selling Liberty Loan bonds or sewing for the Red Cross to be Americanized. Come back after the war!"

The tolerant old American spirit, as it expressed itself before the war, made these people the Americans they were. We had no quarrel with them because they were proud of their old background, any more than we quarreled with those of the old blood because they thrilled a little at their heritage of Shakespeare and Burns, Magna Charta and the Covenant. If they wanted now and then to dress up in the abandoned national costume and sing the songs of their race—we let them, just as we let the Scotch-Americans have St. Andrew's nights and the British-Americans of remote stock form a Pilgrim Society. Once, and once only, were we tricked. The outburst of German clubs, vereins and singing societies, in the fifteen or twenty years before we entered the war, was a secret assault upon our nationalism. It was a piece of German propaganda. We have thirty-seven recognized "national groups" in the United States. Of them, the German is the only one which ever went wrong in this manner; and the plot failed dismally in the end.

The place to regulate immigration is Ellis Island. After the newcomer has passed that barrier, we shall Americanize him best by giving him the opportunity to work with us on terms of fraternal equality, toward making our

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country and his the best possible country for us and for him. Americanization with an ax on the Prussian model is bound to produce Alsatian results. The root and spring of much so-called Americanization is just the old, dangerous political sin of race-hatred.

Airy ethical fancies these? Take it on the word of a reporter who saw the war from soup to nuts, backed by the far better word of some cool-headed, supremely able soldiers, on such fancies hang the existence of the European peoples, including probably our own. When Europe entered the world-war, the means of killing human beings was, as compared with the other developments of applied science, primitive. We knew but one way—to hit a man with a hard substance. Science in all previous times, had worked to save and improve life, not to destroy it. The current began to run the other way only three years ago; we have made since then enormous strides in methods of exterminating human life, and the art is only in its infancy. Now flashes from the newspapers the secret of Lewisite, which we were holding for our warfare of next spring. The accounts—and I think they are not exaggerated—say that in a few successive bombardments an air fleet dropping Lewisite could eliminate all life, animal or vegetable, in Berlin or Paris or Manhattan Island. Much more will follow when science perfects its experiments with bacilli and killing rays. In the hands of the gentlemen of the Senate may lie at this moment the very existence of our descendants. But, of course, gentlemen, the interests of the party—

New York

The Tiger's Daughter

(Continued from page 122)

noted that after she was discovered, the ship's crew smiled more freely, and that when we went down the gang plank, she was accompanied by the captain of the ship, while the crew saluted in a most gracious manner. All this while, at odd moments, Madame Jacquemaire told me much I wanted to know. "Let's not talk politics," she pleaded, evidently heeding a warning that her father must have given before she sailed from Brest. Yet that very day the cables had brought the news that it was more than likely that Georges Clemenceau would be made President of France at the next elections, in January. "I know nothing at all about that," she declared, with the same charming naivete with which she avowed she was not herself. "But one cannot read into the future. For myself I will go so far, however, as to hope not."

This last remark suggested the comradeship existing between the Premier and his daughter. "How often," she told me, "have we two talked together of America, particularly of your literature. We knew Whitman, and your recent writers like Mrs. Edith Wharton." It was Madame Jacquemaire who nursed her father back to health, at the time of the Peace Conference,



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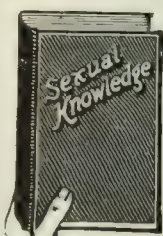
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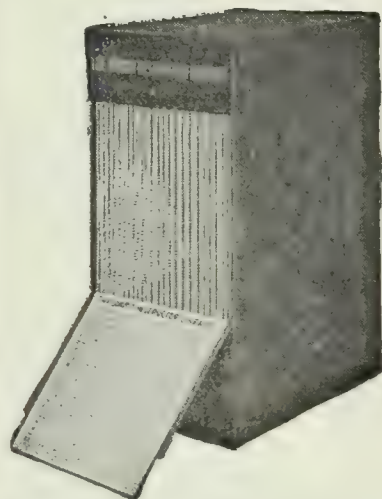
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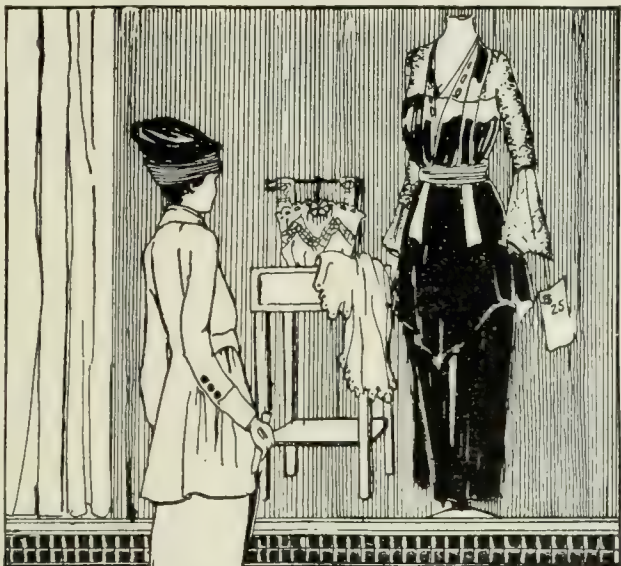
Ind. 11-29-19

when he was wounded by a would-be assassin. And a wonderful nurse she must be, to judge by her record as Red Cross worker in the war, and by certain features of the new book she has just written entitled "Les Hommes de Gonne Volonté." You get it also in her charming manner and quiet ways of moving and gesturing. She could take a pulse under fire, to judge by the way she took the reporters.

"What I have come over for particularly," she confessed, "is to try and counteract certain impressions your soldiers may have brought back as to French life of the bourgeoisie and peasants. There is an aspect of their soul which you cannot know without being a part of it. Therefore, I am going to lecture on 'The Soul of France,' describing the home life rather than any problems, social or economic, which we may face as a consequence of the recent war."

I said to her that she was being advertised as coming to lecture on things farthest removed from the war. American managers are afraid of too many war lectures; the American public seems tired of the four years that have passed. "That is strange," she declared, "but I suppose it is due to the fact that you are so much further away from it all than we are. The publishers at home are still issuing war books with success, and we are reading them everywhere. The problem is still with us. No, not the Barbusse kind of novel," she quickly responded to my question, "that is Bolshevik literature, and we are not that!" There was no gainsaying her rejoinder, for the recent French elections, which had so strongly upheld the policies of the Premier, had shown all radical France to be ignominiously defeated. I was able to bring on board *La France* this latest news, the one young fellow near me brushed the problems of France aside and begged me to give him the final score of the Princeton-Yale football game. People at sea have never lost their curiosity about land since the days of the flood!

"Are you interested at all," I asked, "in the woman movement?" Her smile at that was what I might describe as witty—just a little glint of irony mixed with the pleasant indifference. "If you mean the suffrage," she vouchsafed, "not at all, not at all." Then she added, "France's problems are centred more nearly in the family than they are here, I imagine. While we have been at various times regarded as a frivolous people, and perhaps with some just cause, the war has sobered us; not made us any more conservative than we have been in our family relations, but steadier. Women who took men's positions during the war are gladly giving them up and returning to the home. There is a great incentive to this: two million of our men in the prime of life were swept out of existence. Marriage is therefore an urgent problem with us. I have noticed recently how many young couples have wed. A certain sacred obligation seems to have been



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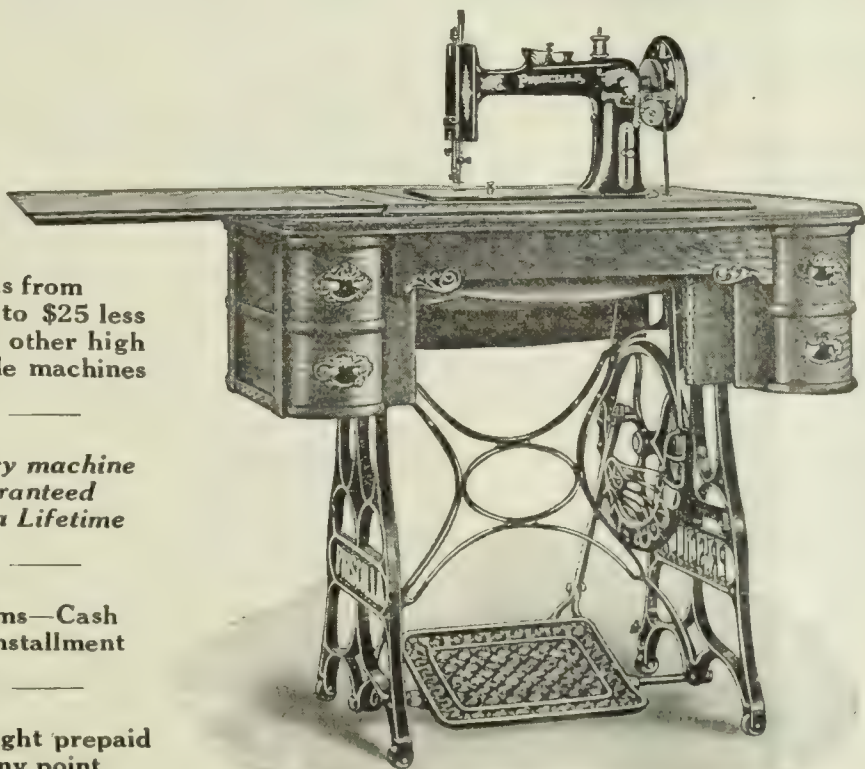
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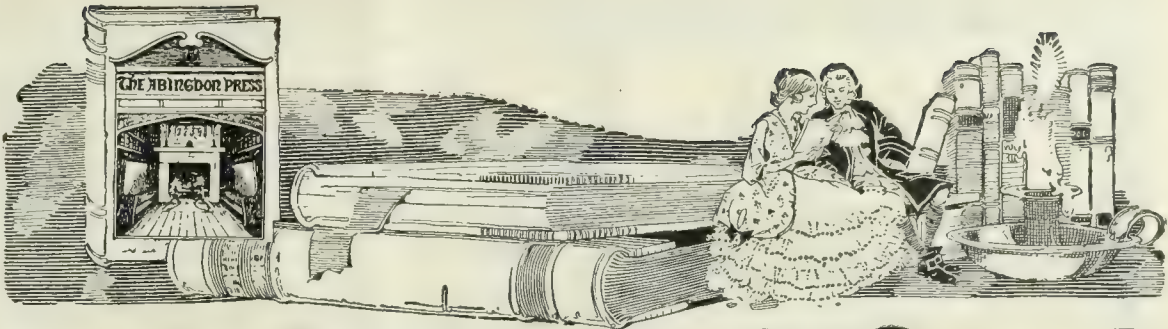
brought close to them, and among the intelligent people a higher ideal of marriage has been created." This indirect way of saying that the French woman had not entirely relinquished the "woman sphere" was typical of Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire.

If you read "Les Hommes de Bonne Volonté" you will find that Madame Jacquemaire is a critic of conditions as well as a gentle nurse. She has the ability, similar to that of Maurice Barrès, of painting a war picture and showing the useless machinery of red tape under stress. She was pleased to learn that her book was known on this side of the water. "My father," she declared, "told me he liked it, and when he says a thing he means it. There is no one more frank." One can see, without being very long with Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, that her father is the pivot on which her life now hangs. Her husband was a physician, and she has one son, Renée, who went through the war, with four wound stripes to his credit. The boy had started the study of law. But the Premier of France said "No." And his reason was that the profession of medicine must be kept in the family. Had not he, in years gone by, studied medicine and obtained his degree? Had he not also written a scientific work? But Georges Clemenceau's grandson might have rejoined, "Yes, and you have written novels as well." Not everyone can be a Georges Clemenceau.

"One final question," I said, as I turned to go, "won't you tell to the readers of The Independent whether radical literature has had much effect on marriage conditions in France?"

This is what she said:
"Not so much as in some other countries. Much, of course, has been written in recent years by radical authors concerning the revolt against the conventional marriage system, but, strange as it may seem, the main impulse for these modern attacks has not been derived from French literature as it was early in the last century, but is rather of Germanic or Scandinavian origin. The dramatic works of Henrik Ibsen, especially, have had a profound effect on the world's thought. In France, before the war, Ibsenism had become a cult to a certain extent, his social theories having been presented on the stage by some of the younger dramatists. The works of Ellen Key have also been translated and widely read, although some of her peculiar ideas have undoubtedly failed to attract a conspicuously large following. In one respect, however, French women are completely in accord with this feminine radical. In spite of her revolutionary ideas concerning marriage, Ellen Key has strongly asserted that it is in the life of the home that a normally healthy woman will find the best scope for her development."

We shook hands—a firm grip from a woman rather delicately built. But then a firm grip runs in the family. See the way Clemenceau holds France.
New York



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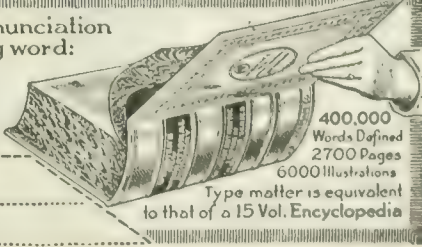
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How to Invest Wisely

By Luigi Criscuolo

WHEN the first Liberty Loan was about to be offered, two years ago, I said in these columns that the government loans would be a great means of spreading the doctrine of thrift among the American people. Since then, Americans have purchased a total of twenty-five billion dollars of their Government's bonds. The money raised by these bond issues has been spent for war munitions at prices greatly above the level of normal times, the bonds have been utilized as collateral for loans, business expansion has resulted and the cost of living has mounted to a level that staggers. Wages have had to be advanced and with each advance an increase in the cost of necessities has taken place. Thus, an endless chain of increasing costs has been forged. When will this condition cease to be?

It is obvious that if the workingman who has had an increase in wages improves his scale of living or indulges in extravagant purchases, the demand for luxuries will enrich those who deal in luxuries. The workingman having purchased diamonds, or sealskins, or automobiles, will find in the event of a business depression or troubled labor conditions that he has invested his savings in something that is relatively unproductive. It would have been far better had he purchased a home or Liberty Bonds or some good securities. In a period of transition from war to peace, like the present, no one can make a mistake in buying bonds of this Government particularly as they are at a discount. But a wave of extravagance seems to have swept over the country and the worker who needs most to provide for his old age has become, for the time being, a spender instead of a saver.

There is no doubt that the war has caused working people to do some serious thinking as to how they have profited by it. All over Europe, there has been considerable unrest among working people and returning soldiers. For five years these people have been engaged in a work of bloody destruction rather than in peaceful pursuits and it has been difficult for them to get back immediately to normal conditions. In the most enlightened countries reforms have been demanded, such as the nationalization of great industries. Old-school, radical socialism has given way to a well-defined plan on the part of the workers that the fruits of industry be divided between the capitalist and the worker. Labor has demanded that it be no longer regarded as a commodity or a piece of machinery. It wants to be taken into partnership.

During the war a great deal of emphasis was given here to the question of "working and saving." Recently the announcement was made that the Treasury Department was conducting an active campaign among the members of the 160,000 war savings soci-

eties which are scattered all over the country, many being in the industrial districts. The argument was advanced that millions of persons are not spending their earnings but their savings of past years. This seems fallacious because there is no widespread unemployment except when caused by strikes. There are, of course, many instances where working people are parting with Liberty Bonds in exchange for luxuries or worthless stocks, but the Government seems to have unfortunately set a bad example by its wild extravagance in war purchases and in its neglect to support its credit either by keeping up the price of its bonds or by making new emissions at a more favorable rate of interest.

The cost of living is kept up by the over-extension of credit. A man wants an automobile but he has not sufficient money to pay for it, so he mortgages his future. He puts down a few hundred dollars and gives his note for the balance. The concern he buys from needs ready cash so it re-discounts the note and his bank credits him with the proceeds. Eventually the transaction reaches the Federal Reserve Bank and its notes are placed in circulation. If instead of increasing credit and thereby increasing the supply of paper money, people would buy for cash and then buy only necessities, the demand for luxuries would decrease. Industries would begin to manufacture necessities and the greater supply of necessities would eventually create a drop in prices which would be welcome to all.

We have not paid for the war as yet. The United States has outstanding a debt which it is estimated will reach \$26,000,000,000 by next January. Before the war our debt was but \$1,000,000,000. The debt of the belligerent countries is expected to amount to \$215,000,000,000 by next January, or 31 per cent of their aggregate national wealth of \$620,000,000,000. The pre-war debt of those nations, as of August, 1914, is given as but \$27,300,000,000. The interest on their debt has increased from a little over a billion dollars to over eleven billions! Somebody has got to pay the bill. How it is to be paid with people engaging in riotous, foolish expenditure of savings and earnings, no one can surmise.

European countries are talking of taxation of capital except certain forms which are productive. There is also talk of forced loans. The workers urge nationalization of industry by the purchase of public utilities by the state. Some economists feel that while the United States has granted its allies enormous credits it should pay its share of the total expense of the war beginning with August, 1914. This might mean the cancellation of a goodly part or all of the \$10,000,000,000 we have advanced to our allies while this Government would still owe over \$25,000,000,000 to holders of its war bonds.

Whether any serious consideration will be given to the proposal will depend upon how we take this obligation. If we really feel that the war was fought in the cause of humanity and acknowledge that we should have gone into it as soon as the "Lusitania" was sunk, then we should bear our just, per capita share of the burden even tho we are obliged to impose a tax on capital. It is not conceivable that there is any equity in large fortunes made by the war escaping a drastic capital tax. Income taxes, true, are large but in many cases the new fortunes are so large and of such recent origin that the owners would not miss a generous slice.

Thus it is by two means that the pulse of the nation may really be brought to normal—the thrift of the individual and the conscription of war-created capital. The reduction of the nation's debt would cause a reduction in yearly interest charges on the debt and a reduction in the income tax to be imposed. The reduction of the debt would also cause a reduction in the outstanding paper currency, a restoration of normal conditions generally and a lower level of prices eventually. Wages may or may not come down, but in any event the worker demands not merely good wages but a share in the profits of the industry he has helped to create, with the result that holders of stocks may not be favored with large dividends or distribution of new capital stock.

Pebbles

"Did he take her back home with him?" asked the boy in khaki.
"No; he got a divorce before he left."
—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Chambermaid—I found seventy-five cents in your bed this morning, sir.
Professional—Ah; my sleeping quarters, no doubt.—*Punch Bowl*.

Bing—Has she many suitors?
Sting—Oh, yes, but none of them do.
Bing—Do what?
Sting—Suitor.—*Cornell Widow*.

Colored Chauffeur (on a dark night to passenger)—Excuse me, sah, would yo' mind holding out yo' hand? I'se gwine to turn de nex' corner.—*Life*.

Tommy—Dad, what is flattery?
Dad—Flattery, my son, is having somebody else tell us the nice things we have always thought about ourselves.—*Blighty*.

Architect—Have you any suggestion for decorating the study, Mr. Quickrich?

Mr. Quickrich (war profiteer)—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I believe, are generally found in a brown study.—*London Opinion*.

Lallie—Yes, I am engaged to Bobby, and he has given me this ring—isn't it sweet?

Her Best Friend—Charming, dearest; but you'll find when you've worn it a few days it will leave a little black mark on your finger—it did on mine.—*Passing Show*.

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American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 20, 1919.

C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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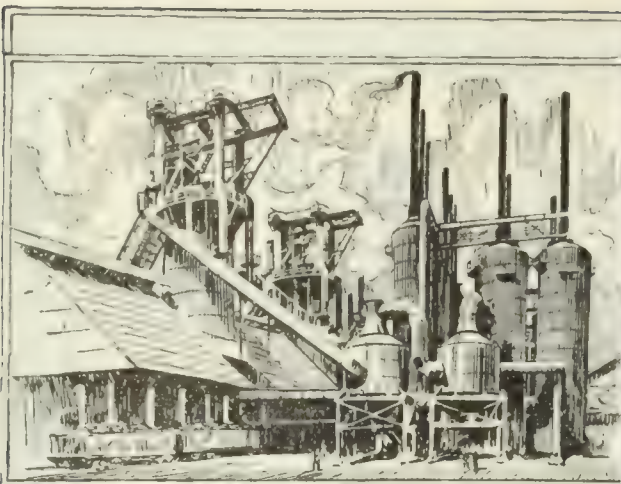
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Our Readers Are With Us in the Press Strike

THE Independent is gratified at the way in which its readers have stood behind it in the present strike. Hundreds of letters have arrived in which readers say: "We appreciate the principles for which you are standing," "We are with you heart and soul in your fight," "We want you to think of us as hearty supporters," "We sympathize with you in your endeavor to publish your magazine and at the same time stand for a square deal."

Other readers, speaking of the multigraphed and callityped issues The Independent has published, write: "It was a delightful surprise to get your mimeographed sheets," "What you are doing seems almost a miracle," "It has been very interesting to watch The Independent change in form and size,—we have received it with great glee." The schools tell this magazine they miss it, too,—and are among its most ardent advocates. A few of their letters are given below.

Durham, Conn., November 15, 1919.

"Give in? No. Rather—"Over the top and give them Hell!" and let us help pay the bills. We do not want any refund, and when our subscriptions run out, we will renew. If this is not enough, let us know. F. W. S.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., November 21, 1919.

My pupils unanimously agree that The Independent is a "True-blue" Company. We feel that you have done wonderfully well to get out any issues at all under such a handicap. For my part, I cannot see how organized labor can expect to make any headway or keep the respect of the public, if they refuse to keep the contracts which they, themselves, have made. You will not hear any complaints from us. On the other hand, we wish to express our admiration and gratitude for the fight you have made. R. B.

East Akron, Ohio, November 7, 1919.

Because of your special efforts in getting out the story of the week we have not been inconvenienced by the strike. E. M. M.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1919.

I want to say in starting that in writing this letter I am merely representing the view of the rest of the girls in the Germantown High School who subscribe to your delightful current topics magazine, The Independent.

When we heard that the printers were striking, and that we would probably not receive our magazines, it was a disappointment to us for we always enjoy the one hour in the week in which we discuss the articles in The Independent. Then your mimeograph sheets arrived, containing the Story of the Week. It was certainly a delightful surprise for now we will not have to miss our current topics lessons in the weeks to come. We want to take this opportunity to thank you for your consideration. H. N. R.

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The Independent Lesson Plans HISTORY, CIVICS, ECONOMICS, ENGLISH LITERATURE, COMPOSITION

- I. Our Big Chance. By Will Irwin.
 1. What is propaganda?
 2. What part did the "propaganda of hate" play in the war? Against what nations was it especially directed? And by whom?
 3. How would Mr. Irwin have us Americanize our immigrants? And why?
 4. What light does this article throw on some, at least, of the rumors that come out of Mexico? On the feeling toward the Japanese in California?
- II. If He Were President. William Gibbs McAdoo. By Donald Wilhelm.
 1. What would you think Mr. McAdoo's chances to be elected were, after reading this article?
 2. What sort of man would you suppose him to be, after reading Mr. Wilhelm's characterization? Describe him in three words.
 3. What does Mr. Wilhelm mean when he says that while Mr. McAdoo has "sold" various big schemes, he has not "sold" himself? Does Mr. Wilhelm make him seem quiet, or aggressive?
- III. But Why Unscramble the Railroads? By Robert W. Woolley.
 1. What part do the railroads play in a country's development, according to Mr. Woolley? To what does he compare them?
 2. How did governmental control of the railroads help the Allies win the war?
 3. Why have holders of railroad securities a good investment when the roads are under government control?
 4. What effect did the railroads have on water transportation, when they were privately owned?
 5. How can the continuation of government control over them help the Allies?
 6. How long would Mr. Woolley have the roads stay under government control, and why?
- IV. The Tiger's Daughter. By Montrose J. Moses.
 1. Why is Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire called "The Tiger's" daughter?
 2. Who were among the other noted people on board the ship which brought Mme. Jacquemaire to the United States?
 3. Why do you suppose she did not "give away" her identity? As what sort of a person does this characterize her?
 4. What are Mme. Jacquemaire's views on the Woman Question? After reading this article, can you explain why there is no organized feminist movement in France and why French women are not especially interested in having the vote?
 5. If Mme. Jacquemaire had been brought up by her mother in America instead of by her father in France, would she have had the same views, in your estimation?
- V. How to Invest Wisely. By Luigi Criscuolo.
 1. Why does Mr. Criscuolo believe this is a good time to buy government bonds?
 2. Why may it be necessary for the European countries to tax capital or demand forced loans?
- VI. What Are the Reservations? Get Together. The Treaty Deadlock.
 1. Obtain a copy of the Peace Treaty and Covenant as signed at Versailles and compare this with the senatorial reservations
 2. In your opinion, which of the proposed reservations would impair the purpose of the League and which would improve it?
 3. Debate each reservation pro and con as tho the school were the Senate.
 4. In regard to No. 15, see if you can find out from the study of the Covenant in what cases, if any, the six votes of the British Empire might count against America's one vote in the Assembly in case of a dispute between the United States and France.
- VII. The Russian Problem.
 1. Mount a map of the whole of Russia on a soft wood board and stick in pins with different colored beads or labels to represent the forces of Yudenitch, Denikin, Kolchak the Germans, the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Bolsheviks, the Japanese and the Americans. Move the pins about in accordance with the latest news reports.
 2. What nations are now negotiating with the Bolsheviks?
 3. What were the causes of Yudenitch's failure to take Petrograd?
- VIII. Prohibition in Europe.
 1. What countries now have prohibition? What religions prohibit the use of alcoholic liquor?
 2. What are the alternatives to prohibition to reduce the evils of intemperance?
- IX. The Weight of Light.
 1. What is Newton's law of gravitation? Was it supposed to apply to light? Why not?
 2. Draw a diagram showing a ray of light from a star passing close to the sun on its way to the earth and show how it would be turned from its straight course by the sun's attraction.
 3. Are light rays deflected by any other means such as water or glass? Can you prove it?

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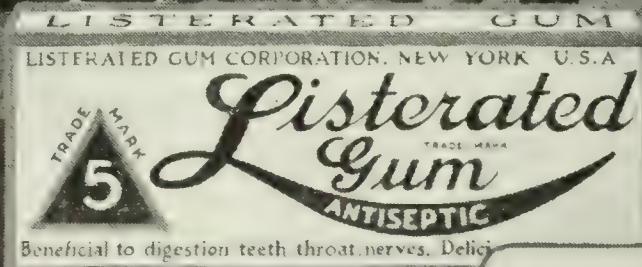
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Right and Wrong Methods in Child Training

MANY loving parents with the best interest of their children at heart are unknowingly committing nothing less than a crime against their little ones because of the methods they use in training them in the way they should go.

Not only do these methods fail in their immediate purpose, but they work an irreparable harm in their effect on the child's future success and happiness.

Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest American, once said: "All that I am and all that I ever hope to be I owe to my mother." Great men before and since Lincoln have in the very same way given the big share of credit to their parents—and how truly they spoke!

The trouble has always been that we have never given any really scientific study to the question of child training—we have not searched for the cause of disobedience, the cause of wilfulness, the cause of untruthfulness, and of other symptoms which, if not treated in the right way, may lead to dire consequences. Instead, we punish the child for exhibiting the bad trait, or else "let it go." As a result, we do the child an actual wrong instead of helping it. What we should do is to attack the trouble at its source.

Confidence the Basis of Control

The new system of child training is founded upon the principle that confidence is the basis of control.



Scolding and whipping are relics of the Barbarous Ages

Under this new system children who have been well-nigh unmanageable become obedient and willing, and such traits as bashfulness, jealousy, fear, bragging, etc., are overcome. But the system goes deeper than that, for it instills high ideals and builds character, which is of course the goal of all parents' efforts in child training.

Physical punishment, shouted commands, and other barbarous relics of the old system have no place in this modern school. Children are made comrades, not slaves, are helped, not punished. And the results are nothing short of marvelous.

Instead of a hardship, child training becomes a genuine pleasure, as the parent shares every confidence, every joy and every sorrow of the child, and at the same time has its unqualified respect. This is a situation rarely possible under old training methods.

And what a source of pride now as well as in after years! To have children whose every action shows culture and refinement, perfect little gentlemen and gentlewomen, yet full of childish enthusiasm and spontaneity withall!

Results Without Friction

To put in practice these new ideas in child training, strange as it may seem, takes less time than the old method. It is simply a question of applying principles founded on a scientific study of human nature, going at it in such a way as to get immediate results without friction.

The founder of this new system is Professor Ray C. Beery, A. B., M. A. (Harvard and Columbia), who has written a complete Course in Practical Child Training. This Course is based on Professor Beery's extensive investigations and wide practical experience, and provides a well-worked-out plan which the parent can easily follow. The Parents' Association, a national organization devoted to improving the methods of child training, has adopted the Beery system and is teaching the course to its members by mail.

Nothing Else Like It

Membership in the Parents' Association entitles you to a complete course of lessons in child training by Professor Beery. These lessons must not be confused with the hundreds of books on child training which leave the reader in the dark because of vagueness and lack of definite and practical application of the principles laid down. It does not deal in glittering generalities. Instead, it shows by concrete illustrations and detailed explanations exactly what to do to meet every emergency and how to accomplish immediate results and make a permanent impression.

No matter whether your child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old, this course will show how to apply the right methods at once. You merely take up the particular trait, turn to the proper page, and apply the lessons to the child. You are told exactly what to do. You cannot begin too soon, for the child's behavior in the first few years of life depends on the parent, not on the child.

Send No Money

Every forward-thinking parent will be anxious to learn more about the Parents' Association and the splendid advantages in



The New Method places confidence as the basis of control

which its 20,000 members are sharing. Complete information is now offered you without any cost or obligation to join.

We will be glad to send you entirely free of charge our new booklet entitled "New Methods in Child Training," together with

full particulars of the work of the Association and the special benefits it offers to members at an expense which is trifling as compared with the remarkable results to be secured.

Simply to send your request may mean so much to you in pointing the way to a new and wonderful success in training your children that you will be prompted to take advantage of this opportunity at once. So for the sake of your children, and for your own sake, write for this free booklet now—before you lay this magazine aside.

If this booklet answers only a few of the questions that have perplexed you, you will be glad that you sent for it—and it may open to you undreamed of possibilities of successful parenthood. And it is only a matter of sending the coupon or a post card.

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 - to correct mistakes of early training?
 - to keep child from crying?
 - to develop initiative in child?
 - to teach child instantly to comply with command, "Don't touch"?
 - to suppress temper in children without punishment?
 - to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?
 - to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?
 - to prevent quarreling and fighting?
 - to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?
 - to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
 - to encourage child to talk?
 - to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?
 - to overcome obstinacy?
 - to cultivate mental concentration?
 - to teach honesty and truthfulness?
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Just a Word

The second article by Dr. E. E. Slosson dealing with Einstein's startling discoveries in the fields of light and gravitation, which appears on page 174 of this issue, will be followed next week by a third article discussing the theory of the relativity of space.

Remarkable Remarks

LADY ASTOR—What a strange world this is.

SENATOR LODGE—I am fighting President Wilson.

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO—Cancer is the arch enemy of middle life.

LAURETE JOY—I wonder what fool it was that first invented kissing.

BISHOP MATHEWS—One thing we need today is holy matrimony.

WOODROW WILSON—It is pretty hard to be crazy mad for nine months.

MARTHA WHELLER—A red nose usually comes from impeded circulation.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON—As far as I know age helps only wine and shoes.

HARRY VARDON—The trouble is to find any one who believes in the stymie.

SENATOR SHERMAN—There is a strike in Dublin among the Grave Diggers.

MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS—The loss of a hat is a universal witicism.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—I cannot see why we kings should be treated so harshly.

AMY WREN—Today the grandmother goes out as beautifully clothed as the granddaughter.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I have trouble enough of my own. I preside over the Senate.

UNCLE "JOE" CANNON—God knows, if I had the power I would have less Cabinet positions.

MRS. E. F. DUNNE—If I had my life to live over again I should want to be the mother of thirteen.

MRS. JAMES L. LAIDLAW—There never were more girls fitted to be helpmates than there are today.

ED. HOWE—Any doctor who takes too seriously the Modern Discoveries of His Profession is liable to kill somebody.

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CRIME COMMISSIONER H. B. CHAMBERLIN—Crime in Chicago is as highly organized as the mail order business.

BISHOP BURCH—The Detroit convention marked the most important step toward vital or practical church unity ever taken by Christendom.

SENATOR THOMAS—I have been a member of this body for nearly seven years and every morning of every session the blessing of Almighty God has been invoked upon the Senate from the lips of the chaplain. If it has ever produced any material benefit up to this time I have been unable to perceive it.

Pebbles

"What's the matter with you?"
"I swallowed a dime. Do you notice any change in me?"—*Awgwan.*

First—He put his arm around me five times last night.

Second—Some arm!—*Widow.*

A—Did the doctor treat you yesterday?

B—No; he charged me five dollars.—*The Voo Doo.*

Fond Mother—Are you asleep, Tommy?

Tommy—Not quite, mama; but one of my feet is.—*Blighty.*

Bill—I had my nose broken in three places, during the summer.

Bull—But why do you persist in going to those places?—*The Tiger.*

"Do you take exercise after your bath in the morning?" asked Perkins.

Jerkins—Yes; I generally step on the soap as I get out.—*Awgwan.*

"Gee, my cousin can tickle the ivories."

"Is he a professional piano player?"

"No; he's a dentist."—*Williams Purple Cow.*

She—Do you know why I won't marry you?

He—I can't think.

She—You guessed it.—*Stanford Chaparral.*

She—Do you want to start the victrola?

He—Why?

She—It's about time you started something!—*Williams Purple Cow.*

Father (sternly)—Young man, I saw you put your arm around my daughter last night.

Youth—I suppose you noticed how she struggled, too.—*Stanford Chaparral.*

"Yes, she was his typist before he married her."

"How are they getting on?"

"Oh, same as ever; when he starts to dictate she takes him down."—*Blighty.*

Governess—When did William the Conqueror come to England?

Pupil—I don't know.

Governess—But doesn't it say in your book, "William the Conqueror, 1066"?

Pupil—Yes; but I thought that was his telephone number.—*London Opinion.*

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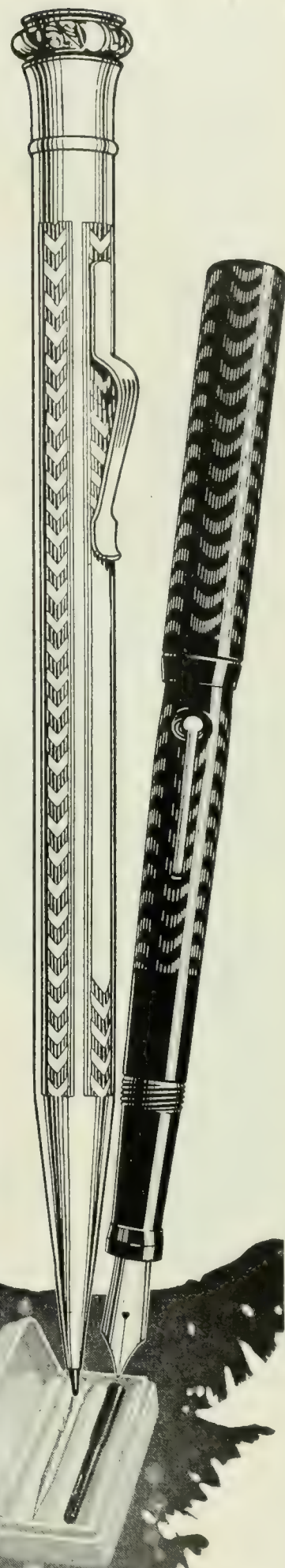
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from the
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TO EVERY LOVER OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC THE GREAT ARTISTS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR BELOW SEND THEIR WARM CHRISTMAS GREETINGS. THEY CANNOT BE WITH YOU ON CHRISTMAS DAY BUT THEY CAN VISIT YOU THROUGH THE VICTROLA—THEIR "OTHER SELF." THEIR SONG, THEIR ART, THEIR LAUGHTER CAN HELP TO MAKE YOUR DAY HAPPIER AND REMAIN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR TO CHEER AND ENTERTAIN YOU.

MANY MUSIC-LOVERS ARE JUST NOW CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF AN INSTRUMENT FOR CHRISTMAS. THEY ARE URGED AND ADVISED BY THESE ARTISTS TO BUY THE VICTROLA. THESE ARTISTS MAKE VICTROLA RECORDS EXCLUSIVELY BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE MOST FAITHFUL AND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE WORLD. THEY BELIEVE THAT THE VICTROLA WITH ITS PURE EXQUISITE TONE IS THE ONLY TRUE AND ADEQUATE INSTRUMENT FOR REPRODUCING THEIR ART.

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Messages of Five Nations to the American People

ENGLAND, France, Italy, Japan and the United States emerge from the Great War as the "big five" powers of the world. They are recognized in the Covenant of the League of Nations as having rights and responsibilities above other nations and it is perfectly obvious that upon their friendly coöperation and united wisdom the future peace and progress of the world most largely depends. It seems evident therefore that anything that can bring these five great nations closer together is altogether good.

Accordingly, The Independent presents this week the first installment of a unique double series of feature articles. The Message from the United States Government to the American people is the first of a series which will appear weekly during the coming year. The weekly messages will be written by men in high position with the Administration, selected—with the approval of the President—in consultation with a member of his Cabinet. Their purpose is suggested in the Foreword to the series written by Mr. Wilson. It is to satisfy our "new curiosity" in these after-war days about our government. It is to give the facts about our government, its policies and its activities.

The Message from the British Nation, prepared by a member of the British Cabinet, will be followed by others at monthly intervals from the same source. Next week we shall publish a Message from the Republic of France, written by the Honorable Maurice Casenave, Plenipotentiary Minister, Director General of the French Public Services in the United States. The succeeding week a Message from the Italian nation to the American people will stand side by side with the American message. In the issue of January 3 the circle of the Big Five will be made complete with a Message from the Imperial Government of Japan. Each of these Allied nations will be represented by successive Messages published at monthly intervals.

These Messages will help the American people, first, to understand better their own Government, and, second, to obtain a broader and a clearer comprehension of the mind and heart of the peoples who were their Allies in the Great War for liberty and humanity.



A Message
from the

United States Government to the American People

Presented Every Week in The Independent

Foreword

The Cure for Unrest

By Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States

Men today are blessed with a new curiosity about their governments. Everywhere they are demanding that the doors behind which secret policies have been incubated be thrown open and kept open henceforth. The doors that do not respond to the keys the people hold will be battered down and free passage-ways erected in their stead.

Autocratic governments of the past have lived by concealment; free governments must live by understanding. In the new day that is dawning only those governments that have no secrets from their peoples can long endure. I do not say that such a government will make no mistakes, but I do say mistakes will be fewer and more easily corrected when all governments are guided by well informed public opinion.

Unrest is evident everywhere thruout the world. It is not of itself a disease, but a symptom of disease. In our own country the disease lies principally outside the government. Those who think otherwise are mostly the newcomers and the men they have influenced. The cure for their disquiet is a fuller knowledge of American institutions. In this nation the people have in their ballots the instruments of peaceful change.

We can know if change is desirable only by knowing all the facts about the thing we wish to alter. The journals that give the facts about government, its policies and activities, set down by the men principally responsible for them, will perform a public service. They will afford a medium thru which the government can report continuously to the people.

How to Bring Down Prices

By Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer

THE Government's fight against the high cost of living is the last campaign of the war, for the war cannot be said to be over until we have safely returned to normal conditions in the United States. Our triumph for American ideals in Europe will profit us nothing if we fail to check every menace to American institutions at home.

The present contest is difficult only because it is hard to make the people understand its full significance. Given the same patriotic and unselfish devotion to a common interest that achieved our victory over Germany, I feel confident we can get back to approximately normal conditions in a period of six months.

Altho handicapped in many ways, the Department of Justice has already forced a decline in foodstuffs of from 5 to 10 per cent in some sections of the country, according to Dun and Bradstreet's and other market observers. Still greater declines are in prospect and can be made certain if full support and coöperation are given to the Government in the present campaign.

American speculators, confidently counting on an enormous foreign demand which will not be realized, have bought when prices were at their highest, and jammed supplies into the warehouses, expecting still higher prices later. Conservative estimates indicate that American storage plants now contain more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of food, whereas the highest point reached during the war was 700,000,000 pounds.

With a diminishing foreign market, and food prices falling in the United States, speculators are being forced to unload at a loss. Some are being wiped out. Most of them we can well afford to spare. Our economic system without them will in the future be a far healthier organism.

The Department of Justice has authority to proceed against food held in storage in violation of law and drive it on the market. But the Department of Justice must use this authority with discretion.

When the armistice was signed and the relaxation of war restraints seemed in sight, a speculative fever became epidemic in the United States. It affected almost all classes and all conditions of men.

The profiteers aimed to make as much this year as they did last and, unable to foresee what conditions the end of the year would bring, decided to get as much as they could immediately.

We have not got far enough along to see that fanciful imaginings of dire events will be made to come true only by the selfish measures taken by individuals and groups of our citizens to safeguard themselves without regard to their fellows. It is time we adopted the doctrine of mutual aid, and stood together to fend off a crisis that will certainly come if every one expects it and seeks to meet the danger for himself.

In the profiteering legislation asked of Congress the Department of Justice will be given a mighty club with which to beat prices down. Legal action will be undertaken where it is necessary, but the less there is of coercion and the more of coöperation the sooner the whole problem will be solved.

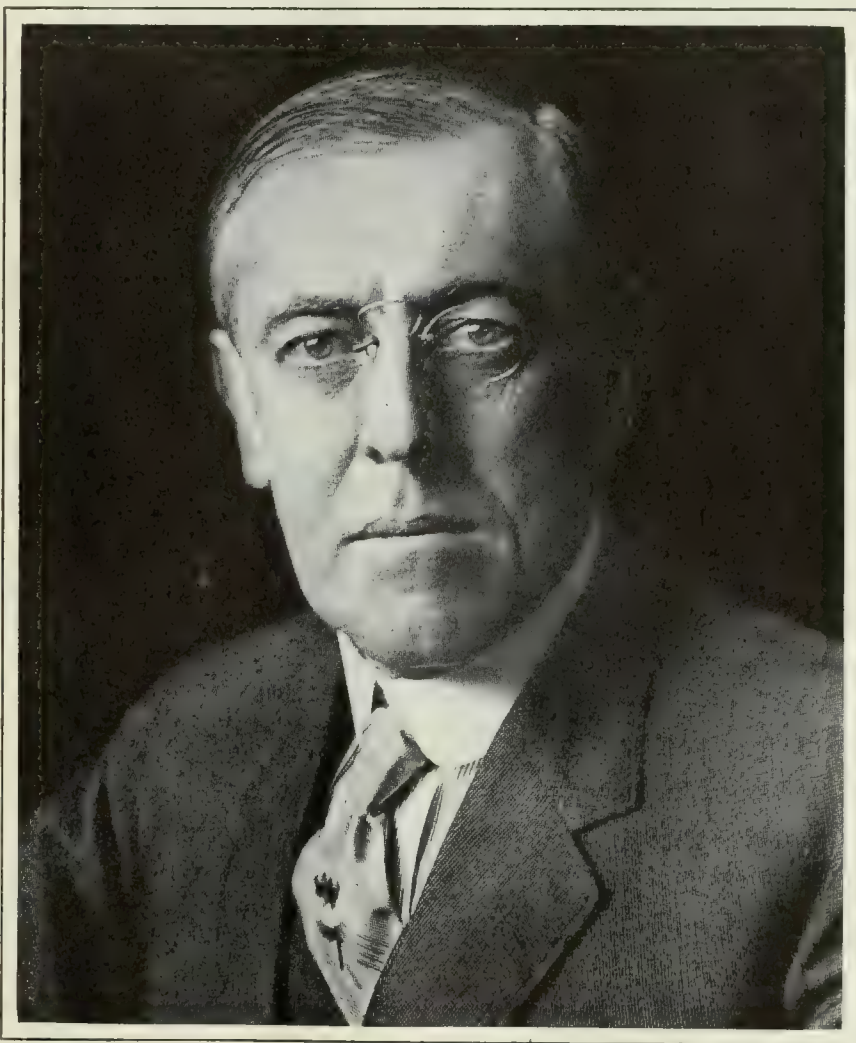
The Department of Justice is prepared, not only to seek out and punish the individual profiteer, but also to attack the great combinations in restraint of trade that are even more largely responsible for the high cost of life.

With a minimum of coöperation the Department of Justice can accomplish much. It can, when given the legislation asked of Congress, eliminate profiteering all the way down the line, but that is not all there is to the problem. After they have been driven down to fair levels, prices will still be much higher than before the war. Only the people, not the Government, can reduce this level still lower.

The high cost of living is due in part to war conditions, to the increased cost of agricultural and other lands, and to increased wages paid to labor. There is no way of eliminating the margin of cost due to these causes, except by catching up on production, and putting the brakes on demand. If we can produce more in America and demand less,

by exactly the amount that we produce more and demand less prices will go down.

I wish I could make every American understand that thoroly. If that were understood the American people would enter upon a campaign of conservation and saving and economy that did so much to win the war before the armistice came and which would result in winning this great war, which is a war not merely against high prices, but a war against hunger and starvation in the great cities and towns of the United States. When the scant, dark, short days of winter come, unless we make it possible for the poorer people to buy the food they need, we will see starvation walk the streets of our cities and, hand in hand with [Continued on page 203



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"The present cost of living," said President Wilson in his message to the Congress on December 2, "contributes largely to this unrest"

A Message from the British Nation to the American People

The Outlawing of War

By Charles A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food in the British Cabinet

TWELVE months ago there were a good many uncomfortable people in Great Britain who doubted whether the war aims of the Allies could ever be cashed at their face value. No one except a miserable minority of pacifist cranks ever doubted that the Allies would win the war, but there were wise men among us, including some of our elder statesmen, who had their doubts about the possibility of finally destroying Prussian militarism or making the world much safer for democracy in the future than it had been in the past. It is to the credit of Mr. Lloyd George that he never shared those doubts, and they certainly never entered the minds of the solid masses of the British people. No such misgivings troubled the men who enlisted or the women who took on their jobs at home.

Wise and clever people might know better, but the British working man or woman had a simple faith that this was really to be a "war to end war"—that we should "never sheathe the sword," as Mr. Asquith put it, until the military domination of Prussia had been "wholly and finally destroyed." The workers of Great Britain rejoiced to think that victory was going to "make the world safe for democracy."

As regards the destruction of Prussian militarism the simple belief of the man in the street proved to be correct, and the pessimists and pacifists and superior people turned out to be wrong. The end of the war saw the militarisms and autocracies of Central Europe smashed and broken beyond our dreams. The whole Continent was littered with the shards of disrupted empires.

It still remains to be seen whether the faith in which a million sons of Great Britain died—the faith in a war of redemption and resurrection for humanity, a war that was to free the world from the possibility of such a war ever having to be fought again—whether that faith was anything more than a sublime illusion.

The Peace Conference has hammered the nails into the coffin of Prussian militarism, it has in an impossibly short time tried to make a new map of Europe based on principles of nationality and democracy, and it has given the world the first working plan of a scheme for a League of Nations to guarantee future peace.

Having got so far the various delegates turned their faces homeward, remembering domestic affairs in their own countries which urgently required their attention.

Mr. Lloyd George was needed in his own capital. The British people, which has the shortest memory for wars of any people on earth, is beginning to forget this war before it is settled, and to give their political leaders other things and troublesome things to think about.

This may seem surprising, but it is true. I understand

that in the United States the people have longer memories, but here we have an inveterate habit of forgetting our wars as soon as they are finished. I never heard of our last war with the United States when I was a boy and a good many of the boys of this generation will grow up without hearing of the Boer war. There is not much modern history taught in our schools.

But it will be a tragedy if the British people and the people of the United States stop thinking about this war and allow their attention to be switched on to domestic politics or industrial problems, without first making a concerted effort to get a good peace.

As Mr. Lloyd George said the other day, millions of our men fought for a new world and hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fail to honor the promises given to them we dishonor ourselves.

No one would suggest that the six months' discussion which has taken place in Paris on all the questions of every kind that had to be answered before the war could be wound up at all, has resulted in the establishment of the new world to which Mr. Lloyd George referred. No one will suggest that we have got any guarantee that the old world is done with wars, or has been made a safe place for the infant democracies that have been born out of the travail of Europe. At present some of those infant democracies are engaged in fighting one another and the great powers seem to have discovered as yet no way of stopping them.

The war has ended, but about a dozen wars are still going on, and Russia shows no signs of becoming safe for democracy just yet.

President Wilson once said that the treatment the western nations accorded to Russia would be the acid test of our sincerity as democrats. At present the people of Great Britain are simply worried about Russia, worried about the expense of our attempts to help the Russian people, worried by the Labor party who still cling to a superstitious belief that Bolshevism is a Russian word for democracy. We are feeling very tired of war and war taxes and war service and a good many people here are inclined to cut all our Russian commitments and wash our hands of the whole matter.

If that is really going to be the attitude of the Allies to the Russian problem then the League of Nations ideal may be regarded as a "wash-out."

The "am I my brother's keeper?" attitude may be sound business for the moment, but it is inconsistent with any idea of a world partnership of peoples. The root idea of the League of Nations as expounded by Viscount Grey was the recognition of a principle of solidarity in human affairs, the principle that



all the peoples of the earth are members of one family, that a crime committed against any one people is a crime committed against all, that in future all nations must rush to stamp out the first appearance of war in whatever part of the world it may break out, as men would rush to stamp out a forest fire.

We cannot hold these ideals and yet turn our backs on Russia, where the worst kind of war is still blazing, and just say we are leaving our Russian brethren to put out their own fires and work out their own salvation.

I understand that the League of Nations scheme adopted at the Paris Conference has its critics and opponents in the United States. I am not surprised. It has its critics and opponents in Great Britain.

If the peace delegates had had nothing else to think about during the conference, they would still have had not nearly enough time in which to evolve anything like a perfect scheme for a League of Nations intended to abolish war.

The present scheme is no doubt imperfect. In some respects the scheme may be wrong, but the idea underlying the scheme is right and if only the English speaking peoples could get hold of the idea that lies behind those words "a League of Nations" so that it became rooted in their minds and consciences, we need not worry about the present scheme or anything that might happen to it.

There is only one way in which mankind will ever rid itself of the curse of war and that is by an improvement in public morals. So long as the great powers of the world believe that war is really a legitimate institution—a proper way of settling differences between neighbors if all other means fail—so long shall we have wars. No leagues or covenants will stop a people from doing what they believe to be right.

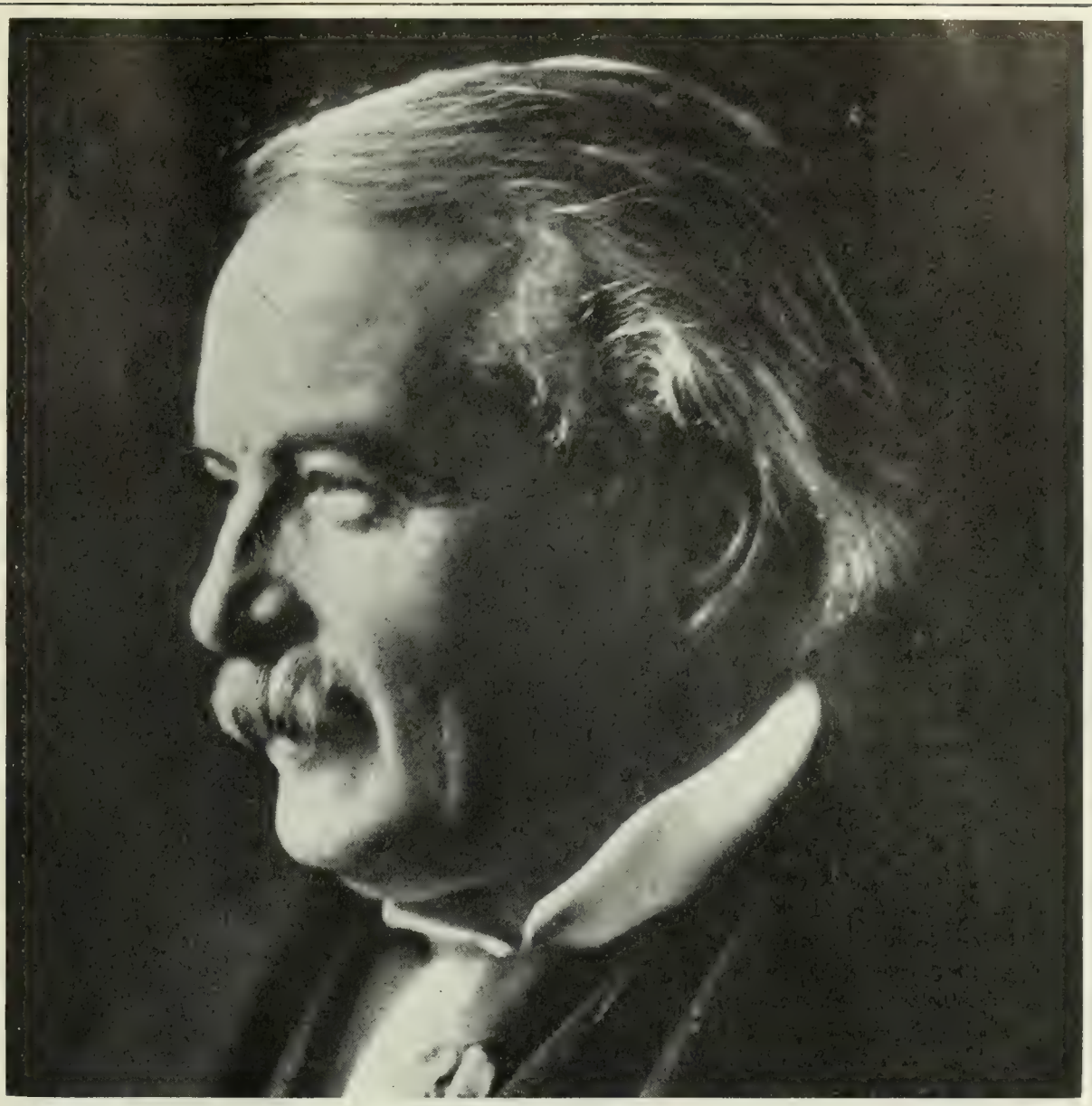
Dueling ended, slavery ended, just as soon as public opinion as a whole became convinced that these things were wrong.

You cannot legislate very far in advance of public opinion in a democratic state. A law that is not founded on the moral sense of the community is usually a dead letter.

It is not the policeman or the gaol that keeps the average white man from stealing or murdering, it is the fact that his social morality is developed sufficiently for him not to want to do these things. The policeman

and the assize courts are only needed to deal with the minority whose conscience is not properly developed. Humanity will get rid of wars when humanity as a whole ceases to want wars, regards war as a barbarous and disreputable thing.

What chance is there of a moral



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Premier Lloyd George is among those who believe that it will be a tragedy if the British people and the American people allow their attention to be switched on to domestic politics or industrial problems, without first making a concerted effort to get a good peace

improvement of that kind? The present condition of Europe is not very promising, and if we had to wait until the whole of Europe, to say nothing of the world outside, was honestly converted to a Christian view of war, we might have to wait for a few more centuries and a few more great wars.

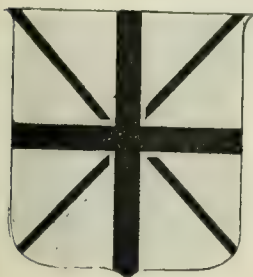
At present some of the nations in Europe are entirely unregenerate.

But if we look at the question from a practical commonsense point of view there is, I believe, good reason for hope.

In municipal law, in the lives of separate nations, the reign of law is substituted for the reign of violence, as soon as a good working majority of honest citizens can be found to form a vigilance committee. They must be honest themselves and they must have a balance of force on their side to deter the minority of evil-doers from crime.

The same law will hold in international relations—the English speaking peoples in concert with their friends, or the English speaking peoples alone, if there were none to join them, could exercise an influence for peace which would change the course of history.

They could do it not by merely forming a league to preserve peace, but by accepting whole-heartedly the idea that underlies the policy of a League of Nations, which has been advocated with equal sincerity on both sides of the Atlantic, the idea that war as a means of settling disputes, or of increasing territories or power, is henceforth ruled out between themselves, not by agreement, not by treaty however solemn, but because the English speaking peoples [Continued on page 202]



If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

Herbert Hoover

The Man Who Fed Twenty-one Nations

By Donald Wilhelm

HOW extremely felicitous it would be if, instead of presenting a photograph of Herbert Hoover and saying "Here is virtually the only scientific picturization of the man that Science can afford," Science were able to go anthropology and its reconstruction of dead ones one better and say, "Voters, here is an exact heroic configuration, precisely and scientifically measured, scaled and adjusted, of Herbert Hoover, gaged in all directions, to all the factors and sentiments and events of his time, including the manner in which politicians of both parties now pursue him!"

We should then have suggested the alive and herculean figure of a man to whom the gods gave strength and modesty, force and no little gentleness, too. For there is no other man in our national life like Herbert Hoover. If you do not believe it, just interview him a few times. He comes at one with a kind of caught-from-under determination and drive that is quite upsetting, as doubtless know the various Democrats and Republicans who beseech him to run for the Presidency. He isn't rough; he's rugged; Ernest Poole aptly described him during the war as "a tired man, a depressed man, an impatient man, but a strong man. Tho by no means large of frame, he gives an impression of force; his limbs look hard; his smooth face is strong; there is a determined look to his jaws, and his eyes are steady and direct." We should like expressed, also, in our scientific portrayal of the man, the vast deal of sentiment for him cherished by the Belgians, the Poles—other millions of Europeans and Americans; the judgments of many individuals who insist that he has all the strength of Roosevelt; the abiding homage of the profession of engineers. Also observations such as that of Vernon Kellogg, one of his oldest associates: "To him one man is as good as another until he reveals himself less good . . . he enjoys company but he wants it to mean something. He has little small talk but plenty of significant talk. He prefers to arrange matters by conference and agreement, but not by using the big stick, tho he doesn't hesitate to club when necessary. His directness of mental approach to any subject is expressed in his whole manner."



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"Mr. Hoover carries not only a solemn pride in his countrymen, but whole-hearted faith in the mission of America"

a vast entourage charged by the Emperor of China to traverse great reaches of the Celestial Empire to create a mining code. Then, in rapid and international progression that was prophetic training for his future work during the war, all manner of developments, modernization, salvage, of vast mineral deposits in China, Russia, Nicaragua, more of Central America, South Africa—wellnigh all over the world. In incidental fashion, he and his silent partner, his wife, all the while were devoting long hours to old libraries and old parchments. They translated from the Latin of the sixteenth century Agricola's "De Re Metallica," and wrote markedly valuable and lucid books on mine engineering. In other words, Mr. Hoover made mining a continuous manufacturing enterprise with engineers, laboratories and certainties instead of prospectors and chance.

Mr. Hoover was living in London, hardly forty years of age, rich, comfortable, busy, American all thru even to the admirable dignity with which he refrained from social display, and later sent one of his boys home to American schools, when, one day early in the great days of change, our consul in London telephoned him, asked his help in getting American refugees out of war-racked Europe, to safety. Then and there this young giant who, by notoriously honest but hard-hitting methods had proven himself so vast a success in a notoriously ruthless and merciless field, quit his profession, gathered round him a force, many of whom

More than all this, along with countless accumulations and interplay of ancestry, act, influence, a scientific portrayal of the man would express, of course, the fact that he was born in Iowa a Quaker, like Susan B. Anthony and our own present-day Alice Paul, and an orphan assigned to live with various uncles and aunts. The latter he quit when in Friendly spirit they insisted on his going to Quaker schools. He struck out alone, in his 'teens, in Portland, Oregon, hustling to keep his head above water while going to night school. He was the very first student to sleep in the big new dormitory of Leland Stanford. One of its first class of graduated engineers. A pusher of carts and a carrier of water in a mine. An apprentice to a great mining engineer. A prospector, pioneer, money-maker in Australia. Head of

were mining engineers, and organized the American Relief Committee, which to thousands of Americans stranded by war will always be immortal for the service it rendered. Then came Belgium, the organization of the American Committee into the Commission for Relief in Belgium—the "C R B," as its workers call it—then much sub-royal accomplishment and the conversion of Lloyd George and so many sub-luminaries that in the end Herbert Hoover was the only man in Europe who could go and come anywhere, any time he pleased, and past all manner of obstacles. The raising of huge funds, until the Commission was spending seventeen millions a month in feeding ten million French and Belgians.

Then, the call of his homeland. He came back to America perfectly well aware that "one can manage an

army or a navy or the shipyards and have an excellent chance for trouble with soldiers or sailors or unions, while to manage food gives one the supreme opportunity to have trouble with everybody"! He was, be it remembered, a mining engineer, not a housewife or a food expert or a packer or a farmer, and he knew that in Germany one food administrator after another had been toppled off his pedestal; that in England Lord Rhonda had displaced Lord Davenport; that in France M. Violette was about to give way before a new Minister of Provisionment; that in Italy, everywhere, food administrators were blamed for everything. It was

no wonder that he told the President that probably he would be hung on the first handy barbed-wire entanglement, and a good deal of wonder that he is on record as the only food administrator who, in results obtained and in general esteem, really succeeded, tho part of his general policy, as we shall see, invited unpopularity.

The Armistice came. One

week later he was on his way to embark on the climax of his life work—to be Supreme Economic Dictator, and not only to feed all of Europe east and west of the Rhine but to give force to the nominal authority of the Supreme Council of the Allies. He rallied round him a powerful combination of forces from the "C R B," the Food Administration, the A. E. F. This organization had charge of feeding the peoples of twenty-one countries, the rebuilding of industries in many of them, the organization of exchange, the care and exchange of repatriated prisoners, the speeding up of natural production, the organization of communication, the care of millions of undernourished children, all manner of related and contingent problems, even dictation as to who should rule disputed territory. The immensity of the whole vast task can hardly, even in smallest part, be conjectured. He coupled up all missing links in wire communication, using army and navy men to build the lines. Between the Czechoslovaks and the Austrians—to glimpse only a detail in the problem as a whole—he established a new system of exchange; likewise for the Poles and Serbs and others; in one case having to decide how many eggs a locomotive is worth.

But Americans, probably, are less interested in all his achievement abroad than in his work, and the reward that may accrue from it, here at home.

When he returned to America from Belgium, to be our Food Administrator, just at the juncture before his appointment was announced, he granted me an interview that was reported in these pages, in which he stated, with his customary decisiveness, that if the nation felt justified in asking all manner of young men to offer their lives for their country, it was only right that the nation also should demand the services of executives in great industries such as the packing industry. He laid this rule down as part of his future policy, and it is interesting now, in its results, for it affected vitally the sentiments of three large classes of persons, which are certain to be of great political moment in the next campaign, namely, Women, Farmers and Labor.

Something new came into politics with the woman voter, bringing with it not only a new balance of political power but a healthful disregard, natural rather than the product of inexperience— [Continued on page 208]



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The starving nations of Europe almost idolized Herbert Hoover. The children from a Polish orphan asylum were part of a welcoming celebration in his honor



Press Illustrating

"Tho by no means large of frame he gives an impression of force; there is a determined look to his jaws, and his eyes are steady"

Are Teachers Underpaid?

By Marguerite Wilkinson

This is the first of a series of articles that The Independent is going to publish on "What Is the Matter with the Teacher's Job?" We put the question recently to a large group of teachers in every state in the Union and asked them to answer from their own experience and to make suggestions for improvements. Their replies came in by the hundreds and Mrs. Wilkinson, who besides being an author is a teacher's wife, has arranged from them five articles that give the inside information on the teachers' grievances—low pay, school board administration, lack of respect in the community, curtailment of personal rights, unwise choice of school executives. The sixth article will set forth the teachers' suggestions for the reconstruction of their profession. On the last two subjects we shall be glad to have more advice from teachers within the next month.

ARE teachers underpaid? They certainly think so. They even ask whether the question was ironical! Ninety-five per cent of the letters received have said, comically or tragically, but always emphatically, that teachers are much underpaid. That there was any minority report is surprising to those who know teachers and their families intimately. But even those who made the minority report qualify their statements, as a rule, by saying that the average teacher is paid enough for the kind of work usually done, but that good teaching can hardly be overpaid. And one professor remarks pithily that professors do not need a 10 per cent raise nor a 20 per cent raise. "They need a 200 and 300 per cent raise. Not to reward virtue, but to attract it." It is most important, however, to consider the report of the majority.

Many of our correspondents have begun by comparing their salaries with those of other workers, skilled and unskilled. Here is information about conditions in Los Angeles:

Before the recent salary raises in the city of Los Angeles the following disparities existed there. In her seventh year of service the elementary teacher received but \$22 more than a sewer-flusher received in his third year of service. She could never hope to receive as much as a collector of dead animals. The high school teacher only could attain to such a standard; and in order for him to do so, it was required as prerequisite that he take a university degree plus half a year of post-graduate study, and teach for three years in Los Angeles (or six years outside). This condition has been improved by recent action of the City Board of Education, according to which Los Angeles salaries were raised about 20 per cent as against the 40 per cent rise in the cost of living!

California pays more than many other states pay teachers!

Here is the story of a teacher in a rural school in the South. She was a college graduate and worked hard and faithfully. Her salary was forty dollars a month for nine months.

Board was twenty-five and washing about five. After paying the usual prices for the little articles such as clothes, and her railroad fare home she had less than thirty dollars. (As a result of the year's work and to last all summer!) One of her pupils who could never make his grades beyond the second, went out, at the age of fifteen or sixteen to shoveling coal into an engine, for which he received ninety dollars a month for as many months as he cared to work. The next year the teacher remained on the farm, realizing more from one old sow and pigs than from her teaching year!

Listen to the testimony of this high school principal!

The humble citizens of Zamboanga and New Guinea were astounded when the Associated Press carried to their shores an account of a prosperous farmer in Iowa who paid a man a hundred dollars a month to train his horses to

while, as a member of the district school board, he paid a woman of culture thirty dollars a month to teach his children to grow up useful and law-abiding citizens. If it was the purpose of this celebrated pillar of society to develop a higher grade of horse sense in the community—well—results speak for themselves. And the sensitive nerves of our simple neighbors across the water received another jolt when reports came out of the classic land of Tennessee that in that state the teachers are paid thirty dollars a month while the state farmed its convicts out for forty-six dollars a month. What red-blooded American with a desire to get ahead in the world would be a school teacher where the convict business is infinitely more respectable both socially and pecuniarily?

Here are other comparative statistics:

A teacher who has been looking closely into the matter has found in a radius of forty miles only one school in which the average salary of the teachers is as large as the salary of the janitor of the school. Now no one thinks the janitor is paid too much; therefore the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the teacher is paid too little.

And here is real envy of the man with the full dinner pail!

It is an actual fact that salaries of instructors in even the larger universities vary from but \$1000 to \$1800 and the last figure is only attained after from five to eight years' service. Why, I've looked enviously at the monthly pay check of the janitor in our building!

When such protests against the low salaries of teachers are made by their friends, practical men and women sometimes reply with the hackneyed remark that "Those who can't do, teach." The truth of this old saw is emphatically denied by many of the teachers and ex-teachers who have written to The Independent, and is disproved by their experience. One woman who taught for fourteen years, achieving a maximum salary of \$900 a year and home in her last year of teaching, found out that as soon as she stopped teaching the world rated her at three and a half times that maximum. She explains it in this way:

This was not because I was especially fitted by training or environment or tradition for my new work (as she had been for teaching), but because I had the dynamic force to put across work that the world seemed to want. Held by the family tradition that teaching was one of the noblest of callings, that the best I had to offer was none too good for the youth of our land, I continued to teach for years after I had ceased to be able to afford it, because, "on the side," and in the summer I had built up a business.

This is the story of a professor in a college of engineers:

A dozen years ago one of my colleagues resigned his professorship to take a business position. Meeting him later, I said, "So you've given up teaching?"—the profession for which he had trained and which he had practised for nearly twenty years. "Yes," he replied with a laugh, "I'm trying

to lead a better life!" At the time of his withdrawal our salaries were substantially the same; had he retained his position here, his salary today would be no greater than mine. A few months ago I reminded him of that remark of his. We had both been approached by one of the many "war drives." I noted that my friend's subscription was identical with my salary for the preceding year. The inference seems justified that in his effort to lead a better life he is meeting with success.

Half a dozen of our professors have been in war service of diverse kinds. One of them—a modest professor in a science which before the war was popularly supposed to have no relation to practical life—by his importunate insistence upon the impracticability of one device for which the large-scale order had already been approved, saved the United States the utter waste of \$750,000. When he comes back to his lecture-room and laboratory what value will be placed upon his services? About the same pay as that of the carpenter or plumber.

Nor is this disparity between what the same energy and intellect can secure for a person in teaching and in other callings shown only among professors and teachers of advanced standing. Here is the comment of a man who is a country teacher for sheer love of the work:

I have been teaching for forty years. I began in 1879. Since then I have had five months of work in a college. The main regret of my life is that it was not four years. But I had no money. They paid me \$12.50 a month for teaching [when he began] and I paid five dollars of that for board. Soon I married. Think for yourself where that left me. I couldn't support a wife on \$75 or \$100 a year. I bought a farm on credit and worked on it seven months and taught five. I do that yet. The highest salary I have ever received was \$60 a month. Last year, however, I sold \$1500 worth of strawberries. I could make more if I would give twelve months of attention to my place, but the only real qualification is that I love children better than anything else in the world except my family.

It would be idle to quote other letters of this kind, since it is a well known fact that, especially since the war, men and women are leaving the teaching profession by hundreds and that they are succeeding, by hundreds, in other kinds of work.

Not only does the good teacher make less as a teacher than he might make at other work, but the requirements of his life as a teacher are greater than they would be if he did humbler work. In order to hold his job as a teacher he must live at greater expense than the miner, barber, baker and cook. One teacher tells why:

While I was sitting in the outer office of an income tax agent an Italian laborer entered and inquired, in broken English, if he had to pay an income tax. Upon being asked what his income was he replied that he had received \$2156. After a successful teaching experience of twenty-five years I was receiving at that time a salary of \$2000. The discrepancy between my salary and that of the Italian is by no means represented by \$156. He is a laborer and as such is not regarded as a legitimate mark by the solicitors of the numerous public and charitable institutions of the city. I occupy a prominent position in the high school and therefore am expected to give liberally. The church of which I am a member counts me as one of its substantial contribu-

tors; and if, at the end of the year, the trustees face a deficit as is usually the case, I am one of the eight or ten men called upon to wipe out the debt. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Associated Charities, the Visiting Nurse Association, the Salvation Army all take toll from my salary.

Then in the matter of clothing I am again placed at a disadvantage when compared with the Italian laborer. While nothing is said in my contract with regard to the standard of dress that I shall maintain, I know full well that unless my clothes approach reasonably near in style and quality the clothes of the best dressed men in the city my services will not be wanted.

At still another point my salary compares unfavorably with that of my Italian friend. He has his trade learned. It is not necessary for him to read and study in order to keep himself proficient. Unless I am content to become a back number in my profession I must attend educational meetings, I must read and inform myself on the great events that are making world history. But books and magazines cost money and travel is becoming a luxury. It is becoming a serious problem with me just how far I can encroach upon the needs of my family in order to minister to my self-improvement.

Finally the standard of living that I am expected to maintain is considerably more expensive than the standard maintained by the laborer. While my food costs no more than his, my rent, my house furnishings, the up-keep of my home and the expense connected with the social gatherings which I must attend tax my salary far more heavily than his is taxed.

The writer knows by personal experience that there

is no snobbery in such a statement. A teacher must live in a good residence district, must attend social gatherings, must wear decent clothing and give to charities if he is to retain the good-will of the community and the Board that controls his job.

Are Teachers Underpaid? Here Are Some Facts

In a small school in the South a college graduate taught for \$360 a year.

An Iowa farmer pays a man \$100 a month to train his horses and a woman \$30 a month to train the school children of the district.

Teachers in Tennessee got \$30 a month when convict labor was getting \$46.

There are plenty of places where the school janitor gets more than the teacher.

A man who has been teaching forty years earns more money selling strawberries raised between-times on his farm than he does from teaching.

An almost illiterate Italian laborer earned \$2,126 in a year; a teacher of twenty-five years' successful experience earned \$2,000.

OTHER stories far more pathetic than this one could be told. There is the story of a manual training teacher who wore a workman's shirt with a soft collar while teaching in a private school and won the contempt of a rich patroness who did not understand why immaculate linen collars and

light shirts were an impossibility for a man with a salary of \$1500 and a wife and two children. There is the story of the country teacher who lost her position because the more fortunate wives of influential citizens complained of the dresses that forty dollars a month enabled her to buy. There is the story of the teacher's wife who made her winter coat out of an old blanket dyed in the wash boiler. There is the story of the young scientist with a Master's degree who was obliged to take a more expensive flat than he could afford because there was nowhere else in town for him to live. He had to nail up his windows because ventilation thru them made his fuel bills too high, and he died in a year or two, of tuberculosis. Another teacher quotes a newspaper which tells derisively how the teachers went to the N. E. A. in a certain town "each with a five-dollar note and a [Continued on page 221

Can You Tell the Difference Between Rest and Motion? Does the Earth Move Round the Sun or the Sun Move Round the Earth? Do Two Parallel Lines Ever Meet? Do We Need a Fourth Dimension?

By Edwin E. Slosson

Last week Dr. Slosson explained how the new theories discovered by Einstein overthrow Newton's laws of motion. Here he goes on to show by word pictures some of the revolutionary results of the Einstein theories on our everyday thinking

ONE of the greatest—perhaps the greatest—of achievements in the history of human thought”—this is what Sir Joseph Thomson, president of the British Royal Society, said of Einstein's theory of relativity when the report of the British eclipse expedition confirmatory of this hypothesis was presented on November 7. What is this theory and why is it so important? The mathematics of it are too much for most of us, but we can get some notion of it by a familiar illustration.

Suppose you wake up some morning in a Pullman berth and look out of the window to see where you are. You find your view blocked by a passing train on the next track. Now if you do not feel any jar of your car and cannot catch sight of the landscape beyond the other train you cannot tell whether (1) your train is moving forward and the other train is standing still, or (2) your train is standing still and the other train is moving backward, or (3) whether both trains are moving in opposite directions, or (4) whether both trains are moving in the same direction, but your train faster. It is obvious that the trains are getting past one another. You can measure their speed of parting as accurately as you please. But all you can perceive is the relative motion of the two trains. You begin to wonder whether there is any such thing as absolute motion; whether there is any real difference between rest and motion. Is there any possible way of telling whether your train is in motion or not if all you can see out of the window is some object that may itself be moving? Suppose the windows were all curtained, how could you find out whether you were moving forward or backward or standing still?

You discuss this curious question with your fellow passengers at the breakfast table and one of them makes the brilliant suggestion that it might be possible to determine the absolute motion of the car by reference to the air. If the car is moving forward the air would stream from front to rear and the reverse if it were moving backward. "Suppose," says the ingenious experimentalist, "that you stand at one end of the car and I at the other. We will shout at each other alternately and time the passage of the sound with our stop watches. Since sound is carried by air waves it will take longer for the shout to go against the air current than with it, and from that measurement it might be possible for us not only to determine which way the car is moving but how to calculate how fast it travels, assuming, of course, that there is no wind blowing." That strikes you as a crucial experiment, but you point out one possible difficulty, that the doors at the ends of the car may be closed and the air inside is being carried along with the car, so no difference would be observable in the speed of the sound even tho the car were moving. "All right," replies your scientific friend, "we will make a preliminary test to see if the enclosed air is carried along with the car, and if we find that it is not then we will try the second experiment with the sound signals to see which way the air current is moving. These two experiments must settle it, for either the air

is moving with the car or it is moving thru the car. Can you conceive of any other possibility than these two?" No, you cannot, so you proceed to try the two experiments. First you visit both ends of the car and find both doors open; the air then is not being carried along with the car. You turn then with confidence to the second experiment and you find, of course, that there is a difference in the speed of sound whether it moves with the air drift or against it.

There might, I admit, be practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a delicate experiment on a moving train, but we need not bother with them, for probably the current of air thru the car would be so strong as to blow your hat out of the back door and that would settle the question to your satisfaction—or at least it would settle the question in the affirmative.

But imagine your amazement if this second experiment should give negative results like the first one; if you could detect no difference in time whether the sound was sent forward or back or across the car. You would then have proved by experiment (1) that the air did not move with the car and (2) that the air did not move thru the car. You might suppose from this that your car is at rest, but suppose the people on the other train passing yours tried the same experiments and got the same result, namely, that they, too, were at rest as regards the air. You would then be in a quandary, for your two indisputable experiments had apparently given contradictory results. You might get out of it by saying that there was no air but if not what carried the sound waves—and the hat?

Now this is the quandary in which physicists have been for the last thirty-three years. Is there any way of discovering absolute motion among the heavenly bodies? We can observe and measure with great accuracy their relative motion. The sun is seen to pass across the sky from east to west and man at first assumed that the earth was still and the sun went around it. This is the natural and instinctive assumption for when you first glance out of your Pullman window you get the impression that the other train is the moving one. But for the last three hundred years it has been the fashion to assume the earth was moving and not the sun. That assumption has the advantage of simplifying the calculations of the astronomers, tho I never could see why we should have to give up our simple notions of sunrise and sunset to save them a little trouble figuring.

The earth moves—if it does move—so quietly and silently that we feel no jar or engine-beat to tell us of its motion. If the earth were perpetually shrouded by clouds could we find out its motion thru space or even its revolution? And do we actually get any proof on this point from observation of the heavenly bodies? We see them moving about relatively to each other and we can represent their movements most easily by supposing that the moon goes round the earth and that the earth and the rest of the planets go around the sun. But is this whole solar system in motion? So it seems when we compare it with the stars. But who knows if the solar

system and all the visible stars are not altogether moving off thru space at the rate of a mile or a billion miles a second? How can we tell unless we have something that is still and fixed to measure the motion by?

It seemed until recently that we had such a fixture, the ether. We know of the sun and stars only from the light that comes from them to us. Light, as we can prove by simple experiments, consists of wave motion. Now, can you have wave motion without something to wave? Sound waves are conveyed by air but there is no air between the earth and the sun. So as nothing could be found to fill this empty space scientists had to invent something to satisfy their sense of the fitness of things. The ether was the product of their excogitations. It was a British invention, devised in the Royal Institution whence have come so many useful theories and discoveries.

The ether, as Salisbury said, is simply the nominative of the verb "to undulate." It was conceived of as a sort of transparent jelly filling all space, more rigid than any solid, more frictionless than any fluid, more easily penetrated than any gas. It must be more elastic than steel and yet so rarefied that ordinary matter passes thru it without the slightest effort. The ether is supposed to slip between the particles of the rushing earth as the wind blows thru the branches of a tree.

For many years after its invention the ether had nothing to do except to carry light about from one place to another. But when the electro-magnetic waves of the wireless telegraph were produced something was needed also to carry them and this new task was laid upon the shoulders of the uncomplaining ether. When Röntgen discovered the X-rays, whose waves are 10,000 times shorter than the shortest light waves, these were turned over to the ether to run. In fact it got so that whenever a physicist found any action that he could not explain by ordinary matter he said: "Let the ether do it" and that hypothetical substance apparently answered every purpose until it came to this question of relative motion.

Now whatever we may think about the ether it would seem that if there is any such thing filling all "empty" space we might use it for measuring the motion of the earth thru it as we did the air current in the car. If the earth is really revolving around the sun the ether must be whizzing thru its pores at the rate of about nineteen miles a second.

But wait—there is the possibility that the earth carries along with it in its flight thru space a sort of atmosphere of ether as it does of air. We must first get

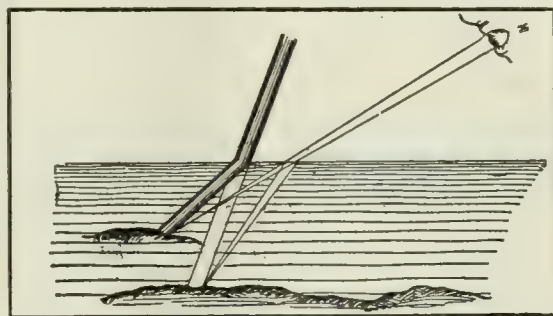
rid of this possibility by a preliminary experiment to see if a swiftly moving mass of matter does catch up and carry along with it a little of the ether. This would cause a kind of an eddy or disturbance in the ether in the neighborhood of the moving mass as a boat disturbs the water. For instance, a ray of light passing close to a rapidly revolving wheel would be a little deflected and show a distorted image. Sir Oliver Lodge tried this experiment and got negative results. That is, moving matter does not disturb or carry with it the ether. Consequently, it would seem, we are left to the only other logical alternative, that the ether drifts thru matter and we should expect to detect this drift by measuring the speed of light in the direction of the earth's motion. It ought to take longer for light to travel from one point to another if the earth meantime is moving away from the first point and it ought to take less time if the earth is moving toward it. Well, Michelson and Morley tried this experiment—and also got negative results! It did not make any difference whether the ray of light was sent in the direction of the earth's movement or the reverse or across the line, it traveled invariably at the same speed, 186,000 miles a second. Here then were two unquestionable experiments apparently contradicting each other. One proved that the ether did not travel with the earth. The other proved that the ether did not stand still while the earth traveled thru it.

Now when we get contradictory answers to the questions we put to Nature we must assume—unless Nature is nonsensical—that we are asking nonsensical questions. If in the trial of a pickpocket one witness swears

that the thief did not run up the street and another witness that he did not run down the street the lawyer does not necessarily say that one of them must be a liar. He meditates a moment and it occurs to him that possibly the pickpocket did not move or that perhaps he disappeared into the third dimension by climbing up a fire-escape or dropping into a coal-hole.

So with our ether quandary. If the ether does not move and does not stand still perhaps there isn't any ether or perhaps there is a fourth dimension. These are two conceivable ways out of the dilemma, tho they are not easy to accept, either of them. If there is no ether, what carries the light waves? If there is a fourth dimension, in what direction does it lie? But it is no harder

to believe in or conceive of a fourth dimension than it is the ether, and if the physicist finds that he needs it in his business he will have to have it.



Everyone knows that a ray of light is bent out of its straight course as it passes from the air into a denser medium like water or glass, and that this deflection apparently shifts the position of the object from which the light comes. Einstein's theory and the British eclipse observations prove, what was not known before, that a ray of light as it passes thru the gravitational field of a large body like the sun, is also perceptibly bent out of its straight course and likewise makes an apparent shift in the position of its source, the star



The eclipse expedition found that the stars seen about the sun appear slightly shifted from the positions they occupy on a map of the same region of the sky when the sun is not in their midst. This shows that a ray from a star is refracted or bent as it passes close to the sun and confirms Einstein's theory that light is affected by gravitation. The observed angle of deflection agrees closely with that predicted by Einstein but is twice as great as that required by Newton's theory of gravitation. In this diagram of course the angle of the deflected ray and the size of the sun and earth relative to the distance are greatly exaggerated

The Story of the Week

The President's Program

AN appeal for assistance in formulating and carrying out a concrete program for the improvement of the conditions of labor during the period of reconstruction was the burden of President Wilson's annual message, read December 2 at the opening of the new session of Congress.

To suppress or remain indifferent to labor's demand for new standards, the President warned, was to invite social and industrial disaster. A return to the old standards was unthinkable. It had led to disorder and violence wherever attempted. Only the "genuine democratization of industry" held a cure for present unrest.

More than half the President's message was devoted to industrial and political unrest. Its opening pages reiterated many recommendations of earlier messages and by Cabinet members which Congress had not yet carried out. The President touched upon budgetary legislation; simplification and possible downward revision of the income and excess profits tax schedules; the necessity of continued low tariffs, except upon chemicals and dyestuffs, to permit the entrance of Europe's goods; soldiers' settlement legislation; federal licensing for corporations and means of stimulating food production.

In considering the labor problem, President Wilson stressed the opinion that unrest thruout the world was due in large part to the Senate's failure promptly to ratify the treaty of peace. Defining the causes of domestic unrest, he said:

Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the

failure on the part of our Government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace, permitting return to normal conditions; from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay; from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and lastly, from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators.

Ways of dealing with agitators and the high cost of living were suggested, but those who expected the President to find an acceptable method of breaking the Senate deadlock on the treaty were disappointed. Pending the outcome of present compromise negotiations in progress in the Senate, the President will refrain from further complicating the issue.

He made it clear, however, that no reservation withholding the assent of the United States to Part XIII of the treaty, which lays down international principles for the protection of labor, would be acceptable as a condition of ratification.

There could be no permanent settlements between capital and labor, he said, that did not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor had struggled.

The whole world gave its recognition and endorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. . . . The Covenant of the League of Nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. Not to pursue this one is longer to invite enmities, bitterness and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster.

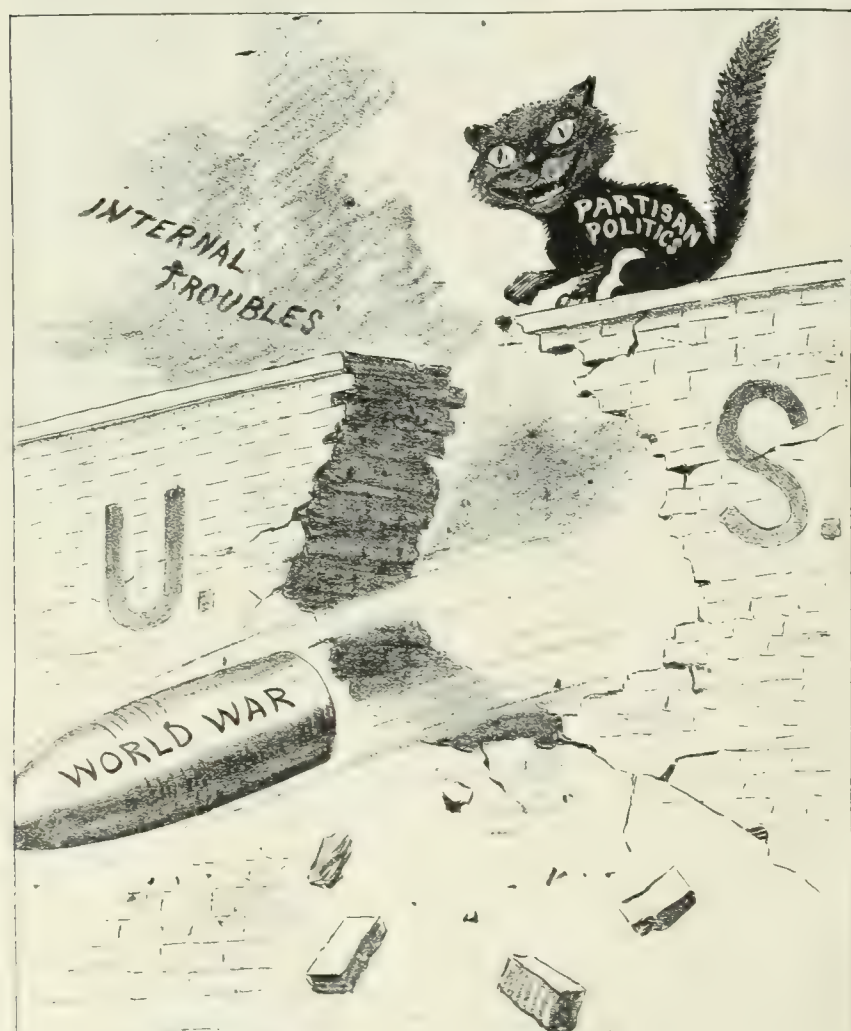
In these words the President made it clear that the program of labor reform upon which he desired the assistance of Congress would be based upon the principles laid down in the addendum to the peace treaty. He did not indicate the legislation he believed necessary to carry out these principles, but hinted that he was looking for suggestions to the Industrial Conference of seventeen which began its sessions in Washington December 1.

The demands of the worker, as analyzed by the President in his message, are for wages adequate to permit him to live in comfort without fear of poverty in old age; sanitary surroundings in which to work and live; and the means to provide for his children's health and education. "In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear."

Labor must not be longer treated as a commodity, the President said. Governments must recognize the right of men "collectively to bargain for humane objects." There must be no interference with the "free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental." The right of "individuals" to strike must be held inviolate and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government.

"But," the President added, "there is a predominant right, and that is the right of the government to protect all its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class."

The Government's method of handling the coal strike was in his mind when this was written, and the possibility that even stronger methods might have to be resorted to in dealing with the threatened railroad strike.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

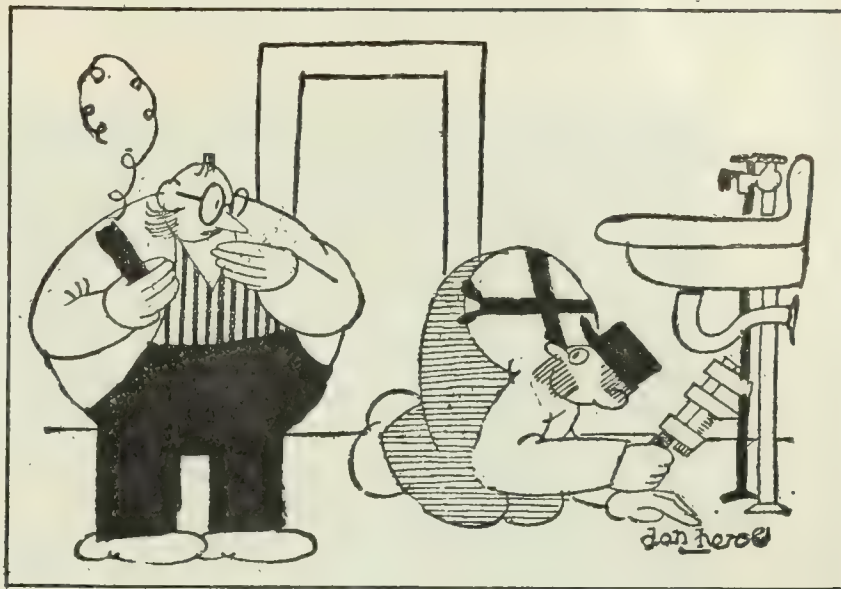
Never touched me!

The Government, when it asserts that right, seeks not to antagonize a class but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that might be done by the attempt of any class to usurp a power that only the Government itself has a right to exercise as a protection to all.

Senator Cummins took the President's words as a tacit endorsement of the anti-strike clauses of his bill for the return of the railroads to private ownership, consideration of which is now being rushed by the Senate. The worker, under these clauses, is not penalized when he exercises his right as an individual to strike, but only when he conspires with others to interfere with interstate commerce by quitting work collectively. President Wilson touched upon the railroad situation in his message only to say he would attempt to deal with the problem in a later address. Meanwhile the plans of the Railroad Administration are being made for the return of the carriers to private operation on January 1.

The President's renewed urgings to acceptance of the treaty and the covenant as a means of controlling labor unrest were without effect upon Senator Lodge. He clings to his plan of declaring peace by resolution of Congress, and said after the reading of the President's message it was only the absence of two Republican senators—Harding and New—that prevented an immediate and favorable report upon the resolution by the Foreign Relations Committee.

President Wilson put forward the suggestion that the methods of arbitration fixed upon for the settlement of international disputes might well be applied to the field of labor, and asked that Congress consider the wisdom of setting up a tribunal for this purpose. Senator Cummins saw in this request approval by the President for his plan for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in all basic industries.



Judge

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Prominent citizen to his plumber (timidly): "You don't happen to have an old suit of clothes at home that you don't need, do you?"

The President's concluding note was a stern warning against direct action and attempted dictation by minorities in the United States. It made little difference whether the minority was of labor or capital; there was no room here for domination by privilege.

The instrument of all reform in America is the ballot. The road to economic and social reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of men. Men have but to follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.

R. M. B., Washington.

The Right Road

Salient Points in President Wilson's Message to the Congress on December 2, 1919

Budget System That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt.

Taxes Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity.

Tariff The productivity of the country, greatly stimulated by the war, must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries, and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products, and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment.

Returned Soldiers We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country.

Dyestuffs and Chemicals Altho the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants.

Farmers The importance of doing everything possible to promote production along economical lines, to improve marketing, and to make rural life more attractive and healthful, is obvious.

Unrest and Radicalism I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deep seated. Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our Government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent

peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and lastly from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. . . . It seems to me that in dealing with this situation Congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should seek rather to remove the cause.

Food I renew and strongly urge the necessity of the extension of the present Food Control act as to the period of time in which it shall remain in operation. . . . I also renew my recommendation that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage. . . . Also that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case, where their form or package makes it possible, be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

Labor Troubles There can be no settled conditions leading to increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if labor and capital are to be antagonists instead of partners. . . .

The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. . . .

Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. . . .

Labor not only is entitled to an adequate wage, but capital should receive a reasonable return upon its investment and is entitled to protection at the hands of the Government in every emergency. . . .

The right of individuals to strike is inviolate and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right and that is the right of the Government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class.



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Lady Astor, M. P.

The first woman elected to the British Parliament, Lady Astor—before her marriage one of the Langhorne girls of Virginia. Lady Astor ran for Parliament on the Conservative ticket from her husband's district after his elevation to the peerage. At her first attendance in the House of Commons she established the precedent of plain, dark street dress for women M. P.'s—for there seems to be no question in the British mind but there will be others soon to sit in the House of Commons

Problems of Peace

THE failure of the Senate to pass upon the treaty with Germany and the announced departure of the entire American Peace Commission from Paris early in December have brought dismay to France and England because, as they say, it will be interpreted by Germany as meaning that America has withdrawn from the concert of the powers. It seems already to have had an effect in emboldening the Germans to resistance to the new demands of the Peace Conference in the hope of revising the original treaty in their favor.

The German peace delegation has been summoned to Paris to sign a protocol to the treaty containing some new provisions as to the armistice. The clause in this protocol most objectionable to the Germans is that requiring them to pay for the German warships sunk at Scapa Flow. According to the armistice almost the whole German navy was surrendered and was placed in the charge of the British for safekeeping in the midst of the Orkney Islands. But on the day the peace treaty was signed all the ships were sunk by the Germans who had been left on board as caretakers. The French accused the British of conniving at the destruction of the fleet because otherwise the warships would have been divided up among the Allies and so weakened the relative strength of the British navy. On the other hand, some of the British naval authorities had previously recommended the sinking of the German vessels on the ground that they were worthless and would not even pay to break up as scrap iron. The Peace Conference decided that the act was a violation of the armistice and that the German Government should be held responsible for the payment of their full value.

In particular the Germans object to the demand for the surrender within ninety days of 400,000 tons of dredges, floating docks and tugs as compensation for the German warships that were scuttled at Scapa Flow when the armistice was signed. This claim is regarded by the Germans as designed to annihilate their commercial system. The Elbe harbor would soon silt up if not dredged. They also protest against the provision in the annex to the new protocol permitting France whenever she will to march troops into Germany. The Germans further protest against the continued retention of the German prisoners in France and their employment in the work of reparation. The prisoners taken by the British, Americans and Belgians have been sent home long ago.

Now that a government neither Bolshevik nor monarchist has been set up in Budapest the Allies are prepared to make peace with Hungary. A Hungarian delegation has been sent to Paris to receive the peace terms. It is headed by Count Apponyi, who has been a lifelong leader in the international movement and has visited America in that work. The treaty with Hungary will leave unsettled the final disposition of the Adriatic port of Fiume, which both the Italians and Yugoslavs claim.

The question of the eastern boundary of Poland has been settled by the Supreme Council by drawing a line beyond the limit at first assigned to Poland but not so far as the Polish forces have penetrated into Russia. Eastern Galicia, which the Ukrainians claimed on the ground that it was chiefly populated by their race (Ruthenians), has been given over to Poland for twenty-five years under a mandate of the League of Nations.

Rumania has never signed the treaty of St. Germain between the Allies and Austria because she objected to the stipulation that the inhabitants of the Austro-



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The central figure in our recent difficulties with Mexico—William O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla who was kidnapped by Mexican bandits and held for ransom. The State Department's two demands for his immediate release have been complied with by the Mexican Government.

Hungarian territory annexed by Rumania should have equal rights regardless of race or creed. The Supreme Council has at last notified Rumania that she must sign the treaty immediately, otherwise she will be considered as having withdrawn voluntarily from the alliance.

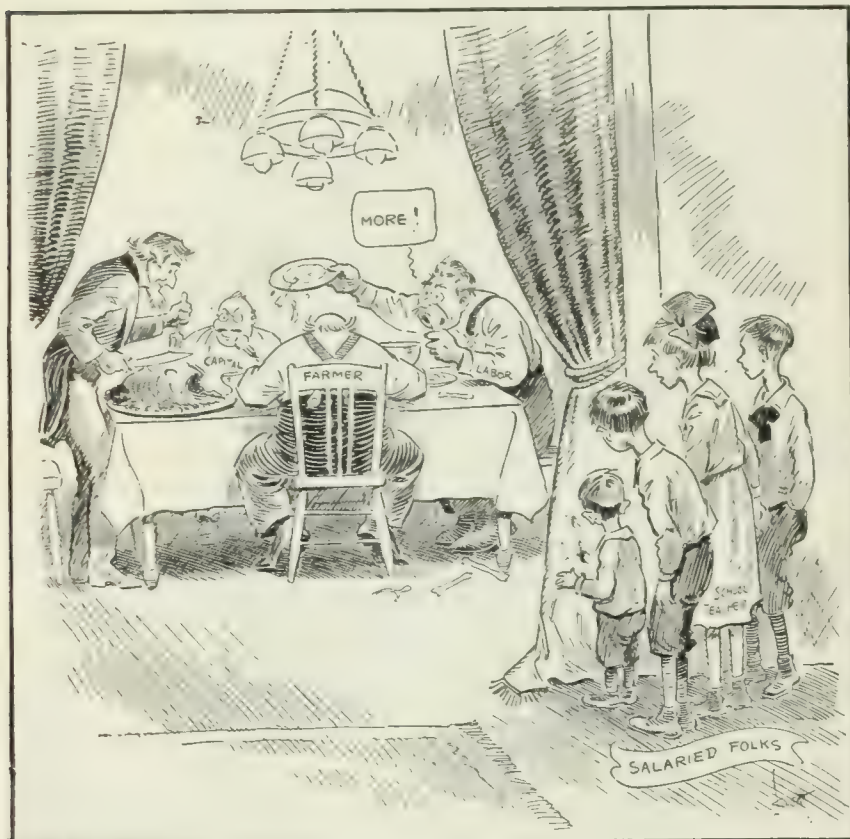
Mexico

MEXICO always seems able to produce an irritation for the United States. The latest instance consists in the rearrest and imprisonment on Saturday, November 15, by the Mexican authorities, of William O. Jenkins, United States Consular Agent at Puebla, on the charge that he was not, as he claimed, abducted by Federico Cordova, the bandit leader, but was in connivance with him for the purpose of discrediting the Mexican Government. The evidence to date seems to be that this charge was trumped up by the Mexican authorities themselves as a possible means of escaping the responsibility of failing to protect an American official. At any rate the circumstances of the case received thorough investigation by the Washington authorities, with the result that the Government on November 17 made "urgent representations" to Mexico for the immediate release of Mr. Jenkins, and on November 20 demanded this release.

Mr. Jenkins was reexamined by the Puebla authorities on November 21, but was returned to jail. From Washington it was reported that "if the attitude of the Carranza government should force the hands of the United States, the Government was prepared to go to the full limit necessary properly and adequately to deal with the situation." This was interpreted as meaning that the Administration would be prepared to send a military expedition to effect the release of Mr. Jenkins if such a drastic step should prove necessary. Further investigation by the State Department showed that Mr. Jenkins' imprisonment must be based either on his personal acts or on the fact that he is an American citizen. The Washington Government was, on November 25, still waiting.

Finally, on November 26, the reply of the Mexican Government to Secretary Lansing's note of November

20 was received. The note contained the refusal to release Mr. Jenkins. The refusal was based on the ground that "in accordance with the Mexican Constitution and system of government the executive departments could not order the release of a foreigner on trial before a state tribunal." The reply attributes to our Government "faulty knowledge" of Mexico's penal laws; it claims that "the imprisonment of Jenkins is not unjustified or arbitrary," and that Jenkins made signed declarations which have been found to be contradic-



Knott in Dallas News

Waiting for the second table

tory"; it asserts that the Puebla judge "has found evidence to support a charge of perjury in a judicial declaration which justifies detention, that Jenkins is merely detained pending trial, and that he could have obtained his freedom by paying bail. For these reasons the "Government of Mexico cannot grant the demand for liberation."

It is needless to say that the Carranza reply was hardly satisfactory to official circles in Washington any more than it was to the public at large. What the course of the Government would be was, however, not disclosed. Of significance nevertheless was the publication, in the press of the next morning, of accounts of a "review" at El Paso in which mounted reserve, tanks, artillery and aeroplanes participated. It is no secret that extensive American forces are stationed on the border.

After the receipt of the reply from the Mexican Government there was a seeming pause in the developments, altho there was much speculation and surmisal concerning it. The position of the State Department was that a new issue had been introduced into the situation by the allegation of the Mexican Government, that Jenkins had resorted to falsification in his statements made to the court at Puebla, and that accordingly it was necessary to get at the facts regarding this charge before this Government should take further action. To this end Mr. G. T. Simmerlin, American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, was requested to provide this Government with a copy of the indictment and of the evidence against Jenkins. The time necessary for the Mexican Government to comply with this request might furnish the very period of grace which that Government seems to have desired.

The Government regards the Jenkins case as only one of many that have been accumulating against

Mexico, and as only part of the whole extremely complicated Mexican problem. Indeed, with the Jenkins case still pending, there came a report of the killing of an American citizen, James Wallace, an agent of the Gulf Refining Company, by Carranzist soldiers, on November 26, and also of the holding for ransom during five months, and the final starving to death of the naturalized citizen, Otto T. Lund. The death of these two men brings up the roll of American citizens who have lost their lives in Mexico since July 8 to eight. The result is that, after the unsatisfactory reply of the Mexican Government to the note of November 20, the relations between the two governments are in a condition of unstable equilibrium. An ultimatum, the severance of diplomatic relations, and intervention on a thoroughgoing scale are the several steps that are regarded as likely to be taken by this country. The use of 450,000 troops and three years' time are regarded as necessary in order "thoroly" to intervene.

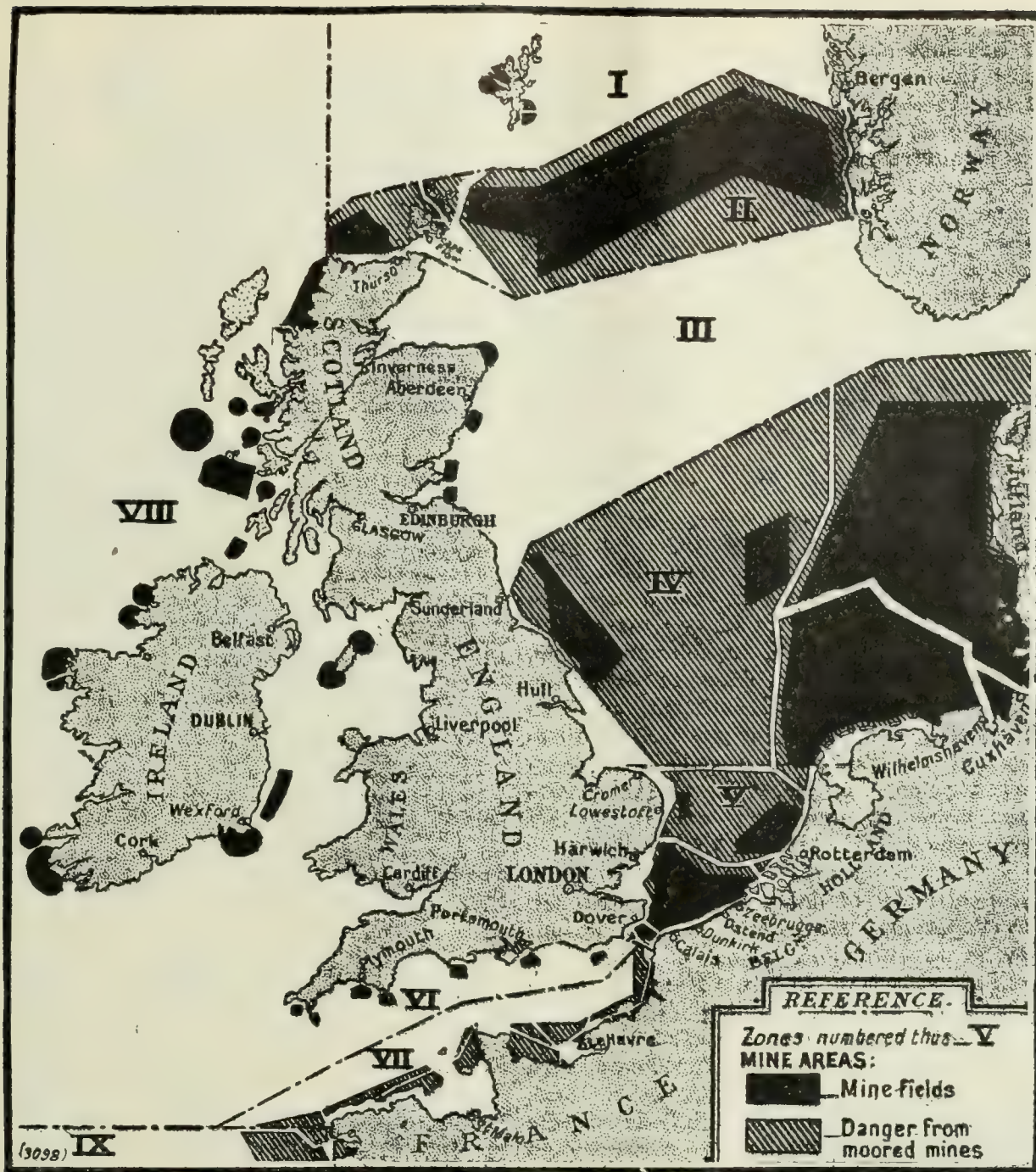
The first of these measures was taken on December 1 when Secretary Lansing dispatched a second note to the Mexican Government demanding the immediate release of Jenkins, and refusing to be drawn into any judicial discussion of "irrelevant matters and unimportant incidents." The contention of the Mexican Government in reference to the legal aspects of the case were characterized by Mr. Lansing as "mere excuses." "The government of the United States invites and desires the fullest investigation of this case," he said, yet it "fails to discern in the application of the Mexican penal laws" "any approximation to impartial treatment of Jenkins," but discovers only a "denial of justice." The note continues to say, that the charge that Jenkins rendered "false judicial testimony" must be taken as "merely an expression of opinion on the part of the Mexican Government," since it is entirely unsupported by evidence, as shown by the investigation of the case by the representative of the United States in Mexico. The only "conclusion" to be drawn from the reply of the Mexican Government is, then, that there has been "a studied effort" "to divert attention from the actual situation at Puebla," and the purpose on the part of the Mexican Government to "assume a wilful indifference to the feelings of the American public that have been roused to the point of indignation." In the circumstances "the Government of the United States must renew its request for the immediate release of Consular-Agent Jenkins from further imprisonment."

The Coal Strike

ON November 14 the coal strike entered on what promised to be its last stage—for the time being—until the miners shall again use their power to demand higher wages and shorter work periods, or the operators shall overlook labor conditions that demand readjustment, and neglect to correct such conditions on their own initiative. The original demands of the United Mine Workers were made over two months ago, in September, and the strike was called November 1. On the 11th of November the strike order was recalled by President Lewis of the Mine Workers, and Secretary of Labor Wilson immediately called a meeting of representatives and operators from all the fields involved in the walkout. This conference was to begin its sessions in Washington on the 14th, "for the purpose of negotiating a basis of settlement." The miners accepted Mr. Wilson's invitation forthwith, as did also the operators thru Mr. Thomas T. Brewster, head of the operators' association of the central competitive field. The acceptance of both parties was on the basis of an agreement to negotiate "a contract

Sweeping the Seas Free of Mines

The Allied fleets succeeded in clearing away the large minefields shown on this map just about a year after the war ended. During those twelve months 40,000 square miles of mine-sown waters were searched, some of them several times, until navigation in the former war zones is practically safe. The work was under the direction of the British Navy with twenty-five other countries co-operating. The American ships were allotted a portion of the northern barrage for clearance; the French Navy had an area between the Belgian and French coasts. The Germans were put to the task of clearing away the large minefields which lie to the eastward



Below are the fifty-nine ships which made up the United States mine-sweeping fleet, home from their year of work in the North Sea, where they took up more than 50,000 mines. The fleet was drawn up in the Hudson River for review by Secretary Daniels and the crew had a chance to get ashore in time for big football game when the Navy beat the Army 6 to 0

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to be in force upon the termination of the contract now in effect." Accordingly Secretary Wilson was to take up his work of mediation exactly where it was laid aside when the first conference went to pieces the latter part of October, tho with the differences that on his second occasion no strike threat was continually to irritate one party to the conference. Furthermore the conference was to be more representative, since it was to include the delegates of both miners and operators from more than twenty states, and not alone of those from the central competitive field that comprises Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. This action of Mr. Wilson's in broadening the representation was a move in the direction of securing a wiser and more lasting outcome of the negotiations. Together with the firmness shown by the Government in its legal action against the miners, and the reasonableness of the miners in complying with the government's demand, Mr. Wilson's action may presage the adoption in the future of methods or of legal instruments whereby disputes between labor unions and employers, and the conditions that lead to such disputes, will be equitably adjusted thru means other than the strike.

The President's cabinet together with Director-General Hines and Dr. Garfield met in a six hour session on Tuesday, November 25, but succeeded, only as at the first conference of miners and operators, in reaching a deadlock; they were quite unable to agree on the details of the Government plans to bring about an agreement. In the meantime, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had relieved the monotony by issuing a statement that the operators had in 1917 made as high as 2000 per cent profits. To this the operators replied that they questioned not only Mr. McAdoo's figures, but also the propriety of his "injecting" him-

self, as an ex-governmental official, into "the present tense situation." Editorial comment was also to the effect that Mr. McAdoo was trimming his political lamps. Mr. McAdoo replied, reasserting the correctness of his figures and justifying his action by citing Section 257 of the Internal Revenue Act of 1918 to the effect that "returns are to be public records." And the Treasury Department issued an official statement on the 26th that partially confirmed Mr. McAdoo. According to this official statement, operators' profits were, in 1916, from 10 per cent to 35 per cent; in 1917, from 15 per cent to 800 per cent, the average being from 100 per cent to 150 per cent; in 1918 from 15 per cent to 300 per cent.

Finally, in the evening of November 26, Dr. Garfield made public the decision reached at the cabinet meeting. It was that the miners of the competitive district be granted a wage increase of 14 per cent; that the price of coal to the public be not increased, and that the Government for the present continue in control of prices. This decision, he said, was reached thru the application of the principles set forth on November 24. This method showed that an increase of 14 per cent at the present time would bring the average wages up to a point that would meet the increase in the cost of living since the last increase in wages.

Dr. Garfield also presented the recommendation of the cabinet, that a permanent advisory body, headed by Secretary Lane, and with an equal representation of both miners and operators, be formed, to get information on, and make quarterly reports concerning, such matters as production, distribution and storage of coal, the cost of living, and the selling prices and the profits obtained by operators, middlemen and retailers.

The operators immediately accepted the decision as to the increase in wages, but the miners refused even to consider it, still insisting on the increase suggested by Secretary Wilson, and even claiming that the Secretary had been repudiated. Nor was the situation bettered on Thursday, when, after the miners had again rejected the operators' proposal that the question be submitted to arbitration, both parties adjourned *sine die*. Before doing this the operators and miners concluded this chapter in the negotiations by issuing statements to the public.

With the negotiations of the second conference resulting in this unhappy end, the Federal Government immediately set about, by the exercise of its own powers, to break the strike, and to see to it that the country had coal. This the Government planned to do by various means, but chiefly by the prosecution of both miners and operators who might agree or arrange to hinder the production of coal, and by the use of both federal and state troops to protect all those miners who might wish to work and to accept the 14 per cent wage increase, which the operators expressed their willingness to pay.

However, against this effort of the Government, the miners evidently intend to fight. This means, of course, defiance of, if not rebellion against, the Government. The miners did not go back to work after the recall of the strike order on November 11, seemingly because of a technicality, it is alleged; and again they refuse to abide by the Government's decision as to hours and wages. They also plan, with the help of the American Federation of Labor, to fight the injunction of November 9. Thus the country is placed in a situation that has few, if any, precedents, and that is full of possibilities, both good and evil. The actual fight in the coal fields began December 1, when the operators complied with the decision of the Government by posting the notices necessary to the resumption of mining, and by



Underwood & Underwood

England had chiefly ridicule for "Pussyfoot" Johnson's efforts to convert the country to American theories of prohibition until in a serious accident he proved himself up to the British ideal of good sportsmanship. Some students dragged the Anti-Saloon League leader from the platform during one of his speeches and took him for a parade thru the London streets in the course of which his eye was so injured that it had to be removed. But "Pussyfoot" Johnson kept on smiling. As soon as he is out of the hospital he intends to renew his efforts



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Now, perhaps you ask, "Why LOWNEY'S?"

Quite a while ago Billy's mother found that a lot of cocoas had been selfishly "robbed" of the nutriment

her boy needed—a large percentage of the nutritive butter fats had been removed.

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Then she found that LOWNEY'S Cocoa contained just 25% of these "child-helping" butter fats. She learned that this correct proportion gave her "Billy-boy" all the good, wholesome nourishment he could assimilate, yet taxed his young digestion not a bit. That is why so many mothers say, "For your children's sake—LOWNEY'S."

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The new office of Prohibition Commissioner of the United States is filled by John F. Kramer. He will have entire charge of seeing that strict prohibition, both wartime and constitutional, is enforced thruout the length and breadth and thickness of the U. S.

announcing the new wage scale to be effective at once. But altho troops were on hand to protect those who wished to work, few workers appeared.

The issue has become a sharply drawn one between the Government, representing the people of the United States, and the miners. And the Government, to keep the situation in hand, immediately placed the country on the war time fuel basis with which it had become familiar, especially in the cold and dark days of two years ago. What the outcome will be is indicated perhaps by what has happened in such typical strikes as those of the steel workers, the Boston policemen and the New York printers. The future is always difficult to read with certainty, but there is no better method of reading it than by appeal to the past.

The Fall of Omsk

THE chief center of opposition to the Bolsheviks for the past year has been the Government set up at Omsk, Siberia, by Admiral Kolchak. He received hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of military supplies from Great Britain and other Allies. Japanese troops, said to have numbered 80,000, put down risings in his rear. The Czechoslovaks, altho they distrusted Kolchak, were required by the Allies to remain in Siberia and guard the railroad. The American Commission under John F. Stevens kept the railroad to the Pacific in running order. An army of Russian conscripts and volunteers was raised, equipped and drilled for him by British and French officers. With these troops an advance was made into European Russia which almost reached the Volga River last summer and was expected to take Moscow within a few weeks. But the attack was repulsed by the Bolsheviks, who in turn pushed over the Ural Mountains and into Siberia. The Kolchak soldiers deserted to the Soviet side by the thousands and little opposition was offered to the advance of the Bolsheviks toward Omsk. On November 1 Kolchak called a mass-meeting and made a patriotic appeal for support, declaring that Omsk would never pass into the hands of the enemy, for if it did all the work accomplished in the hope of restoring Russia would have gone for naught. He promised the peasants and soldiers imme-

diately elections for a constituent assembly and distribution of land to the people.

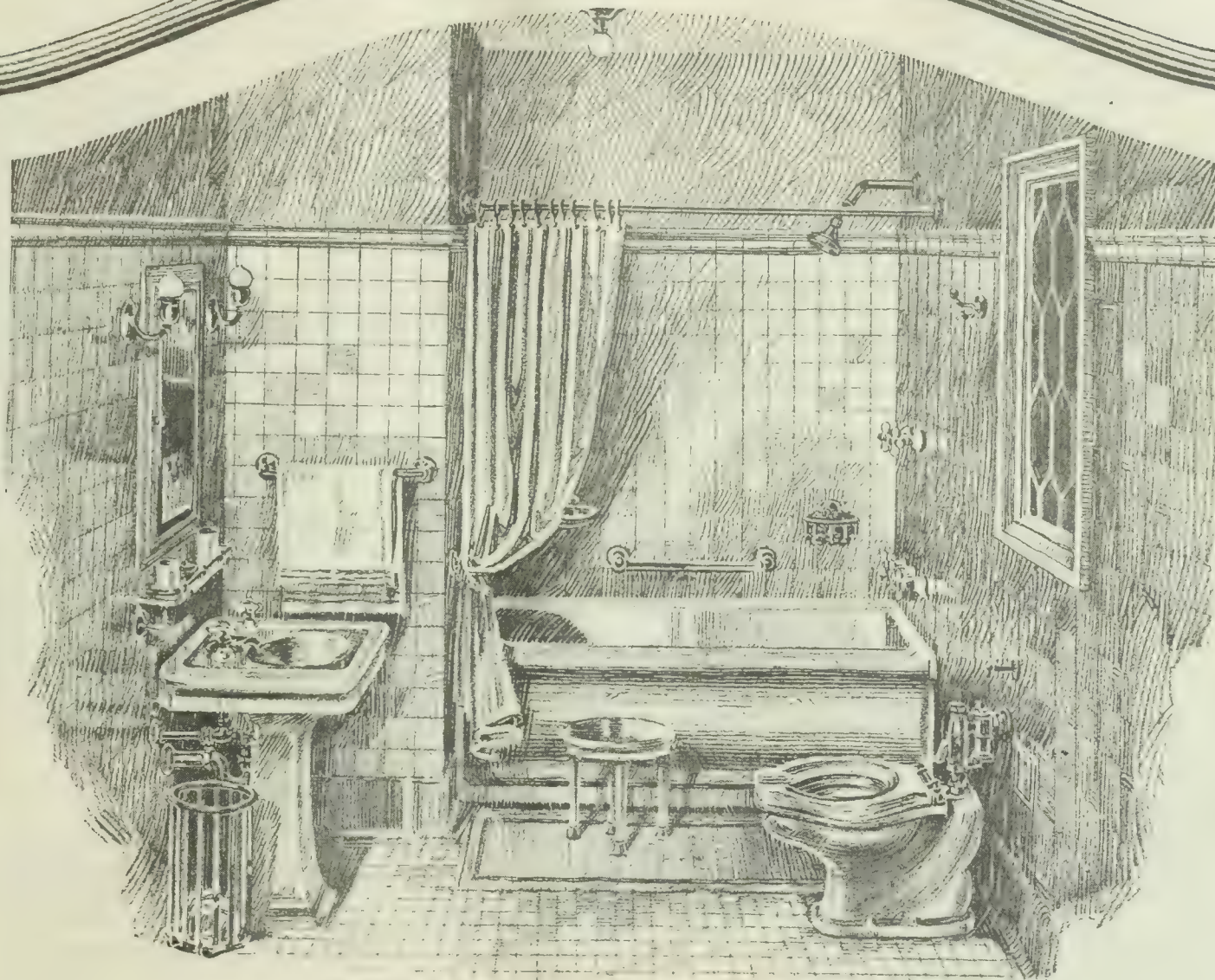
But these concessions came too late. Already as he spoke the Government departments were being moved to Irkutsk, 1526 miles eastward, and the trains were jammed with refugees. The retreat became a rout and the rout a stampede. The Russian soldiers abandoned their impedimenta and threw away their guns and commandeered locomotives and trains in order to make their escape. The railroad soon became blocked by wrecked cars and fuelless locomotives. Fifteen trains bearing officers and their families were caught by the Red cavalry and eight thousand of the wives and children of the officers fell into their hands. According to the reports of the Stevens Commission the Bolsheviks captured in Omsk eleven generals and a thousand other officers and 39,000 of the Kolchak troops, as well as 2000 machine guns, 30,000 uniforms with overcoats, 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 75 locomotives and 5000 loaded cars. In evacuating Omsk on November 15 Kolchak ordered the ammunition which could not be carried away should be destroyed, but in blowing up these stores the city was partly burned.

The remnants of Kolchak's army, some 30,000 half-trained draft troops, have been gathered at Novo-Nikolayevsk, 600 miles east of Omsk. Thirty of the American nurses in Irkutsk have been transferred to the eastern side of Lake Baikal but it is now believed that Irkutsk is safe for the present. Kolchak is trying to regain the confidence of the radical elements of the population that he had alienated by his military dictatorship. His old cabinet has resigned and the Minister of the Interior, Victor Pepeliaev, is trying to form a coalition government embracing all parties except the Bolsheviks. He is making overtures and concessions to the zemstvos which are the local legislative bodies, to the coöperative associations which control most of the trade, to the Czechoslovaks who are the most reliable troops, and to the Social Revolutionists who constitute the more moderate revolutionary party. But Kerensky, first president of the Russian republic and the best known representative of the Social Revolutionists, now living in England, says of the Kolchak rule:

There is no crime that has not been perpetrated by agents of Kolchak against the population. Documents such as I have illustrate the barbarous conditions in which the people are living under these savages. In Siberia there are not only individual cases of execution and torture, but whole villages have been flogged, not excepting school teachers and the intelligencia. The Administration of the country is reduced to a shameless and unpunished system of pillage. Coöperative societies, zemstvos and town councils are persecuted or suppressed.

The Czechoslovaks also will be hard to win over. In fact, on the day that Omsk fell the Czechoslovaks and Social Revolutionists at Vladivostok rose in rebellion against the Kolchak dictatorship and demanded constitutional government. The leader of the movement was General Rudolph Gaida, the brilliant young Czech officer, under whose command the Czechoslovak prisoners in Russia fought their way thru the Bolsheviks to Siberia. He has recently been awarded the highest military honor, War Cross, by his government for his successful campaigns against the Bolsheviks. With him were three former members of the Kerensky government and several members of the Duma, the national assembly that the Bolsheviks dispersed. Before making any hostile move against the Kolchak authorities the Czechoslovaks delivered to the Allied representatives a memorandum asking to be allowed to go home and declaring:

The military authorities of the Government of Omsk are permitting criminal actions that will stagger the en-



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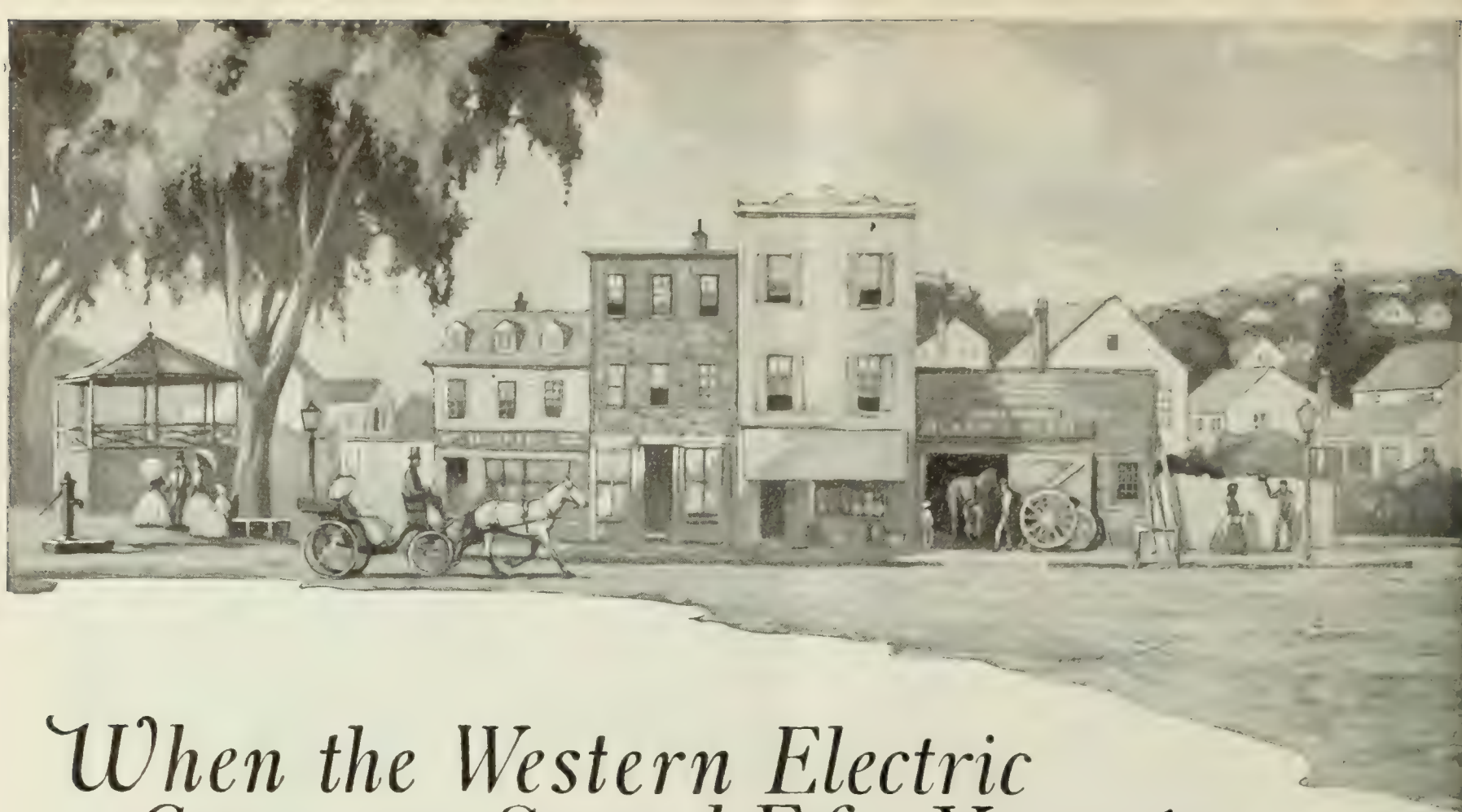
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When the Western Electric Company Started Fifty Years Ago

MOST modern comforts were unknown a half century ago. To our grandsires the city water supply was the village pump. Urban transportation centered in the "depot hack". And distant journeys were restless adventures on the turnpike stage.

A few folks were just learning the luxury of gas, but most others still read by kerosene lamps or candle light.

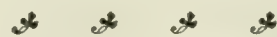
In the homes of the "well-to-do" the first tinkle of the electric bell was heard. The telegraph was an expensive means of communication used largely for emergencies. And other signs of the dawn of the electrical age were appearing here and there.



Upon such conditions as these does the Western Electric Company look back from its 50th Anniversary.

It began as a small, two-man concern, formed to "carry on trade" in bells, buzzers, telegraph supplies and other electrical inventions as soon as they were perfected. For the Western Electric was then, as well as now, the logical channel through which what was best electrically reached the public.

Evidence of the retention of this leadership is recorded in sales that exceed a half million dollars a day, and a working force of more than 30,000 men and women.



The Western Electric Company is both manufacturer and distributor; it is at the same time the world's greatest manufacturer of telephone apparatus and the world's largest distributor of electrical supplies.

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are located in forty-two of the principal distributing centers in America, while twenty-one others operate in the capitals of Europe and the Orient.

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Bondage Nisse, Stockholm

Sweden, too, has its strikes. "Yes," the captain is saying, "We ought to have sailed a long time ago, but the man who casts off the hawser is on strike and so we can't move till he comes back"

tire world. The burning of villages, the murder of masses of peaceful inhabitants and the shooting of hundreds of persons of democratic convictions and also those only suspected of political disloyalty occurs daily. The responsibility for this before the peoples of the world will fall on us, inasmuch as we, possessing sufficient strength, do not prevent this lawlessness.

But the attempted revolt at Vladivostok was quickly suppressed and General Gaida was among the wounded. During the street fighting there were about a hundred casualties among the civilians. The Americans took no part in the contest except to rescue women and care for the wounded. One American bluejacket on the "New Orleans" was seriously wounded by a stray bullet. General Rosanov, the Russian commander, published a note of thanks to "the Allies, and particularly the Japanese, for services rendered to the Russian cause." But Admiral Kawahara declared that the Japanese had preserved their attitude of neutrality and he demanded a correction of the proclamation. General Gaida, however, asserts that it was the interference of Japanese troops that prevented the success of his movement and the Russian Admiral Federovitch says that a Japanese warship aided his flotilla in suppressing the rising. General Gaida has been transported to Shanghai.

Last October the American and Allied representatives in Vladivostok demanded the withdrawal of General Rosanov because of the cruelty of his Cossacks but Kolchak did not dare remove him for fear of offending the Cossacks.

D'Annunzio and Italy

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, the Italian dramatist and aviator who seized the city of Fiume in defiance of the Supreme Council and of his own Government, is bent on extending his control down the entire Dalmatian coast. A few weeks ago a band of his followers landed at Trau with the aim of capturing Spalato, which the Peace Conference had assigned to the Yugoslavs, but this attempt was foiled by the interposition of the American marines who have the duty of guarding this strip of the coast.

D'Annunzio's next raid was made on Zara, which lies between Fiume and Spalato. As in the case of Fiume the city is predominately Italian, but the surrounding country is overwhelmingly Slav. The Pact of London, the Armistice and the Peace Treaty gave Zara

to Italy and Fiume to Yugoslavia. At midnight of November 13 the destroyer "Nullo" with d'Annunzio and his staff on board left the harbor of Fiume and steamed southward. She was followed by other warships carrying 600 of the Arditi (Italian shock troops) and 600 Carabinieri (Italian light infantry). The next morning as the squadron entered the harbor of Zara it was challenged by one of the destroyers of the Italian Admiral Millo, who was entrusted by the Supreme Council with the protection of Zara. From the "Nullo" came the answering shout, "I, Gabriele d'Annunzio, commander of the city of Fiume, am going to Zara!" The sailors on the other destroyer, hearing this, set up a shout of "Viva d'Annunzio!" and he was escorted in honor into the harbor and thru streets to the palace, where Admiral Millo awaited him. After a brief conference he appeared on the balcony supported by the admiral and the mayor and was received with wild and continued applause by the crowds below. When he could be heard he said:

Here today we celebrate divine service. We came from Fiume, where the motto is "Italy or death!" Arriving at Zara, we are greeted by the cry "Italy or death!" And you will once more join me as the brothers in Fiume did.

The flag which had wrapped the body of his fellow-aviator, Captain Randaccio, who perished in the effort to win the Carso for Italy, was then displayed by d'Annunzio, who said:

It is made of the stuff of your suffering, woven with faith and sewn with constancy. From the Carso it was planted on the tower of the castle at Duino, so that Trieste could see it. To the dying Randaccio I promised to hoist it on the tower of San Ciusto in Trieste, which promise I kept after having baptized the flag with the water of Rome, the capital. Today I bring it to Zara, and perhaps further.

Our great Admiral, our great citizen, you have accomplished an act of faith which will be honored thruout the centuries. The memory of this act, the memory of this solemn day, which is also the anniversary of your entrance into Zara, will be carved upon our Roman arch.

Admiral Millo accepted the appointment of Governor of Zara from d'Annunzio and placed the Italian fleet at his disposal. This comprizes four warships, one of them the dreadnought, and four torpedo-boat destroyers. The Italian squadrons at Genoa and Smyrna are also reported to be ready to aid d'Annunzio in further raids on Dalmatian ports. This *coup d'état* gives d'Annunzio some 50,000 troops and probably all the Italian forces on the eastern side of the Adriatic would go over to his side if any attempt were made to use them against him. It is feared that he may be emboldened by his success to make raids upon other Adriatic ports such as Sebenico, Spalato, Avlona or Trieste. He has also declared his intention of occupying Montenegro to prevent its incorporation with Serbia as has been voted by the Montenegrin national assembly. He openly defies the League of Nations which, he says, "was invented by international Jews as a blind for their speculations against the populations of the whole world."

As long ago as September the Serbian Government warned the Peace Conference that Admiral Millo, who derived his authority from the Conference, was openly participating in demonstrations at Zara for annexation to Italy. The Yugoslav delegation at Paris had now again appealed to the Supreme Council for protection against Italian aggression and complained of the brutal treatment and expulsion of Slavic residents in the territory seized by d'Annunzio. But the Yugoslavs seem to place more dependence upon their own forces. They have stopped the demobilization of the Serbian army and placed 12,000 picked troops in Spalato to defend that city against an attack by d'Annunzio.

The Italian Government under Premier Nitti is in a

New Stomachs for Old in 48 Hours

By R. S. Thompson

THOUSANDS of people who suffered for years with all sorts of stomach trouble are walking around today with entirely remade stomachs—stomachs which have been remade in from 48 to 72 hours! They enjoy their meals and never have a thought of indigestion, constipation or any of the serious illnesses with which they formerly suffered and which are directly traceable to the stomach.

And these surprising results have been produced not by drugs or medicines of any kind, not by foregoing substantial foods, not by eating specially prepared or patented foods of any kind, but by eating the plainest, simplest foods **correctly combined!**

These facts were forcibly brought to my mind by Eugene Christian, the eminent Food Scientist, who is said to have successfully treated over 23,000 people with foods alone!

As Christian says, man is what he eats. What we take into our stomachs today, we are tomorrow. Food is the source of all power, yet not one person in a hundred knows the chemistry of foods as related to the chemistry of the body. The result is we are a nation of "stomach sufferers."

Christian has proved that to eat good, simple, nourishing food is not necessarily to eat correctly. In the first place, many of the foods which we have come to regard as good are in reality about the worst things we can eat, while others that we regard as harmful have the most food value.

But perhaps the greatest harm which comes from eating blindly is the fact that very often two perfectly good foods, when eaten at the same meal form a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explode, liberating dangerous toxic poisons which are absorbed by the blood and circulate throughout the system, forming the root of all or nearly all sickness, the first indications of which are acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation and many other sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods quickly create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. In my talk with Eugene Christian, he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food—just a few instances out of the more than 23,000 cases he has on record.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50 per cent. efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in 24

hours, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation was relieved, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 pounds. In addition to this, he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do almost overnight was that of a man 100 pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight within a few hours, regaining his normal figure in a matter of weeks, but all signs of rheumatism disappeared, and he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste, and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating, and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man of 70 years of age, who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago, and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished almost overnight. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste, and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. Almost immediately after following Christian's advice this man could see results, and after six months he was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting, and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the blank adopted by the Society, and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY,

Dept. 412, 443 Fourth Ave., New York City

You may send me prepaid a copy of *Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons*. I will either remail them to you within five days or send you \$3.

Name Address
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I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him a check for \$500 or \$1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice, although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

If you would like to examine these 24 little Lessons in *Corrective Eating*, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 412, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3, the small fee asked.

The reasons that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

hard quandary. The military and conservative elements applaud d'Annunzio, but the Socialists, who are the rising power, have denounced all imperialistic ventures and demand the immediate demobilization of the army. The recent elections gave the Socialists 156 deputies in a chamber of 550 and they are now definitely committed to a Maximalist or Bolshevik policy. They are declared enemies of the monarchy and demand immediate peace with the Russian Soviet Republic and the return of the Russian prisoners from Italy.

At the opening of the new parliament on December 1 by King Victor Emmanuel all the Socialists and all but two of the Republicans remained seated as the King entered and refused to take part in the applause and then left the chamber in a body before the speech from the throne was delivered.

In the speech the King declared that Italy had no imperialistic aims and no intention to disturb the peace of Europe. Italy's aspirations in the Adriatic did not cloak any military design and for the most part possessed no economic value. But the protection of Italian populations was the duty and imprescriptible right of Italy. In her task of defending Latinity, of which she was the mother, Italy hoped to work for a more intimate union with Latin America.

The political situation has necessitated another change in the Italian Foreign Office. A few months ago Baron Sonnino was replaced by Signor Tittoni and now the latter has given way to Viterio Scialoja, who as Foreign Minister has gone to Paris to press Italy's claims before the Peace Conference.

The International Labor Conference

THE International Labor Conference, which was the first of its kind and which convened in Washington on October 29, adjourned on November 29 without setting a date or place for its next meeting. The conference was provided for by the Peace Treaty, and delegates came to Washington with the full expectation, doubtless, that the United States would participate, but it need not be said that there has been no such participation. Worthy of notice, however, in view of this hiatus, is the fact that the conference was participated in by the representatives of forty states and that each of these forty states guarantees to present

to competent legislative authority the findings of the conference within one year. That time alone can reveal what practical results this and the other recommendations and acts of this conference will have is a banal assertion, as it is also banal to say "nothing ventured, nothing gained." And yet the future may show other nations "gaining" by the use of the modern spirit of coöperation as represented by this conference, and the United States left behind because it has been afraid to "venture."

The personnel of the governing body was determined in part on November 25. It consists of six workers' representatives and of six employers' representatives. The governmental representatives will be named by twelve countries, including Germany, and pending the possible ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States, Denmark.

Ten major proposals were adopted by the conference as follows:

1. An eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week.
2. Maternity benefits for working women to be paid by the Government.
3. Employment of children under fourteen to be prohibited, except in Japan and India, where the age limit is twelve.
4. Night employment of women below age of eighteen to be prohibited, except in undertakings in which only members of the same family are employed. For a period of three years Japan was permitted to make the minimum fifteen for night work, instead of eighteen.
5. Reciprocal benefits for workers between countries who are members of the League.
6. Prohibition of women and children working with metals liable to cause lead poisoning.
7. Creation of a system of factory inspection under Government health service.
8. Disinfection of export and import wool shipments for prevention of anthrax.
9. Women and children to be prohibited from work in phosphorus match factories.
10. Abolition of private employment agencies and passage of laws dealing with unemployment, including collection and dissemination of information on unemployment.

The next conference will be called by the governing body elected at this conference, of which Albert Thomas of France was on November 28 elected Provisional Director. Geneva will probably be the place of meeting, provided Switzerland becomes a member of the League of Nations.



Photograph by O. J. Bauman

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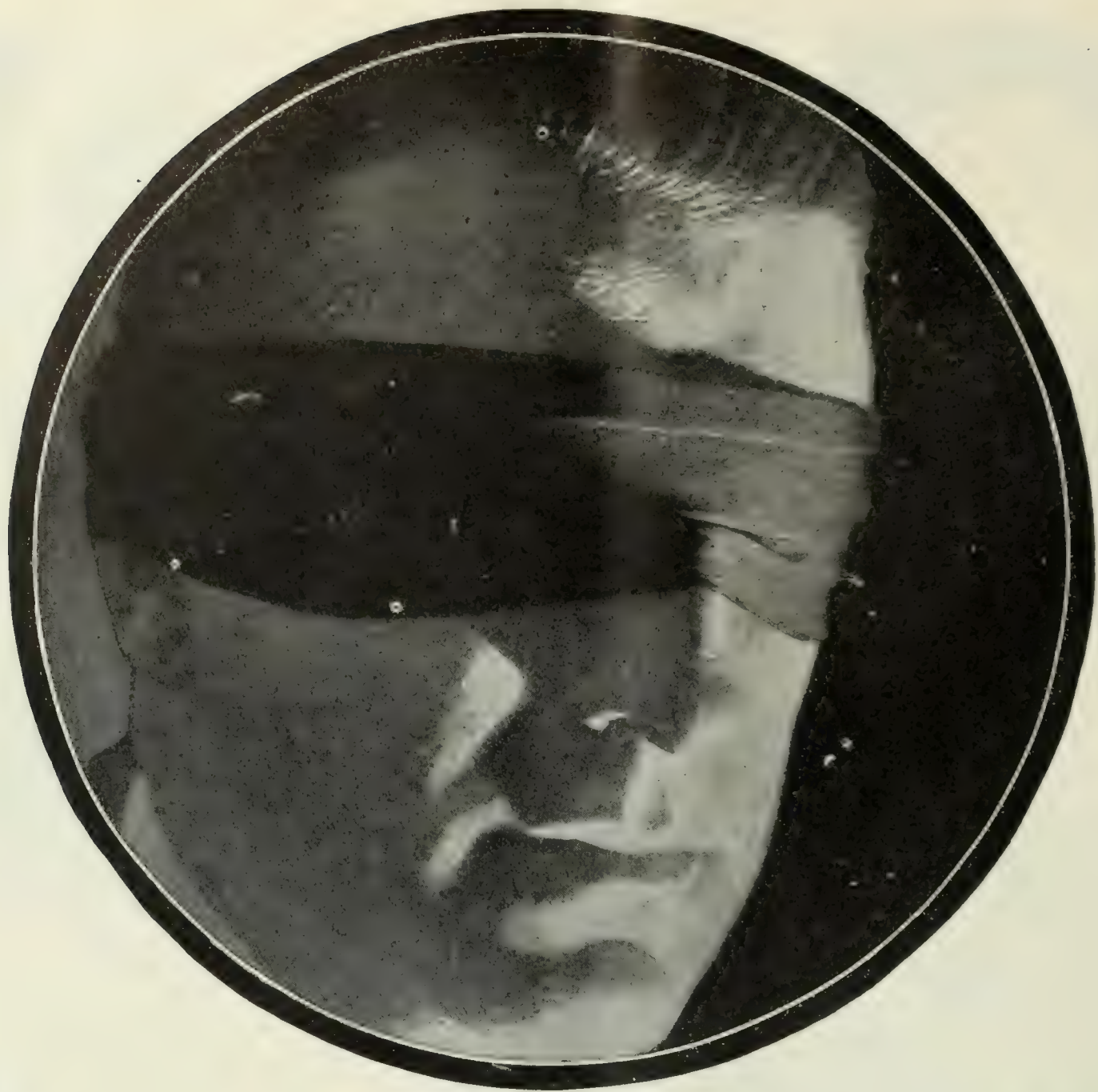
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A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do

How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day

WHEN my old friend Faulkner invited me to a dinner party at his house, I little thought it would be the direct means of getting me a one-hundred-and-fifty per cent. increase in salary. Yet it was, and here is the way it all came about.

Toward the close of the evening things began to drag a bit, as they often do at parties. Finally some one suggested the old idea of having everyone do a "stunt." Some sang, others forced weird sounds out of the piano, recited, told stories, and so on.

Then it came to Macdonald's turn. He was a quiet sort of chap, with an air about him that reminded one of the old saying that

"still waters run deep." He said he had a simple "stunt" which he hoped we would like. He selected me to assist him. First he asked to be blindfolded securely to prove there was no trickery in it. Those present were to call out twenty-five numbers of three figures each, such as 161, 249, and so on. He asked me to write down the numbers as they were called.

This was done. Macdonald then astounded everyone by repeating the entire list of twenty-five numbers backwards and forwards. Then he asked people to request numbers by positions, such as the eighth number called, the fourth number, and so on. Instantly he repeated the exact number in the position called.

He did this with the entire list—over and over again, without making a single mistake.

Then Macdonald asked that a deck of cards be shuffled and called out to him in their order. This was done. Still blindfolded, he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards. And then to further amaze us he gave us the number of any card counting from the top, or the card for any number.

You may well imagine our amazement at Macdonald's remarkable feat. You naturally expect to see a thing of this sort on the stage, and even then you look upon it as a trick. But to see it done by an everyday business man, in plain view of everyone, blindfolded and

under conditions which make trickery impossible, is astonishing, to say the least.

* * * * *

ON the way home that night I asked Macdonald how it was done. He said there was really nothing to it—simply a memory feat, the key to which anyone could easily learn in one evening. Then he told me that the reason most people have bad memories is because they leave memory development to chance. Anyone could do what he had done, and develop a good memory, he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it. At the time I little thought that evening would prove to be one of the most eventful in my life, but such it proved to be.

What Macdonald told me I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides toward improving my memory, and it was but a question of days before I learned to do exactly what he had done. At first I amused myself with my new-found ability by amazing people at parties. My "memory feat," as my friends called it, surely made a hit. Everyone was talking about it, and I was showered with invitations for all sorts of affairs. If anyone were to ask me how quickly to develop social popularity, I would tell him to learn my memory "feat"—but that is apart from what I want to tell you.

The most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business. Much to my surprise I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my brain. My brain had become clearer, quicker, keener. I felt that I was fast acquiring that mental grasp and alertness I had so often admired in men who were spoken of as "wonders" and "geniuses."

The next thing I noticed was a marked improvement in my conversational powers. Formerly my talk was halting and disconnected. I never could think of things to say until the conversation was over. And then, when it was too late, I would always think of apt and striking things I "might have said." But now I can think like a flash. When I am talking I never have to hesitate for the right word, the right expression or the right thing to say. It seems that all I have to do is to start to talk and instantly I find myself saying the very thing I want to say to make the greatest impression on people.

It wasn't long before my new-found ability to remember things and to say the right thing at the

right time, attracted the attention of our president. He got in the habit of calling me in whenever he wanted facts about the business. As he expressed himself to me, "You can always tell me instantly what I want to know, while the other fellows annoy me by dodging out of the office and saying 'I'll look it up.'"

* * * *

I FOUND that my ability to remember helped me wonderfully in dealing with other people, particularly in committee meetings. When a discussion opens up the man who can back up his statements quickly with a string of definite facts and figures usually dominates the others. Time and time again I have won people to my way of thinking simply because I could instantly recall facts and figures. While I am proud of my triumphs in this respect, I often feel sorry for the ill-at-ease look of the other men who cannot hold up their end in the argument because they cannot recall facts instantly. It seems as though I never forget anything. Every fact I now put in my mind is as clear and as easy to recall instantly as though it were written before me in plain black and white.

We all hear a lot about the importance of sound judgment. People who ought to know say that a man cannot begin to exercise sound judgment until he is forty to fifty years of age. But I have disproved all that. I have found that sound judgment is nothing more than the ability to weigh and judge facts in their relation to each other. Memory is the basis of sound judgment. I am only thirty-two, but many times I have been complimented on having the judgment of a man of forty-five. I take no personal credit for this—it is all due to the way I trained my memory.



DAVID M. ROTH



"Our president complimented me on always being able to tell him instantly facts he wanted to know."

THESE are only a few of the hundreds of ways I have profited by my trained memory. No longer do I suffer the humiliation of meeting men I know and of not being able to recall their names. The moment I see a man his name flashes to my mind, together with a string of facts about him. I always liked to read but usually forgot most of it. Now I find it easy to recall what I have read. Another surprising thing is that I can now master a subject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, market quotations, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will. I rarely make a mistake.

My vocabulary, too, has increased wonderfully. Whenever I see a striking word or expression, I memorize it and use it in my dictation or conversation. This has put a remarkable sparkle and

pulling power into my conversation and business letters. And the remarkable part of it all is that I can now do my day's work quicker and with much less effort, simply because my mind works like a flash and I do not have to keep stopping to look things up.

All this is extremely satisfying to me, of course. But the best part of it all is that since my memory powers first attracted the attention of our president, my salary has steadily been increased. Today it is many times greater than it was the day Macdonald got me interested in improving my memory.

* * * * *

WHAT Macdonald told me that eventful evening was this: "Get the Roth Memory Course." I did. That is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about. The publishers of the Roth Memory Course—the Independent Corporation—are so confident that it will also show you how to develop a remarkable memory that they will gladly send the Course to you on approval.

You need not pay a single penny until you have examined the Course and found that it fully lives up to all the claims made for it. Send no money. Merely mail the coupon, or write a letter, and the complete Course will be sent to you instantly, all charges prepaid. If after examination you decide that you do not want to keep the Course, then return it and you will owe nothing. On the other hand, if you find, as thousands of others have found, that the Roth Memory Course will do wonders for you, then merely send five dollars in full payment.

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What Canada Has Done for Returned Soldiers

CANADA is spending about \$37 per capita this year in making provision for her soldiers and their dependents. Comradeship in arms promotes mutual interests, so Americans are interested in how their Canadian cousins are spending this money and what they have done to date.

In caring for her soldiers and their dependents the Dominion is manifesting the characteristic heartiness with which she entered the war. While admitting, as do all countries, that nothing can adequately repay the soldiers for their sacrifices, still she is acting upon the principle that much can and should be done to make up the loss which those who fought her battles have sustained. This is particularly true in the matter of pensions, the Canadian scale being the most liberal in the world.

In order that the extent of Canada's undertaking in this respect may be realized, it should be remembered that she enlisted 595,000 men, of whom 420,000 went overseas. Her total casualties were: killed or died of wounds, 50,869; died of other causes, 4030; missing, or prisoners, 10,237; wounded, 149,709.

During the present fiscal year Canada will pay out on account of her returned soldiers, or the dependents of the fallen, over \$300,000,000, made up as follows: War Service Gratuities, \$130,000,000; Soldier Land Settlement, \$110,000,000; Pensions, \$33,000,000; Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, \$32,500,000. One-third of this, however, will be in the form of advances under the Soldier Settlement scheme that will be repaid. This expenditure will be made by a country of 8,500,000 people at most, whose estimated revenue this year is \$270,000,000 and whose annual revenue at the outbreak of war was but \$163,000,000.

The War Service Gratuity is paid to men who have seen service overseas, its purpose being to provide the soldier on his discharge from duty with a sum of money sufficient to enable him to buy necessities and to maintain himself during the interval between his discharge and the time of settling down into civilian life. By it sergeants, corporals, lance corporals and private soldiers who have served overseas receive \$100 a month, if they have dependents, and \$70 a month if they have none, the period of payment depending on length of service, six months being the maximum. Over \$70,000,000 have already been paid on this account.

The work of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment undertaken by Canada is admitted by experts to be the most thorough and extensive undertaken by any country in the world. That the appropriations for it this year amount to \$33,000,000 is good evidence of its comprehensiveness. In short, it takes the soldier at the discharge depot and looks after him until he finds his place again in civilian life. If he is physically fit to work it gets him in touch with op-

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portunities for employment. If he is ill and his illness, or disability, is of a nature such as is not treated by the regular military hospitals, the department gives him special treatment. If thru disability he is prevented from following his old vocation, he may, if he so desires, be trained for a new one. Free medical treatment for one year is provided for all soldiers after their discharge; artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances are also supplied.

From the various classes of the Vocational Training branch over 4000 returned men have been graduated, and, at the present time, 11,000 are now receiving instruction. Four-fifths of these graduates are today earning more money than they did before the war. Thousands of others have been helped to secure employment and assisted in a general way.

THE Soldier Settlement scheme, the purpose of which is to settle soldiers on land under such conditions as will enable them to make good over a series of years, is by far the greatest undertaking of its kind that has ever been launched by a Canadian Government.

A preliminary census of the men overseas had disclosed that a very large proportion of them desired to farm; but the number of applicants eager to take advantage of the scheme has greatly exceeded expectations. Every returned man, in addition to his civilian right of entry for a 160 acre homestead, has a soldier's right. In other words, he is entitled to 320 acres of homestead land. It is estimated that, in this way, 1,250,000 acres have been secured by returned soldiers.

The Soldier Settlement scheme provides for advances limited in each case to \$7500, a certain proportion of which may be applied for each of the following purposes: for the acquiring of land, for implements, for livestock, for buildings and general improvements. Repayment may be made at annual intervals over a period of twenty-five years. Most supplies may be obtained at reduced prices. Every applicant for a loan is examined as to his qualifications for farming, and, if he needs training, it is made available for him. At the end of August over 31,000 applications had been received, of which 23,000 had been approved. Loans had been granted to 10,000 applicants, aggregating \$30,000,000. As much as \$2,270,000 has been loaned in one week.

Canada points with pride to the fact that she has already settled on land more than double the number of soldiers settled by Great Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand combined.

In the making of appointments to the Civil Service the returned soldier gets first consideration. He pays no examination fees and, in examinations his 60 marks are equal to the civilian's 100. In the April-June period this year over 3000 returned men received Civil Service appointments.

W. G. C., Ottawa.

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Address.....

They Call New England Highbrow—But

THERE are over three hundred thousand illiterates in Massachusetts, nearly one in ten of the population—and they do not include infants in arms but only those of an age at which a knowledge of reading and writing is indispensable to efficiency and active citizenship. As soon as Massachusetts found out about it, she decided to remedy this state of things at all costs. The Department of University Extension of the State Board of Education, together with the Americanization Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, set to work to secure classes where foreign-born adults might learn to speak English and to read and write it. The cooperation of employers was invoked. Meetings were held with them individually and with their associations, and they were shown with the aid of actual figures that the appointment of teachers and the holding of classes, even in the firm's time, was not only a thing they could afford but a paying proposition. For it meant fewer accidents, less off-time, quicker contact and understanding between laborers and foremen, a reduced labor turnover.

Investigations were made to discover why so many foreign-born adults in the state had hitherto neglected to learn the English language and to attain to proficiency in reading and writing. The department discovered that the fault lay not only with the insufficiency of opportunities to learn, but that the method of teaching usually was "all wrong." The teachers, more often than not, were taken from the public schools and had no idea how to keep a class of grownup folks interested. The textbooks, illustrated, told in some detail of Tom's adventure with his kitten and how Jane helped her mother to wash, but were somewhat silent on such top-

ics as the pay envelope, the "boss," the street cars, the political system of the state, or even the weather. The department, therefore, selected new textbooks; and it trained a new type of teacher for this special job. Some of them were school teachers who had shown special aptitude for this work, especially those who could talk, in case of need, to their grownup pupils in their own tongue. Some were foremen and others from the manufacturing plants, selected by their employers for this special work. A few others, from various professions, also volunteered. For these instructors, special courses were instituted in Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Taunton, Fall River and other cities with large foreign-born populations. An expert in immigration education was appointed by the University Extension Department to organize and himself give some of these sources of instruction—usually short and intensive, and held in the evenings.

The interest and demand for such teachers have grown so much that the organization of a special course to train instructors for the courses to teach the English language teachers has jocularly been suggested. The success of the movement is indicated also by the increasing number of firms which, not content only with encouraging their employees in a general way to take advantage of the evening schools, have either organized classes, "on the company's time," at the plant, or taken other steps to secure a larger attendance. Among these steps the most notable are the appointment of officials whose duty it is to induce foreign-born employees to learn English by attending classes, and the introduction of schemes of bonus payments, wage increases and promotions as recompense for good class attendance.

Getting the Most from Our Gifts

CHARITY has been a complicated affair ever since Robin Hood robbed the rich to pay the poor, and those who have the wherewithal to give largely are still sometimes subjected to much the same process—tho what used to be plain plunder is now called overhead expenses!

The man who gives must trust his money to a social welfare organization, but he is entitled to the assurance that it will be used in an absolutely responsible and reasonably competent way.

In the case of the majority of established social agencies, this is of course true. But there are many which should be carefully investigated before one decides to give his support, and usually the facilities for such study are not at the command of the individual donor.

A year ago, a number of substantial business men and community leaders, officials of the larger war chests, decided that they must have disinterested information about the hundreds of war

charities which were clamoring for support. They therefore organized on a cooperative basis what is now known as the National Information Bureau, with a small staff of experienced social workers. The Bureau at once began to make original, nation-wide investigations. A set of standards was formulated, calling explicitly for responsible control; a necessary purpose which does not duplicate that of another organization already adequately covering the field; sound business methods, including regularly audited accounts; and the avoidance of undesirable schemes for raising money, such as solicitation on commission and extravagant "benefits." Organizations were endorsed if they complied with these requirements.

The wave of patriotic generosity which swept over the country when we entered the war undoubtedly carried some crooks into congenial opportunities and some incompetents into responsible positions. The Assistant District Attorney of New York estimates

that \$3,000,000 collected for war charities went into private pockets in New York alone in a year. Not long ago a benefit "society circus" was projected from which the professional producer, by contract, was to have 80 per cent of the proceeds.

Protecting the giving public from gross imposition of this sort has been a part of the work of this Bureau, but in the long run a minor part. It has been constructively helpful to societies whose purpose was sincere, aiding them to clarify their financial operations, suggesting better administrative methods, and persuading them whenever possible to make necessary changes that brought their work into line with the best and wisest policies.

Then, too, it has discouraged superfluous undertakings, like that of the man who insisted on collecting funds to buy a certain kind of hospital supplies for army hospitals, tho the institutions were well supplied and one, at least, flatly announced that it could not accept his gifts under any conditions.

Both positively and negatively, therefore, the National Information Bureau has acted to further legitimate and useful war relief. Out of 320 organizations investigated, only 93 were endorsed. Gifts amounting to \$40,000,000 were safeguarded.

The Bureau has now been reorganized to perform a similar service in the broad field of domestic social, civic and philanthropic organizations. It is studying nearly 200 such agencies which ask support from the national public. The standards to which it asks them to conform were formulated by a committee representing jointly the contributing public and organized social work, and embody the best judgment of generous business men and experienced social welfare executives. Its officers, too, are drawn from both groups. Gustavus D. Pope of Detroit, the president, and Paul L. Feiss, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer of the Bureau, are business men of prominence, while the secretary, Allen T. Burns, is director of the Americanization Study of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The expenses of the Bureau, which conducts its own investigations, are borne by members and voluntary contributors. Organizations whose work brings them within the scope of the Bureau's investigations are not permitted to contribute to its funds. It has no official or commercial status, but exerts the influence which comes from the voluntary use of the Bureau by charitable contributors whose support is essential to the social agencies involved. Detailed reports are made to both individual and corporate members.

In an impartial and disinterested way, the Bureau is helping to put nationally organized social work on a firm and more productive basis, which enables the giver to get more results from his contribution to social betterment.



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A Mosaic of Misunderstanding

On the Fringe of the Russian Baltic

By Justin Hartley Moore

A Member of the American Relief Administration

ON the way to the Baltic I had the rather unusual experience of sailing thru the North Sea and the Kiel Canal two weeks before the signing of the peace treaty. A few half submerged hulks in the Channel were grim reminders of what had been the national German sport in these waters. Other reminders less static were the floating mines—black ones and red ones, both with wicked looking little horns on 'em like particularly disagreeable warts. A lively rush for our 3-inch gun would begin whenever one of these round dangers was sighted—the sailor lads carrying the big shells, the officers busy with their field-glasses—the captain waiting to give the word to fire. As the British were rumored to have offered five guineas for every mine sunk, the captain watched the targets almost with affection, and we steered very close. Fortunately, most of them were "duds" and when hit merely broke and sank. But one was very much alive, indeed, and exploding dropped one of its fragments as big as a wash bowl on the upper deck—a souvenir for the sailors to raffle. One man looked longingly at the dent in the deck, wishing he could take that home, too. Some enterprising American is going to start a souvenir factory soon in Europe. You've seen those German helmets, gentle reader, with the bullet hole in 'em—the bullet with which the modest doughboy made good the change of ownership? Doughty hero. But it is whispered that these bullet holes were made . . . but why spoil the market value of battle souvenirs. Heligoland takes the prize for searchlights—you could almost read your neighbor's thoughts by them ten miles away. Steep and stark cliffs, one wished that the demolition of the hidden cannon had already been begun. At the mouth of the Kiel Canal the cannon weren't hidden. They were very evident, indeed; they bristled like the Kaiser's mustachios, only they weren't pointed upward, but right at that little ticklish spot of your midriff. You lit a cigaret and watched them bristle. But after a while it was more fun to watch something else that didn't bristle quite so much—because . . . "Why in hell didn't the Allies take away those guns?" asked a brash young lieutenant next me. I couldn't answer him. Who can?

It took eight hours to go thru the canal, which is a bit longer than the one at Panama. Herd upon herd of sleek, fat cattle on either shore. Hundreds of well-fed, happy little tow-headed children playing near the water. Were these the poor starved creatures the American papers had been talking about? And the adults—good, solid clothes, good, strong leather shoes—felt hats—

we recalled all those fairy tales about paper clothing. In Kiel harbor were many high-powered motor boats, many beautiful yachts filled with well-dressed pleasure seekers, and on the shore thousands of bathers splashing and sunning themselves. Did they know their country had been at war? One wondered.

But the people of Libau knew and all too well. While we were at anchor under the guns of British warships in the outer harbor, a little skiff came out, a bearded old man at one oar and his wife at the other, two boys at the stern—all four of them with eyes only for the scraps of bread cast overboard with the evening's garbage. For an hour they picked up bits of bread and laid them on the front seat to dry. "These Russians don't mind if their grub is salty, do they?" said somebody, but we didn't look at each other, for there was a bit of salt on every cheek as we watched the gaunt sufferers.

"Why don't the old scarecrow row nearer so we can chuck him something?" said a major. So I made bold to use two of the five words of my Slavic vocabulary. *Vot chleb*, "here is bread." They didn't mind my bad accent or pronunciation, but took the loaves and blessed us. Nor was it harsh, their language—so fervent in gratitude. The old patriarch's face reminded me disturbingly of Elijah. More than one European peasant thinks of Hoover and the Americans today as the prophet thought about the ravens—a medium of God sent to comfort and sustain.

The next day we went ashore and found hundreds of German troops in the town—a peculiarly hard-boiled variety of Huns known as the Iron Division. They were the hardest of hard-boiled eggs. And you could almost crack a nut against the faces of their officers, they were that flinty! Our brash young lieutenant thereupon turned to me and said:

"Why in hell do the Allies allow German troops

to occupy this part of the world?" I don't know, do you? The natives of Libau and its hinterland are still wondering. One result of the occupancy was the departure every day during almost the entire month of June, for Germany, of two hundred full laden railroad cars from the new republic of Latvia—cars filled with farm produce, cows, horses, lumber, even furniture pilfered from the Lettish peasantry. In some cases a written receipt was given for the stuff, in others only a verbal promise to pay. Altho the troops withdrew from Libau on June 23, they are in the interior of Kurland at the present day, robbing and pillaging the inhabitants. Besides Kurland the other two districts



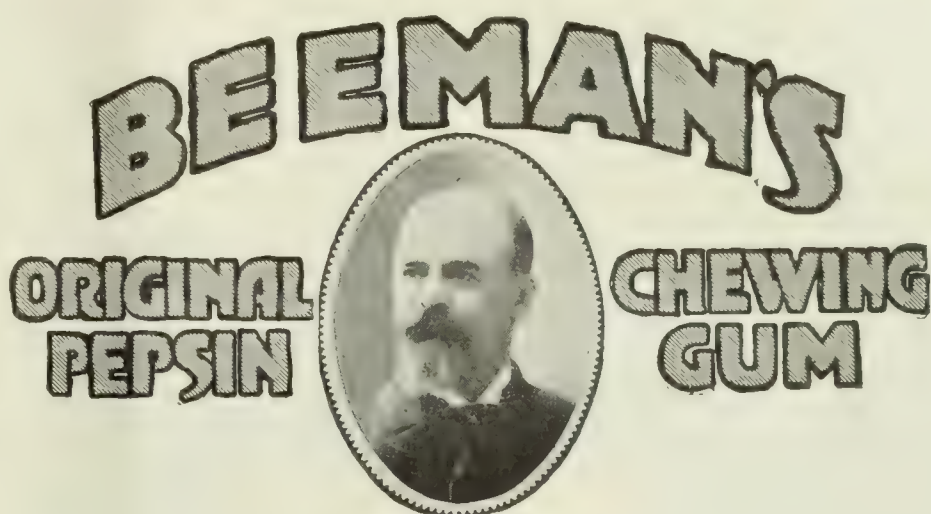
A group of Polish children on their way to Holland to be fed and cared for by the Jewish Committee of America

A Mosaic of Misunderstanding

composing the new republic of Latvia, —namely Lettgallia and the southern part of Livland, or Livonia, are in all likelihood similarly oppressed, altho exact information is lacking at the present moment. On July 10th a Lettish acquaintance of the writer, returning to Libau from his estate twenty miles distant, was robbed three times—twice of three rubles and once of seven rubles. Any well to do Lett is fair play to members of the Iron Division. They didn't call it robbing—only a forced loan.

Who are the Letts? To look at them you'd say they're a natural enough sort of people, just about as human as anybody else. If you ask a Russian what a Lett is, he'll shrug his shoulders and say some naughty cuss word. Ask a German and he'll probably say *sweinfleish*. Ask a Jew and he'll dodge as if fearing a blow. Ask a Lett and you'll get a first rate description of an angel. And on the other hand, if a Lett becomes friendly, he'll pigeonhole you some day and speak of Germans in a way to make a Frenchman admiringly envious of such a vocabulary of invective. Get your Lett friend talking next about Russians and he'll look daggers perhaps, but not say much, for the reason that while the Letts are passionately resolved to be independent, rather than hoist the German flag they would infinitely prefer union with Russia. The trouble with Eastern Europe is just this angry welter of racial antagonisms. Even the Letts and their kindred, the Lithuanians, are rather cool to each other—although in race, language and history they are nearly alike. But if necessary they would fuse rather than be subject to the Poles, whom they hate vigorously. Then there are the Finns hating the Russians, the Russians hating the Swedes, the Rumanians hating the Ukranians, the Czecks hating the Italians, the Germans and the Poles, the Austrians hating the Hungarians, the Albanians hating the Greeks, the Turks hating everybody, and everybody hating the Armenians—while as for the Jews—but let us breathe no slander about Trotzky's brothers or cousins because maybe he wouldn't like it. And all this mazy mosaic of hatreds is composed of "Christian" nations.

This moralistic digression is merely to point out one of little Latvia's peculiar economic problems. With an area of some 64,000 square kilometers, she is as large as Holland and Belgium together and slightly smaller than West Virginia. Her population of two and a half million is about nine-tenths Lettish—the balance being mostly Jewish, Russian or German. The German rural population is barely two per cent, while in Riga and Libau it is about fifteen per cent. But this German element, tho small numerically, owns very large estates under an iniquitous and outgrown system of feudal tenure, going back to the days of the Teutonic knights—an order of noble robbers which dates from the



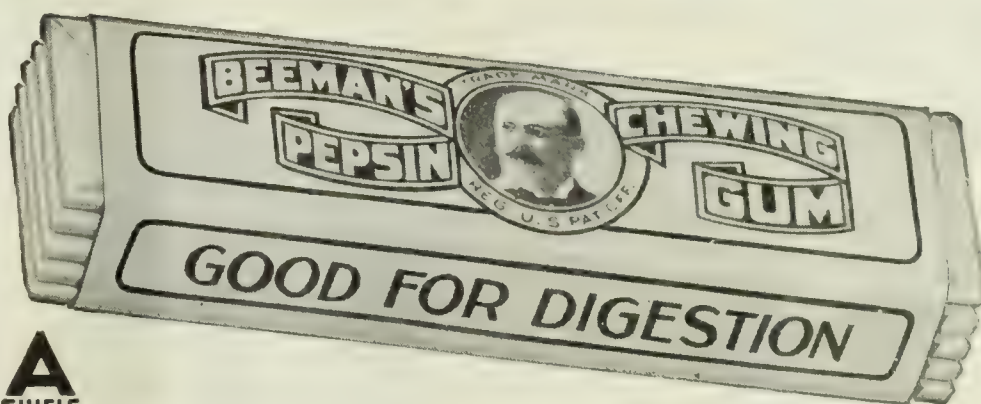
Increases Efficiency

WHEN a man is irritable and annoyed by little things his efficiency is greatly diminished, because under these conditions he cannot do his best work, nor can he get the best work out of those about him.

Generally indigestion in some slight form, due frequently to hasty eating, is the makings of a grouch.

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That's a cough with a croupy rattle, so hurry for the Musterole and rub it in right over the chest and neck. How it will tingle at first and then grow ever so cool. And how it will reach in and penetrate right to the spot! It will dissipate all the stuffy congestion which causes that hacking cough.

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thirteenth century. Thus today some sixty-five per cent of the entire population are landless, while, on the other hand, fifty per cent of the land belongs to three per cent of the people. Mexico's problem in a nutshell. The agrarian problem must be solved before Latvia can attain stability.

Libau, which was Russia's only ice-free port in the West, is a mean, dingy little town of about forty thousand. The houses are dirty, two-storied wooden shacks, the streets are dirty lanes of torture because of the bumpy cobbled pavements, the fishing boats in the harbor and inlet are almost as dirty as the rattling droskies with the queer wooden Russian yoke over the spavined plugs which are called horses, the under-nourished children of the poor are dirty, their barefooted mothers are dirtier, and the Jews speculating in paper money on the street corners are—picturesque. It is a town with very few telephones, fewer street lights, two hotels—one dirty and the other dirtier, one bank, the Deutsche Bank (now closed, probably preparatory to repudiating the millions of marks "Ostgeld" with

which the Germans have deluged the land), one big Greek-Catholic cathedral, several Lutheran churches, one synagogue, no saloons, two or three "movies," no library, about two billion *cimex lectularius*, and the whitest, finest beach that I've ever gone swimming from anywhere in the world. Yet really the best thing about Libau was the one-horse shipping line which once connected her with New York. But for reasons to be set forth later, there is cause for believing that little Libau rather than proud Riga, the capital of Latvia, and Russia's greatest port, will in the future be the key-city of Russia's foreign commerce. For the same reasons it may be seriously doubted whether Latvia can remain an independent nation. At present she seems to be a small pawn in the game of chess which England is quietly playing in order to gain world dominion. As the brash young lieutenant said: "Why does England come in here and grab business opportunities and leave us out in the cold? Why in hell doesn't the United States do something for its business men?"

New York.

As Charity Grows Practical

A N "infant mortality nurse," employed by a public health department, and a "tuberculosis nurse," employed by an anti-tuberculosis society, not long ago met over the coffin of a dead child. Both had been visiting the same family unknown to each other. The one had advised the mother to nurse the child herself as long as she could. She did not know that the mother had tuberculosis. The other had visited the home because the father was dying of tuberculosis and, knowing that the mother was infected, had advised her not to nurse the baby. The mother, however, had followed the advice of the "baby nurse," and the duplication of visits was not discovered by the two nurses until after the child had died of tubercular meningitis.

A case like this is now fortunately rare. But there are, especially in the smaller cities, still many families that are visited regularly by a number of social agencies, each without the knowledge of the others, each acting as tho it alone were responsible for that family's welfare or rehabilitation and ignorant of other aid coming to the home. Sometimes they even help in the same way, actually duplicating the service rendered. So far as mere relief giving is concerned, the Charity Organization Societies did away with much of this duplication; but this was only within a limited field. With the great influx of immigrants during the last three decades and the more scientific understanding of social needs, there has in all cities been an enormous increase in the number of diversified social agencies: settlements, medical charities, children's aid societies, immigrant societies, special schools, maternity centers, legal aid societies, and many more. They were not, and in most cases are not now, organized for concerted action.

The latest addition to the national social organizations of America, the American Association of Social Service Exchanges, recently came into being to promote more and better coöperation between them.

The social service exchange idea started in Boston some thirty-five years ago, but has developed very slowly—partly because of inherent difficulties and partly because of the constant and justified fear of anything in the nature of a monopoly in the field of relief. The old criticism of the "C. O. S.," that it has substituted a cold and harsh machine of relief giving for the impulsive and warm-hearted benefactions of unorganized individuals, still survives in spite of the education of the public in the value of scientific and methodical social service and in spite of the humanization that has taken place in the work of practically all the larger charitable societies and public relief departments. However, the social service exchange is not in the nature of a monopoly or of a substitution of red tape for sympathy. It is no more than a confidential exchange of information about individual families and leaves each agency entirely free to take such action as it pleases—with this difference that, being a member of the exchange, it acts with full knowledge of what other agencies are doing on behalf of the same home. This may be illustrated by the following instance, quoted in an annual report of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital:

During the fall a patient was referred to us. Much agitated she tried to explain, in broken English, that she could not come for treatment because she had six children to care for and her husband was out of work. While the patient was still at the hospital, the department inquired by telephone at the Confidential Exchange and

learned that the family had been known for several years to the Hebrew Benevolent Association, the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, the Department of State Minor Wards of the State Board of Charity, and at different times to the Gwynne Home and the Children's Mission. Each of these agencies was communicated with and a conference of those most interested was called. In view of the new problem arising thru the woman's illness a new plan for the family was worked out, the medical-social worker contributing her knowledge of the present physical needs. Two of the children remained in the care of the state; the Massachusetts Infant Asylum took charge of the baby until the mother was again well enough to receive it; work was found for the man, and the Hebrew Benevolent Association furnished a visitor who could talk intelligently with the patient.

The basis for intelligent coöperation such as this is a clearing house of facts and records; the writing up of "case cards" for each family helped and handing it on to the confidential exchange secretary is the only red tape involved. The exchange is confidential in the sense that no information is given out except to the agencies that compose the membership and that the confidences received from clients are as fully guarded as are those of patients by medical men.

At first only a few charity societies took advantage of this system; now in such cities as New York, Cleveland, Boston and Chicago, practically every type of family welfare society is included. In some cities, the social service exchange has become the intermediary of diverse social agencies to such an extent that the interest of the purely relief organizations in them has become almost secondary and that the exchange has been entirely dissociated from them and established as a separate society. In some cities the chamber of commerce or a civic federation is carrying on the exchange.

Sightly Water Tanks

There is not to be found anything much more unsightly than huge city water tanks which disfigure so many of our towns and cities. Often the residential sections are made unpleasing by these necessary tanks. The city of Cincinnati solved the problem of retaining its water tanks in a residential part of the town and yet transforming them into impressive monuments which add to the appearance of the district.

The steel tanks were surrounded by a concrete shell, artistically designed so that the hill on which these tanks stand is a show place instead of an unsightly spot that one tried to avoid formerly.

The tanks are of steel, and these were filled with water before any of the concrete was poured, as slight changes might take place otherwise and cause the concrete to crack. The forms for the first setting were braced to the ground and supported on the foundation, but the difficulty began when the forms had to be raised for the second section setting. With this problem settled, however, the work went on without any trouble.



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work the lessening of efficiency means merely the lessening of service; but with the telephone, mechanical and electrical conditions must be practically perfect to insure operation.

The most delicate electrical currents in use are those of the telephone, and inspection must be ceaseless that the lines may be kept in constant readiness.

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Nuts are the emblem of the Christmas Holiday Season, the final touch of the feast of the year.

The Hess Gift Box of Paper Shell Pecans has been sent as a Christmas gift to every state in the United States and to all parts of Canada, as well as to many other foreign countries.

People who taste Hess Pecans—who realize how wonderful a food value, how fine a flavor is locked within the easily broken shell—call for more Hess Pecans. The 12 oz. gift box brings orders for ten pound cartons—the orders repeat and repeat. One customer for Hess Pecans leads to many others. Single families send us orders for 60, 70 and up to 200 pounds, because they have learned by experience the wisdom of spreading the Holiday Spirit throughout the year—of using as a staple food the Pecan, the most

concentrated of all natural foods, the purest, safest, finest source of fat and protein.

But even our increasing supply of finest pecans, year after year, fails to take care of the big increase in orders.

"We have now one pecan where we need a million,"

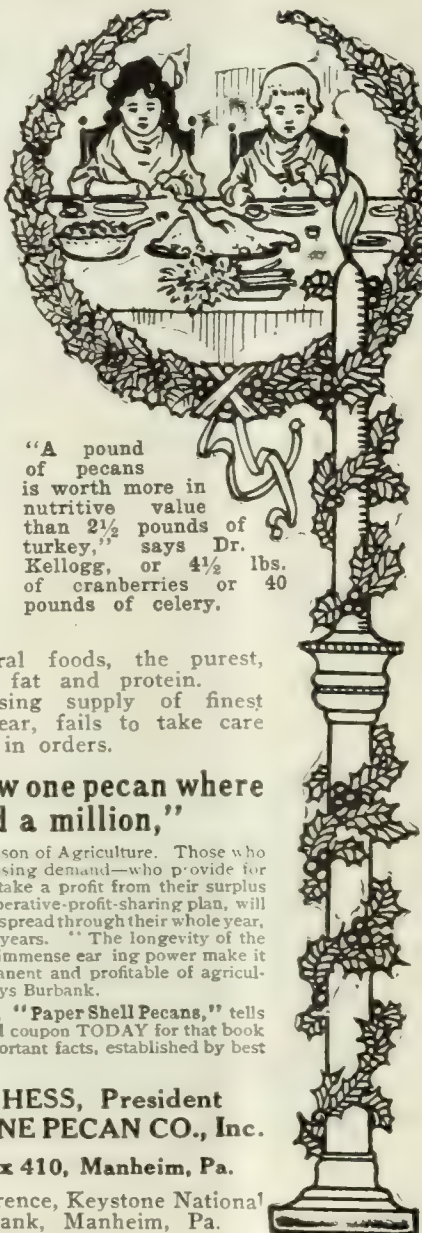
says Burbank, the Edison of Agriculture. Those who help supply this increasing demand—who provide for their own needs, and take a profit from their surplus yields, under our co-operative-profit-sharing plan, will find the Holiday Spirit spread through their whole year, throughout all future years. "The longevity of the pecan orchard and its immense ear- ing power make it one of the most permanent and profitable of agricultural investments," says Burbank.

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"A pound of pecans is worth more in nutritive value than 2½ pounds of turkey," says Dr. Kellogg, or 4½ lbs. of cranberries or 40 pounds of celery.

A Message from the British Nation to the American People

(Continued from page 169)

are convinced that war for any such purpose is a crime not to be tolerated by civilized people.

This is the code of morality we already apply to individual citizens—no matter how just their complaint, how great their need for wealth—we simply rule out acts of violence as not to be thought of as a means of satisfaction and redress.

This is the code of morality which both in the British Empire and in the United States of America is now accepted as governing the relation not merely of individuals but of states, of those states which are linked together under one flag.

We ought to begin by accepting the same code of morality as governing the mutual relations of every state where the American or the English flag flies, to open our eyes to the lessons of the last five years, and realize that if ever blood is again shed in the dominions of the English speaking peoples it can never be anything but a crime on the part of the aggressor.

It is not a covenant but a creed that is wanted to fulfil our pledges to the men who died to make the world free from war.

The covenant against war is good only so far as it embodies a living purpose and belief on the part of those who sign it.

If we once make that purpose and belief part of our common morality mighty consequences for the rest of humanity must follow.

As the late Lord Parker, one of our most learned lawyers, pointed out, the law of England—the common law which is the same in England as in the United States—permits no neutrality in the presence of crime. No English or American citizen can see murder being done and walk away saying that it is no affair of his. The suppression of crime is the business of every good citizen.

Once we get seared into our consciences that aggressive war is simply murder writ large—it follows as the dawn follows night that we can never more be simply neutral in the presence of the crime of war.

There can be no such thing as neutrality if we regard humanity as the children of one father. A crime committed against the smallest nation is a crime committed against all.

The first step is to annul, delete and destroy the barbarous canons of so-called international law which teach that the hall mark of sovereignty, the sign manual of the independent state, is the right to wage war, and recognizes neutrality as a privilege and duty on the part of bystanders.

Unless the English speaking peoples can see eye to eye on this matter, it is not to be expected that the peoples of Europe, with age-long traditions of constant war, should set us an example.

Unless we are prepared to practise a new and higher morality than that

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which made the Great War inevitable we cannot start to preach it to the rest of the world.

But if the big powers could make a start the rest of the world would be compelled to come into line.

Some powers would follow our example with joy, others with reluctance; but all would follow.

War would follow slavery and the duel into the dustbin of discredited institutions.

How to Bring Prices Down

(Continued from page 167)

starvation, will come another menace of which I need not speak.

We can help to ward off this danger by foregoing the demand for the luxuries for which so many of us are now cashing in our Liberty Bonds and spending the funds we accumulated during the war. This will permit the men now engaged in producing luxuries to return to the production of necessities. One other thing we can do and that is to limit our demand for necessities as we did during the war, so that the supply may more nearly equal the demand, and a reduction in prices be brought about.

While we are doing that, thousands upon thousands of fighting men will be demobilized and will return to their places in mine, mill and factory. They will give an impetus to production against which high prices cannot stand.

Every producer and manufacturer has known that the Department of Justice, while awaiting the passage of new legislation, was making investigations. He has known also that if his prices were deemed by the Department to be unfair, and this could be proved to the satisfaction of a jury, he would stand in danger of a fine of \$5000 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

Many groups have come to the conclusion that they really could get along with less profits and have so informed the Department of Justice. Some of them came to Washington in the beginning in a very belligerent frame of mind. They had brought their lobbyists and they informed us that they were going to defeat the profiteering legislation. In all such cases we have carefully gone over the whole situation with these men and explained its real significance. In practically every instance they have conceded reductions in price and directed their lobbyists to work for the legislation instead of against it. They were going to keep themselves in line, but they wanted that legislation on the books to keep in line others less farseeing than themselves.

Producers and manufacturers very generally are coming to see that the national interest is their own interest and the danger to the nation a danger to themselves. They are showing a very real desire to cooperate with the Government in bringing prices down. From this aspect the outlook for price reductions is excellent.

There is only one thing that can defeat the Government's campaign to bring down the cost of life, and that

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These harsh methods are unnecessary. Shavaid, the new scientific preparation which so many men are using today, has shown that. It is working a revolution in shaving methods.

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A Shavaid shave is simplicity itself. It saves time—no hot towels, no

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You will feel the cooling, soothing effect of Shavaid at once. It keeps the lather moist and creamy. The blade "takes hold" of perfectly softened hairs. There is no "pull."

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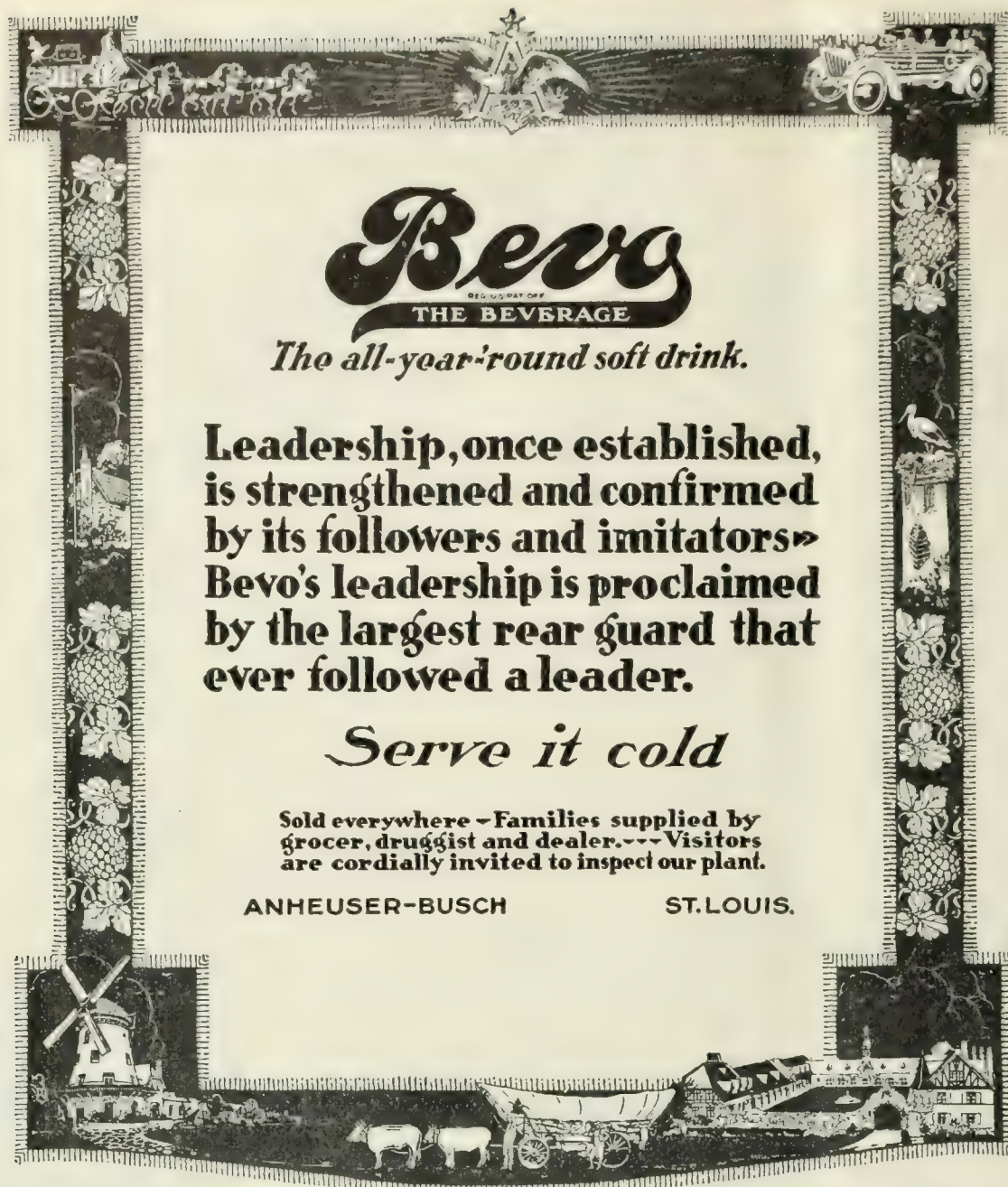
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is industrial strife in the United States. Employers and workers have it in their power to make this campaign a success by bending all efforts to increasing production or to make it a failure by lockouts and strikes.

Broadly speaking, every man and woman in the United States is a worker. A reduction in the cost of living will benefit the whole people and will go far to quelling the present spirit of unrest. Increases in wages, secured at the cost of protracted strikes, will be of no benefit to those who receive them, because they will be wiped out by the increased prices for the necessities of life. Labor should be interested not so much in its money wages as in its real wage. The real wage is measured by what the wage will buy.

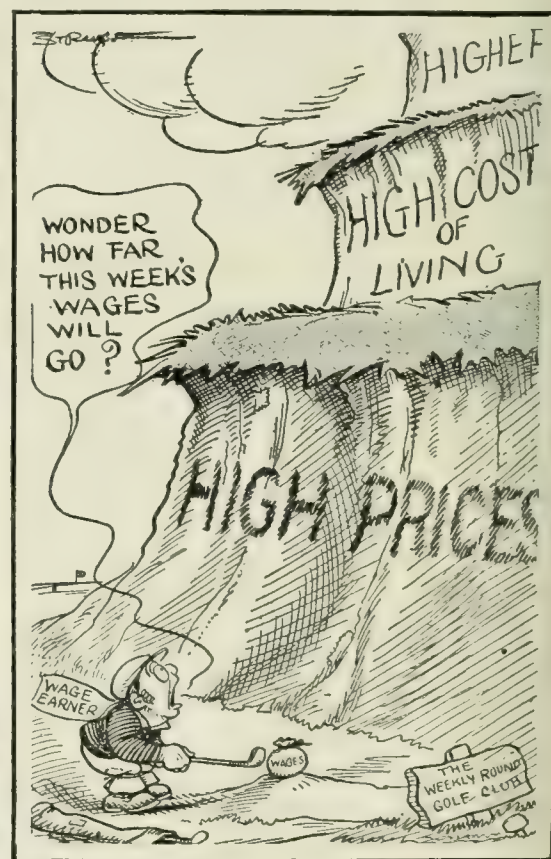
If we could have an absolute industrial truce for six months, if both workers and employers would be active and constant in the problem of production, the busy peaceful days would soon bring a spirit that would make the solution of the problems that confront us far less difficult.

Labor wants a larger share in the profits of industry, but the chance of getting it is not improved or the justice of it made more apparent by the refusal of labor to produce for the whole people the necessities of life.

Idleness will not cure the ills from which the country is suffering. Work would seem to be the solution. The cost of living is only increased by the idleness of men. It can be reduced by the intelligent industry of all.

Remedies we are now applying may bring us part way on the road, but they will not carry us the whole distance. The real cure for our present ailments will be the general acceptance by all our people of the abundant opportunities of this great land of plenty for all who give the best that is in them.

Washington, D. C.



London Daily Express

Bunkered!

What's Happened

The sugar famine in the East eased up slightly when 30,000 tons were moved into the Atlantic Coast district by the Sugar Equalization Board.

The Bolsheviki have driven Denikin's forces beyond Kursk and almost to Tsaritsin, a retreat of from one to three hundred miles in the last month.

The Letts are driving the German troops of Colonel Bermond back from the Riga front in great disorder. The Letts have regained Mitau, south of Riga.

One hundred thousand Long Island commuters had difficulty in getting into New York City when traffic was tied up after a garbage train had leaped the tracks.

Seven French, four Rumanian and one Costa Rican boy stowaways were found on board "La Touraine," a French line steamship, when she docked at New York.

Governor Allen of Kansas advanced a plan to overcome the coal shortage. He would operate the mines by volunteer labor protected by United States soldiers and state militia.

Greek troops in occupying the new zone in the Smyrna district assigned to them by the Allies met with resistance and in the ensuing conflict 100 of the Turks were killed and 200 wounded.

Viscountess Astor, the first woman to be elected member of the House of Commons, took her seat in Parliament on December 1. Her sponsors were Premier Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour.

Henry C. Frick, one of the foremost figures in American finance and industry, died at his home in New York City. He was seventy years of age at the time of his death. His magnificent art collection was left to the city.

The Prince of Wales returned to England, following his Canadian-American tour. He motored thru the streets of London amid cheers, and the King and Queen gave a dinner party at Buckingham Palace in his honor.

Three Chinese servants, two from the Chinese Legation and one from the Russian Embassy at Tokyo, have been arrested for complicity in the attempt to blow up the Japanese Foreign Office on the Emperor's birthday, October 31.

The Bolshevik delegates have arrived at Dorpat, Esthonia, for negotiating a peace with the Baltic states of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Poland, Finland, White Russia and Ukraina will be unofficially represented at the conference.

The question of Sunday performances in New York City theaters caused considerable dissension between members of the Actors' Equity and the Producing Managers Associations. The actors say they will stand firm against Sunday shows.



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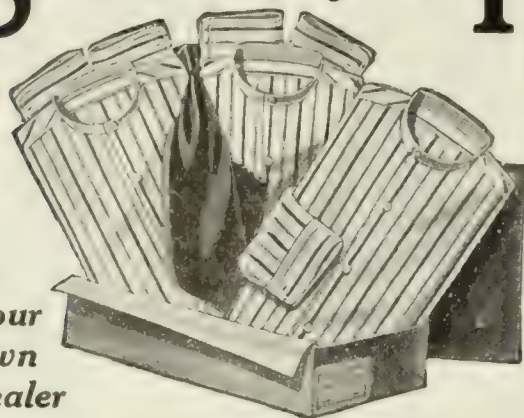
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A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

Lord Fisher, Admiral of the British Fleet, is the most unconventional Englishman alive; perhaps because he is only half English, the other half being Ceylonese. He wants to do away with entrance examinations and the preliminary cramming process in the selection of boys for the naval training school. Instead of an examination he proposed;

An interview with the boy to examine his personality (his *soul*, in fact); and not to have an article in the Navy stuffed by patent cramming schoolmasters like a Strasburg goose. A goose's liver is not the desideratum in the candidate. The desideratum was: could we put into him the four attributes of Nelson:—

I. Self-reliance.

(If you don't believe in yourself, nobody else will.)

II. Fearlessness of responsibility.

(If you shiver on the brink you'll catch cold, and possibly not take the plunge.)

III. Fertility of resource.

(If the traces break, don't give it up; get some string.)

IV. Power of initiative.

(Disobey orders.)

He is equally unconventional in regard to methods of instruction:

The practical way of teaching is "*explanation, followed by execution.*" Have a lecture on optics in the morning: make a telescope in the afternoon. Tell the boys in the morning about the mariner's compass and the use of the chart, and in the afternoon go out and navigate a ship.

But this alternation of theory and practice—first advocated, I believe, by that misunderstood educational reformer, Professor Squeers of Dotheboys Hall—is already being successfully used in some American institutions, notably the University of Cincinnati. And Columbia has supplemented the informational test of the ordinary entrance examination with psychological tests to determine a student's ability and capacity.

If we get into a war with Mexico over Jenkins it is no more than might have been expected. This is not the first time that a man of that ill-omened name has caused trouble between the two races. Have we forgotten the "War of Jenkins' Ear" that lasted seven years and involved two hemispheres? Bob Jenkins was in 1731 master of the brig "Rebecca" bound from Jamaica to London, when she was overhauled and looted by a Spanish coastguard ship. The Spanish captain just before he left cut off Jenkins' ear and presented it to him as a souvenir of the visit. Jenkins did keep it and used it as Exhibit A in evidence of Spanish atrocities. For seven years he carried it about England with him, fanning the war spirit to a flame until finally he was called before a committee of the House of Commons and displayed to them the dissevered auricle. One of the M. P.'s asked him how he felt when the Spaniard came at him with the big knife and he answered: "I com-

mitted my soul to God and my cause to my country!"

Some of his opponents said that the dried-up bit of flesh that he showed to the parliamentarians was not an ear at all. Others said it was Jenkins' ear but that it had been legally amputated when he had been put into the pillory for some crime. But anyhow Parliament accepted it as a *casus belli* among other outrages and indignities. War was declared and Admiral Vernon, alias "Old Grog," captured Porto Bello, near where Colon now stands; from which arose the British claims on Panama, from which arose the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, from which arose the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, from which arose the dispute with England over Panama tolls, from which arose—but the rest of the acts of Jenkins' ear and all that it did are written in the annals of the future.

The London *Herald* tells a story—and what's more, guarantees its accuracy—of the comfortable old lady who was the original of Bernard Shaw's comfortable old ladies in "Fanny's First Play" and "Misalliance":

Mr. Shaw was a great friend of the family, and it was once his custom, when he had completed a new play, to take it down to the house in which they lived and read it to the specially assembled company. On one occasion the manuscript which he took with him was that of "Mrs. Warren's Profession." He read it aloud. Of course, it was listened to with rapt attention. And when the reading was over, the comfortable old lady rose, smoothed out her dress, and, beaming on Mr. Shaw, said: "Thank you, dear. That's very nice."

The old lady, it would seem, was not Mrs. Grundy.

Most sensational of recent discoveries is that "Oxford do move." Or at least somebody is proposing to move it. The London *Times* publishes a full page ad of the "Oxford Correspondence College" which offers nineteen courses including one on "Oxford Culture." I presume they will send out phonograph records to teach the Oxford accent and motion picture films to inculcate the Oxford air. The advertisement reads:

In the sunrise, the student perceives rosy-fingered Aurora who dispels the mystery of night ere Apollo drives the chariot of the sun.

Has any of our correspondence schools made an offer equal to this?

The refusal of the anarchists detained at Ellis Island to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day settles their question. No need for any further tests or trials. They are not Americans, they never can be Americanized and they should be deported at once.

According to the Paris *Temps* the labor question really amounts to this: "Should a worker be paid according to the good which he does or according to the evil that he might be capable of doing?"

*Announcing a remarkable series of articles which will begin
shortly in The Independent*

WHAT 33 PROMINENT CORPORATIONS AND THEIR WORKERS ARE DOING TO SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM

Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, spent the summer of 1919 in a thorough survey of some thirty establishments from Wisconsin to Maine, studying at close hand the various experiments in industrial government that are being made in each.

Professor Commons undoubtedly knows more about the mutual relations of capital and labor than any other living American. He is known for his work on the United States Industrial Commission, on the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and the recent United States Commission on Industrial Relations. With him were associated in the making of his survey:

Mr. A. P. HAAKE.

Instructor in Factory and Office Administration at the University of Wisconsin, who pays special attention to the problems of the employer;

Mrs. GLENN TURNER,

Labor Representative selected by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor to represent the interests of Labor on the Minimum Wage Board of that State;

Mr. O. F. CARPENTER,

Specialist in labor problems, who has made extensive studies of labor experiments in Russia, Germany, England and Australia.

Following is a list of the concerns visited, the material gathered from each one of which has been brought together in a comparative way in a series of human interest articles for *The Independent* by Professor Commons and his collaborators:

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Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.

In view of the present unrest in the industrial world it would be hard to imagine a more timely and illuminating series of articles than those which are briefly described in this announcement.

THE INDEPENDENT



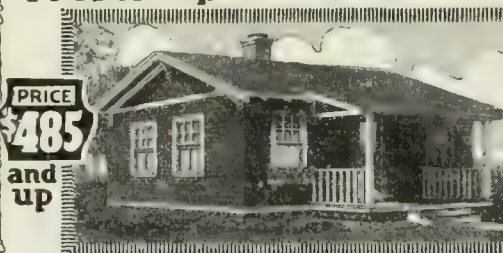
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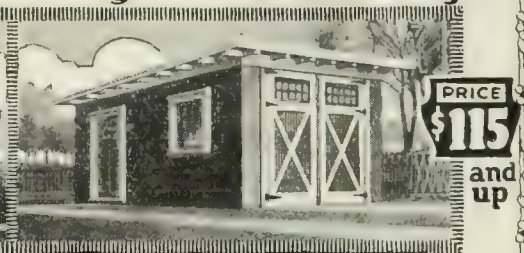
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If He Were President

(Continued from page 171)

ence, or partizan lines; in other words, women respond to individual leadership more than men. The women of the country know Mr. Hoover, exactly as the banking world knows Mr. McAdoo, and, with quite obverse and chilly results, the farming world knows Secretary Houston. They know his vast interest and activity in their preëminent interest—the creation and conservation of childhood life. Nevertheless canny Republican and other women leaders—Mrs. Raymond Robins of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee is a case in point—insist that Mr. Hoover, the national *maitre d'hôtel* during the war, refused to grant a single woman executive authority on the Food Administration.

Primarily because Mr. Hoover refused, so it is alleged, to take farmers into his councils, the farmers have given impetus to organization of themselves, the specific grievance being, in the language of the secretary of one of the very oldest of farmer organizations and also one of the newest and most formidable, "Mr. Hoover told the farmer organizations to head in, during the war. He did that in the case of the Wheat Conference Board, and in other instances. The world market for wheat would have been higher than the price fixed; so it is superficial to say that he favored farmers there. All told, the farmers would have risen in their wrath against the Food Administration if we had not been at war. The cotton people feel the same way."

But, since there are two sides to any question, let us cite a man who, tho an abiding friend of Mr. Hoover, moreover was in the closest association with him during the war. Says he, "There is a certain crowd who live in Washington and live by farming the farmer. The Food Administration, unlike every other organization in the United States, created an advisory board composed of thirty-two men from among the prominent farmers in the United States, which met in Washington once a month to help shape and settle policies in relation to the agricultural community. Special boards were also created for special purposes. For instance, the whole determination of the price of wheat in this country was done by a board in which the farmers had a majority of members and on which labor and the consumer were also represented, Mr. Hoover himself having nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the price eventually paid. Furthermore, there was a board of dairy-men stretching right across the country, likewise boards acting with the butter industry in connection with pork products, likewise a board made up partly of the advisory board and partly from representatives of the various swine growers' associations which settled from month to month the policies in connection with the price of hogs.

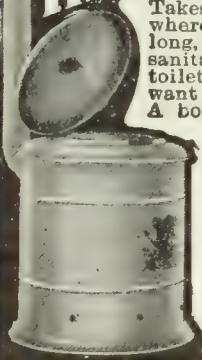
Labor, however, listening to the complaint of farmers that tho they constitute, with their families, about 40 per cent of the people of America,

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Don't make the excuse, "I forgot," but learn the easy, natural way of remembering names, faces, facts, figures, etc. There is no trick about it; just a few simple rules which you can master in a single evening.

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The Couple That Spent Every Cent

WHERE did it all go? Forbes earned a good salary. Neither he nor Mrs. Forbes could be accused of extravagance. But somehow they could never keep more than a few dollars ahead of expenses. Then something happened that gave them a scare—and out of it they found an easy way to get on Easy Street.

ABOUT six months ago I got the scare of my life. Edith was worried, too. But, in the end, it was one of the best things that ever happened to us.

I guess I had a pretty close call. Out of my head most of the time for nearly two weeks. Another four weeks before I had the strength to raise my head. The doctor said afterwards that he never expected me to pull through.

But it wasn't my own sickness that gave me my fright—at least I wasn't alarmed about myself. It was the sick condition of the family finances, and thinking of Edith and the boy, that put me in a panic.

There I was, flat on my back in bed; a big doctor's bill running up; a trained nurse to pay every week; Edith wearing herself out because of the added work and pluckily trying to get along without a maid; and no reserve to fall back on—not a dollar laid by for emergency.

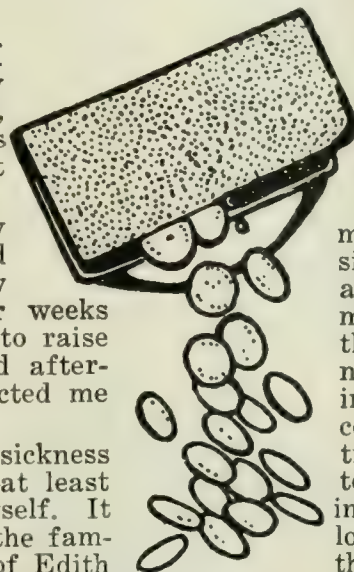
Luckily the firm was good enough to continue my salary without a break, or I don't know what we would have done.

The things that went through my mind during that slow process of getting well made me feel like a criminal. Suppose the worst had happened! No provision for Edith and the boy except a little insurance—the total amount not enough to last more than a year at the rate we had been living.

It hurt like a stab. Why hadn't I considered all these things before? Why had I so blindly left Edith and the boy exposed to such unpleasant possibilities?

It seems incredible that two people in their right minds could drift along the way we had been doing, constantly living up to the last cent, constantly on the edge of a slippery precipice. Yet, according to statistics, something like fifty per cent of all the men in America over sixty years of age are dependent on relatives or charity for support—including men who had earned princely incomes when in their prime. Think of it! And all because they had failed to look ahead—had never learned how to save. It hit me right between the eyes. For I was thirty-two years old—certainly old enough to know better; yet I wasn't a dollar nearer independence than when I was twenty.

My salary was our only source of income. I had always had to work for every cent that went through my hands; yet I had never had sense enough to lay aside a single dollar and make it work for me.



One day while still in bed, I ran across something in one of the magazines that opened my eyes to our whole trouble.

It said that most people make hard work of saving simply because they don't go at it in the right way. Their money doesn't last because they have no check on it—no definite system for adjusting their outgo to their income. It said the only practical way is the budget system—split your salary up into proportionate parts; allow so much each week for this, so much for that, and then stick to it.

Then the article told of an almost automatic way for doing this—a new system for managing personal affairs; it was called the Ferrin Money Making Account System.

It struck me that this was just what Edith and I needed if we ever expected to get our feet on solid ground. When I showed my discovery to Edith, she agreed with me, and immediately sent for the complete system.

That little step has proved to be our salvation. It has helped us put nearly \$500 in the bank in less than six months—out of the same salary that was formerly never enough. At the same time, it helped us to pay a big doctor's bill without ever missing the money.

The Ferrin Money Making Account System is simplifying money matters for thousands upon thousands of people all over the country—helping square up bills and debts—putting money in the bank for people who never before saved a cent. It will help you in the same way. This system, which is simplicity itself, comprises:

The Ferrin Money Making Account Book.
The Ferrin Kitchen Calendar (for the Household).

The Ferrin Pocket Account Book.

The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register.

The Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record.

Compact information is given on Making a Budget, Keeping Expense Accounts, Making Safe Investments, Making an Inventory of Household Goods.

The Pocket Account Book (price when sold separately 50 cents) contains printed slips so that you have only to jot down the amounts of your daily expenditures. The Kitchen Calendar (price 50 cents) keeps track of household expenses. At the end of each week or month these amounts are transferred to the Money Making Account Book, which contains 112 pages, size 8¼x10¼ inches, and is bound in half blue Silk Cloth Back—Cadet Blue Cover, Paper Sides—Turned Edges, Semi-flexible, Stamped in Gold on Front Cover. This book has been prepared by an expert to fit any salary from the smallest to the largest. Incorporated in it is a recapitulation for every

month of the year, which shows at a glance the Budget and the amounts paid out during the month for the various classified items of expense. It is the only book to our knowledge which has a Budget column for every month. Special columns are provided for items on which an income tax does not have to be paid, so that these amounts may be deducted at the end of the year.

ONE MONEY SAVING FEATURE

A war tax is now levied on almost every kind of article you buy. Few people know that the amounts so paid on daily purchases may properly be deducted from their income tax report. By keeping track of these war taxes on the pages for daily expenditures, and transferring the weekly or monthly totals to the Money Making Account Book, you will effect a saving on your income tax that will surprise you and that will pay the small price of the System many times over.

The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register is designed to keep an accurate record of your investments, insurance policies, etc. Contains 32 pages, size 5x8 inches, price separately, 50c. The Ferrin Inventory and Fire Insurance Record will enable you to make and keep a complete inventory of every room in the house; also provides for a record of your fire insurance policies. It is an absolute necessity in case of a fire. It may save you many thousand times the cost, which is 50c when sold separately.

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The Ferrin Money Making Account System takes only two minutes a day. Any bright grammar school boy or girl can keep the accounts. This method is not a hard task.

The Ferrin Money Making System is a most practical gift to any newly married couple. Many people use them for Christmas gifts.

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We are willing to send you the complete system without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the system by return mail. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, simply send it back and you will owe nothing.

But you will want to keep this wonderful aid to money-making, especially as we are now making a special short-time offer of only \$3 for the complete system.

Other expense account books are sold for \$3 and cover a period of only two years. The Ferrin Money Making Account Book covers four years, and therefore has twice the value, \$6. And in addition you get the Ferrin Kitchen Calendar, the Ferrin Pocket Account Book, the Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register, the Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record; each worth 50c, or \$2.00. You have the opportunity, therefore, of securing \$8 value for only \$3. You are therefore urged to mail the coupon now—to do so costs nothing and does not obligate you in any way, and it may be a revelation to you of how much more you can get out of your income.

They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks, but I will say to you that I am going to use the Ferrin Book for my own family expenses, and consider it will make money for me right from the start."

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"I consider your account book a remarkable contribution to the people of this country at this time.

In our company we have 5000 employees, and it was a revelation to me, in giving them advice in regard to the making out of their income tax returns, to find how few had any intelligent idea of their income and their living expenses.

The simplicity of your plan, which by comparison with previous methods of account keeping would seem to be well-nigh automatic, appeals to me strongly.

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(Signed) D. S. BURTON

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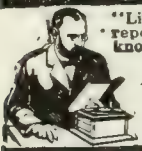
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heretofore have had negligible influence
as a united force in national affairs,
unites with the farmers in saying that
the Food Administrator, in spirit and
in fact, favored capital—the packers,
notably—during the war. Proof, they
say, lies in the fact that employers
and capital admit they have an under-
standing friend in Mr. Hoover. By the
way, Mr. Hoover himself had, when
the war began, direction over about
125,000 employees in different parts of
the world.

What is of strategic interest is that
each of the three groups of Women,
Farmers and Labor—cherishes the am-
bition to be a balance of power polit-
ically, and is employing the strategy
used so skillfully by the prohibition
forces, i. e., holding responsible the
political party that does not coöperate
to the fulfilment of its aims. Conse-
quently, if it can soundly be concluded
that all these groups, or great parts of
them, take to heart the conclusions that
many of their leaders adduce, Mr.
Hoover might find, in a campaign,
three great group oppositions converg-
ing on him, and that implies, of course,
the expression of animosity in many
ways. For instance, one of the leaders
above referred to avers, of his own
knowledge, that agents of Mr. Hoover,
including the head of his publicity de-
partment during the war, Mr. Ben Al-
len, are negotiating for newspapers in
various parts of America and, so it is
averred and is cited here merely for
what worth a reader may give it, have
already obtained two on the Pacific
Coast, one or two in the South, and
are, at present, seeking possession of
one of the great New York dailies.

As to the indictment relating Mr.
Hoover to the purchase of newspapers,
presumably to enhance his opportuni-
ties to be President, investigation dis-
closes the fact that he did loan four
thousand dollars to a personal friend
to enable him, with this money and
other borrowed money, to make the
first payment on a paper in Sacra-
mento, California, to the end that this
individual, who all but gave his life
in hard work for the Food Administra-
tion during the war, might set himself
up in life again. Beyond that the evi-
dence is nil.

As to the packers: In Mr. Hoover's
public letter to the President, dated
September 11, 1918, he said in part, "I
scarcely need to repeat the views that
I expressed to you nearly a year ago
that there is a growing and dangerous
domination of the handling of the na-
tion's foodstuffs. I do not feel that ap-
preciation of this domination of neces-
sity implies wrongdoing on the part of
the proprietors, but is the natural out-
growth of various factors which need
correction." There follows an incisive
analysis of the situation, and the re-
sults, in terms of business and social
betterment or impairment, after which
he concludes, in part that as to the
first part of the Federal Trade Com-
mission's recommendations, that the
Railroad Administration take over all
animal and refrigerator car services.
"I am in full agreement, and may re-

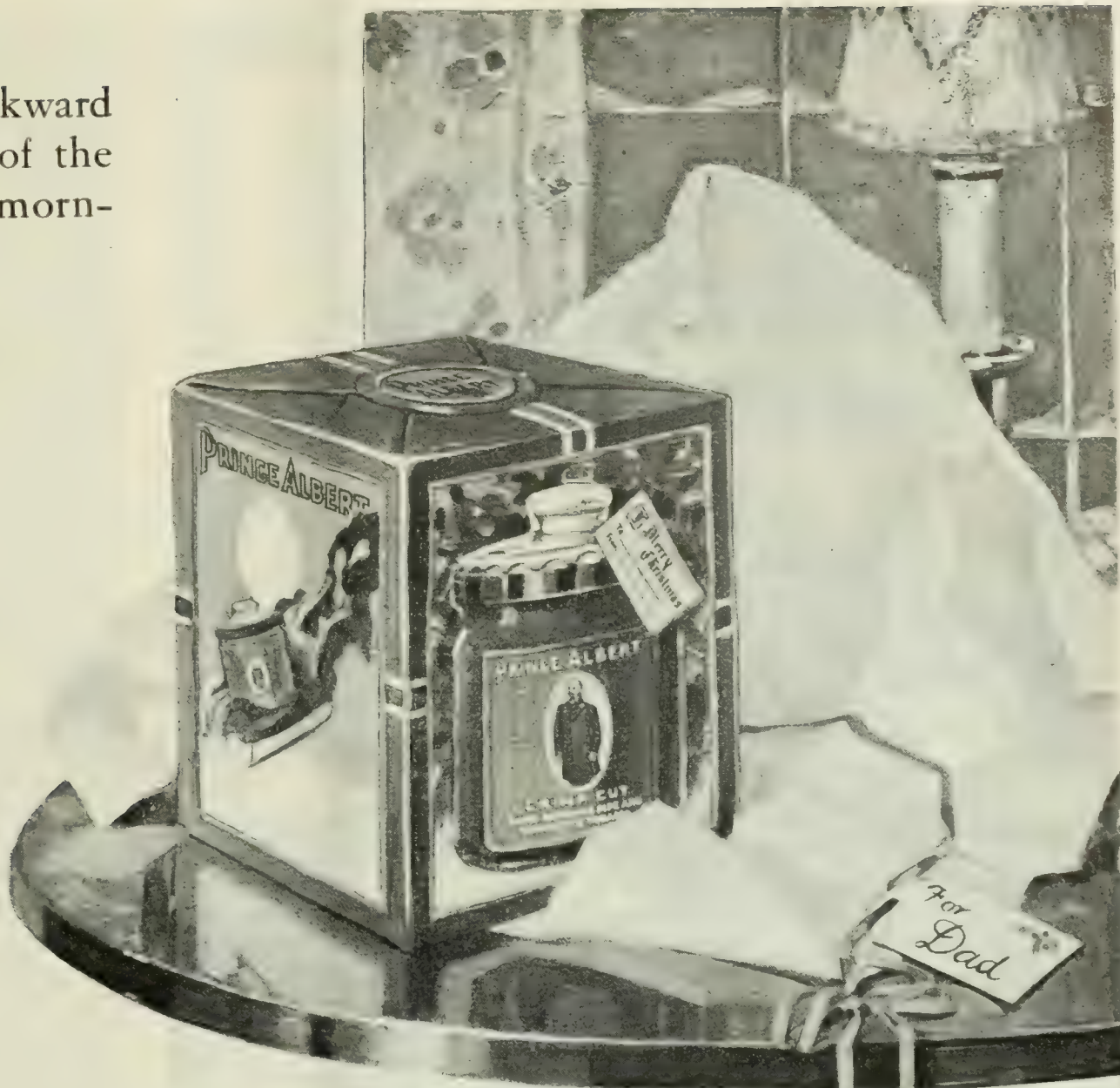
call to you that soon after its installa-
tion, we recommended that the Rail-
way Administration should take over
and operate all private car lines in food
products. . . . As to the stockyards,
I am in agreement that they should be
entirely disassociated from the control
of the packers. . . ."

It is becoming very clear that the
biggest executive job in the world has
a lot less to do with the making and
encouraging of laws than it has to do
with economics. That is why the old
tradition that Presidents may well be
lawyers or mere politicians ought to
go by the board. Consider, for a sec-
ond, what might have befallen America
during its supreme crisis if Champ
Clark, who all but displaced Mr. Wilson
in convention, had been chosen Presi-
dent! Certainly, were Science to estab-
lish a Montessori school for Presidents
and to fashion training and experience
to the needs of the task in hand, where
under the sun could the principles that
make for success and efficiency be bet-
ter discovered than in the career of
such a man as Mr. Hoover?

We need, it seems, a hardy perennial
now. Hoover is that. We need a young
and physically tough-minded one.
Hoover is that—save Roosevelt he
would be the youngest President.

And we need not merely an engineer
but an engineer-economist, and Hoover
preëminently is that. In fact, Congress
might well afford to mortgage the Cap-
itol to hire a salvage expert as good as
Hoover to ply the business of reorgan-
izing the departments. Hoover, as
President, by the way, would be the
first engineer in the White House. And
there is plenty of evidence that our
government machine might well have
at head of it at this juncture an en-
gineer, rather than a lawyer, say. The
Washington machine needs a salvage
expert; and a vast deal of Mr. Hoov-
er's work, in various parts of the world,
has been concerned with just such
trueing-up, with just such efficiencies,
as are now required. And, after all,
the making of efficient adjustments is
merely the manifestation of the handi-
work of an engineer in this world, if
he be a successful one. Truest of all
can it be said of a mining engineer,
that he must be a man of quick de-
cision, above all of faith. And faith is
Mr. Hoover's middle name; challenge
merely chains him to the exercise of
his faith. Again and again, not merely
in his digging of ore out of the heart
of the earth, but preëminently in his
struggles for America abroad, he has
demonstrated his faith. "We see now,"
it was pointed out months back in an
editorial in this magazine called
"Hoover to the Rescue," what "one
true-hearted and plain-speaking Amer-
ican can do toward clearing the mias-
matic atmosphere of European diplo-
macy by speaking right out in meeting,
even in the Paris Conference. That au-
gust but impotent body, the Supreme
Council, has obviously fozzled the Hun-
garian situation"—and the Supreme
Economic Dictator it was who gave
to the press the statement that quick-
stepped, in two hours or so, the Haps-

TAKING awkward angles out of the early Christmas morning atmosphere!



HOW that low-on-luck feeling will peel off *his* mind when the happy-handout-happens Christmas morning; and, his keen eye sights the stage all set with the pound crystal glass humidor of Prince Albert tobacco gowned in the glories of a radiant holiday rainbow! Turkey takes to the tall timbers compared with the all-star-feast *you* spread so temptingly before his smokeappetite!

PRINCE ALBERT, for Christmas, lands on a man's tank-of-thanks like a spill-of-snow when the sleigh-bells are rusty from lack of jingles! P. A. as a *man* gift is the high-sign, the last word, the directest route to his comfort, his contentment, his smoke-happiness! It's the touch-that-lifts-the-lid; that takes the awkward angles out of the evergreen-and-

holly atmosphere and makes the whole family on both sides think and talk in one language!

YOU'LL enjoy seeing *him* fuss his old jimmy pipe, all-brimful with Prince Albert! Or, *getting his* "rolling his own!" Never was such a delightful makin's cigarette as P. A. supplies. He can smoke the limit with Prince Albert *for it can't bite his tongue or parch his throat!* • Our exclusive patented process fixes that! He'll just want to get thirty-six-smoke-hours out of the legal twenty-four, *that's all!*

FILL his smokecup to overflowing! Prince Albert is the glad-gift, the holiday-hunch that will hum him a smoke te-de, te-dum long, long after Christmas is but a merry memory!

PRINCE ALBERT is also sold in handsome pound and half pound tin humidors, in tidy red tins and in toppy red bags—wherever you buy tobacco.

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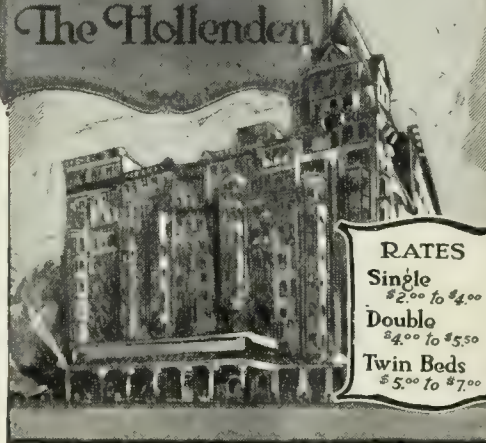
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burg "Royal Prince Joseph" down from his usurped Hungarian throne. Straight thru one crisis after another he has insisted, as he said defiantly then, "America will have entered and fought the war in vain if the Hapsburg dynasty is allowed to return to power. It stands for everything we fought against. If it succeeds in Hungary it will next reestablish itself in Vienna, and the world will be back where we started."

Mr. Hoover carries to this day—as one may see from his words below—not only a solemn and stubborn pride in his countrymen, but whole-hearted faith in the mission of America thru-out the world. He feels no resentment against those who would thwart the League, in fact believes that the debate now going on in the United States on the League is building its very foundations.

"There existed in the world before the Paris Conference scores of those major international wrongs which breed war," he said recently. "Of these the Peace Conference corrected some, but it will perhaps take a hundred years for the men of good disposition to correct them all. It is often overlooked that this was not a conference to settle the wrongs committed by allies or neutrals, but by the enemy only. It was German wrongs that were on the operating table. It would have been beautiful to have had all the international wrongs on the table, but this is not a perfect world. As a practical fact, if this had been attempted, the conference would have broken up in quarrels among the Allies and Germany would have been handed again the domination of Europe. The Old Guard in Germany hoped and expected that this would result.

"Greater things were accomplished by this conference than by any other in history. The military oligarchies of Germany, Austria and Turkey were dissolved, and, if peace is ratified in time, they will be disarmed, and thus a paramount menace to us and the world will be destroyed. The Poles, the Czechs, the Finns, the Croats, the Slovenes and Slovaks, the Baltic States, Armenia, Arabia, have all secured or will, subject to ratification, secure their liberty. Parcels of French, Italians, Rumanians, Serbians, Greeks, have re-joined their mother countries. Representative democratic governments were set up in the liberated and enemy states. Methods were devised by which these people would be free from economic domination and by which the Germans and their allies would be made to pay something on account of the terrible destruction they have wrought. . . .

"The League is an aspiration which has been rising in the hearts of all the world. It has become an insistence in the minds of all those in the world to whom the lives of our sons are precious, to all those to whom civilization is a thing to be safeguarded, and all those who see no hope for the amelioration of the misery of those who toil if peace cannot be maintained. To form

a League of Nations for this purpose has been proposed by the leaders of both our great parties time and again. It has been proposed by leading spirits in all civilized nations. It comes from the heart and the mind of the world.

"The treaties themselves cannot be carried out without the League.

"We cannot fiddle while Rome burns. The Allies may themselves ratify this treaty without us, and thus assemble a council of nations of their own in an endeavor to solve the problems of Europe. It would be a council of Europe, and in the midst of these terrible times, considering the debts they owe to us, the material they must have from us or starve, I would rather that we be represented therein lest it become a League of Europe against the Western Hemisphere. A peace without us means more army and navy for us, with the old treadmill of taxes and dangers for us.

"No American who has spent the last ten months in Europe prays that we should get out of the entanglement in the sordid selfishness, the passions, the misery of the world. Our expansion overseas has entangled us for good or ill, and I stand for an honest attempt to join with Europe's better spirits to prevent these entanglements from involving us in war. We are not dealing with perfection, we are dealing with the lesser of evils. These are the reasons of interest.

"There are also reasons of idealism, and true national interest lies along the path of practical ideals. There are ideals in Europe. During the last 150 years a far larger proportion of our citizens than those of Europe have developed a new outlook on life—a disinterested sense of justice, sympathy with the downtrodden. It was with the hope of ending war that we went into it. To fix peace in international law—that idea dominated our representatives in the peace conference. We have expended the lives of our sons and an enormous portion of our wealth, hoping to see these ends made secure. For us to refuse to enter into a joint attempt with the well-thinking sections of a large part of the world to establish a continuing moral conscience against war is the utmost folly in our own interest.

"We have been the center and inspiration of democracy for a hundred years. We have given our sympathy and encouragement to every aspiration for self-government in all this time. We have from our experience in its blessings believed it made for peace and well-being. We enjoy from it the highest standard of living in the world. We went to Europe with our best blood and our treasures and fought the attempt to impose autocracy on the world. We won. We imposed democracy all over Europe. We set up a score of new democracies, and there are in many of them peoples of our own blood—in the Baltic, Polish and Slav races. Are we to refuse our counsels to these people now struggling to realize our ideals?"

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New Books for Young Readers

When We Were Small

Along about the time that the late Colonel Roosevelt was sending "picture letters" to his children, another child was growing up among the bayberries and beach rosemary on the Sound shore of Long Island. She didn't live at Sagamore Hill, however, but in an old, gray homestead in Oyster Bay Cove, "so close to the harbor that the high tides in the spring and autumn always flooded the dark, earth-floored cellar." It was with this child, Mary Fanny Youngs, and the other "older children from the little gray homestead" that the Roosevelt children dug clams, fished for horsefoot crabs, went to the blacksmith shop, hid in the haymow and on Sundays watched the sparkling blue harbor thru the open windows of the little church.

The sweet and simple life of the northern Long Island country Miss Youngs has caught in rime in *When We Were Little*. Theodore Roosevelt wrote a friendly foreword to the volume, in which he said: "Naturally these poems appeal very strongly to me; for I love the Long Islands fields and woods, at all seasons; at the high tide of the year when the green foam of spring breaks into the deeper green of summer; and at the time of the glory of the sharp fall weather; and again when the bleak days are shortest and winter grips the land. And I love the old houses, from kitchen to garret, and the life that was once lived in them. I hope these poems will also appeal to others; for our life was essentially the same as all the old-fashioned life lived elsewhere in the open country; and this was fundamentally a simple and a wholesome life."

The book is dedicated "to the glorious memory of the little lad in the daisy field," Quentin Roosevelt.

When We Were Little, by Mary Fanny Youngs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Judge's Inger Johanne

What Happened to Inger Johanne is a childhood story laid in a little town on the sea-coast of Norway, as told by the Judge's eldest daughter, who has just turned thirteen when the story opens. Inger Johanne describes herself as "very tall and slim (mother calls it 'long and lanky') and continues, "Sad to say, I have very large hands and very large feet. 'My, what big feet!' our horrid old shoemaker always says when he measures me for a pair of new shoes. I feel like punching his tousled head for him as he kneels there taking my measure; for he has said that so often now that I am sick and



We children had a splendid picnic breakfast

Reminiscent of the dream days of "Peter Ibbetson" when Mimsey and Gogo played in the apple orchard at Passy, is *A Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago*. The Century Co.

tired of it." With her on the gray hill that looks out to the sea, play Nils Trap, Ezekiel, Peter, Karsten, Mina and Massa. And such a hill! "Little soil, but lots of sunshine; wherever there is a tiny crevice, fine long blades of grass, buttercups, and yellow broom will immediately start up. Wild rose bushes and juniper cling to the hillside here and there, and then the heather away up on the top—all over the whole flat top nothing but purple heather. Above is the clear blue sky; and out there the sea in a great wide circle.

"... It is beautiful both in summer and winter; but I do believe it is most beautiful and wonderful in the time of the autumn storms. Go up on the hill-top some day in autumn, where the big beacon is, and look out over the sea! You have to hold on to your hat, hold on to your clothes, hold on to your body itself, almost. Whew-ew! the wind! How it blows! How it blows! And the whole ocean looks as if it were astir from the very bottom. Big black billows with broad white crests of foam come rolling, rolling, rolling rolling in—one wave does not wait for the other. And how they break over the islands out where the lighthouse is! The lighthouse stands like a tall white ghost against the dark sea and dark

sky—sinks behind an enormous wave, rises again, sinks and rises again. . . . In such weather the damaged ships come in. One autumn there came a Spanish steamship, with a green funnel and a white hull. It lay with almost its whole stern under water when the pilot from Krabesund brought it in. . . ."

Against such a setting, can't you imagine the free life of that wild young colt of an Inger Johanne, forever leading her little band of followers into one scrape or another? The only sad thing about the book is that in the end, the family moves to Christiania, to city restrictions and city air. What will they make of Inger Johanne, whom even the Goodfield meadows among the mountains, where she went one summer, fairly choked? Self-important but delightful little Inger Johanne!

What Happened to Inger Johanne, translated from the Norwegian of Dikken Twilgmeyer by Emilie Poulsson. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

A Playtime Source Book

Just suppose it is a rainy afternoon and you are playing Forfeits with the children and your forfeit is to sing a song. What would you sing? It's really rather a disconcerting command to come at you suddenly. At least it is to most of us. But there is a book that will help every mother and

every child and every teacher to be prepared for the very worst thing of that kind that could possibly happen. It is *Types of Children's Literature* by Walter Barnes. Altho intended primarily as a source book for a college or normal school class studying children's literature, it contains at least one selection, and that a masterpiece, of each type and kind of children's literature in the English language, with the exception of the drama.

Perhaps Molly has caught Frances on the tongue-twister: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." If Mr. Barnes's book is in your house Frances can save the situation by retorting, tho a trifle inelegantly:

Tell-tale-tit,
Your tongue shall be slit,
And all the dogs about the town
Shall have a little bit.

And they can both make up over Old Dan Tucker was a fine old man;
He washed his face in a frying pan,
He combed his hair with a wagon wheel,
And died with the toothache in his heel.
or Lewis Carroll's Jabberwocky, with its

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimbel in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

Can't you see the children rolling around in glee and beginning over again with guessing games, like
 One day I went to my whirly-whicker-whacker (grain field)
 I met bow-backer (a pig)
 I called Tom-tacker (a dog)
 To drive bow-backer
 Out of my whirly-whicker-whacker.

And so on thru hundreds and hundreds of stormy days and before-bed-times.

Types of Children's Literature, by Walter Barnes. World Book Co.

A Pale-Faced Indian

Did you ever wonder what happened to the tow-headed children who crossed the plains under the white covers of prairie schooners in the days when the untouched ground was carpeted with flowers; and antelope, buffalo and coyote wandered there at will? Those little children led lives which were much too full for reflection and they grew up into strong and active men to whom it never seems to have occurred that they were living a greater adventure story than has even been written. Such a one was "Uncle Nick" Wilson, who used to live in the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming. "Uncle Nick" had grown up—and old—when two professors of a Western university, with their families, thru an accident camped near his cabin for several weeks. It was thru the insistence of these that he was prevailed upon to write the chronicle of his life during pioneer days in the West. The story is told with little art—"Uncle Nick" had never been to school a day in his life—but it lives and moves, nevertheless. In fact, upon it is so strong an imprint of the old West that it should be among the books in every growing boy's library. There is a quality about it—about that pioneer life we are so prone to forget—that ennobles and inspires. Professor Franklin T. Baker of Columbia University has pronounced the book "a rare find, and a distinctive contribution



"Logolevitch," he said, "I am very much obliged to you for the entertainment you have given us." From *The Young Russian Corporal*. Harper & Brothers



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The Professor,
Augustus,
Dr. Crane,
Mrs. Crane,
Aunt Eliza,
A burglar-spy, and Aunt Louise Pembroke-Smith

Barbara, of course, is the star, by virtue of combining practically all the good qualities possible to human nature and few of the bad ones; but Mary Elinor is a very lovable young person, too. She has a particular interest in whiskers, as the reader shall see, and at one time said: "Oh, dear! Must I die without meeting a man with long, fuzzy whiskers?"

In this book, the villain, or villainess, is Alix, who almost misses happiness by being more interested in appearances than in the essentials of life, but even she turns out quite well in the end.

Considerable variety in style is afforded by different chapters being, from the point of view of the different characters, Alix's telling the first, Barbara many in the middle of the book, and Mrs. Crane the last.

With much the same moral, but in quite a different vein is *Nora's Twin*

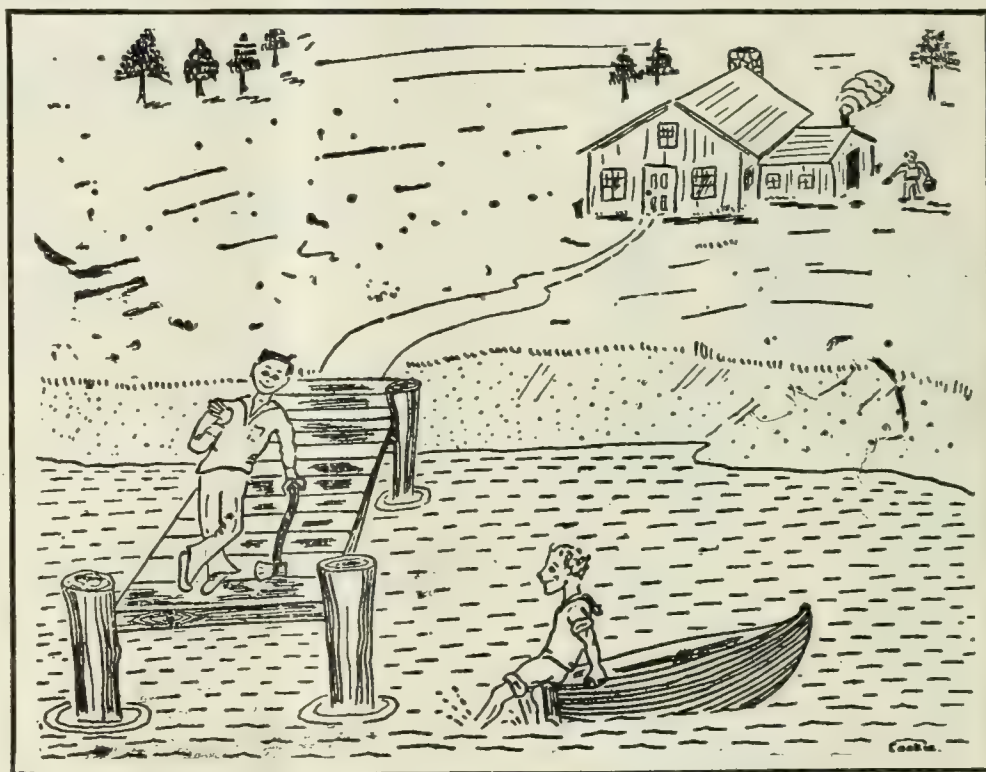
Sister, by Nina Rhoades. Here, twin sisters, one living a life of luxury, the other just struggling along, change places for a night. An idea of the effect this has on their lives and character can best be got from the book itself.

Barbara of Baltimore, by Katharine Haviland Taylor. G. H. Doran & Co. *Nora's Twin Sister*, by Nina Rhoades. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

Watty & Co.

Watty & Co. is so amusingly illustrated after the manner of Rockwell Kent's young son's drawings of Fox Island, Alaska, that it is a shame the author spoiled it by the text, about which there is a certain smug complacency. Watty, Cookie and Lanky, alias the Damon twins and Pythias, alias Watty & Co., are spending a summer on Watson's Island off the coast of Maine. The preface is a map showing the layout of the island, where the crows nest, the lobster pots are placed, and the location of the harbor, wharf, cabin and wooded section of the island. Above the horizon are fat, Zeppelin-like clouds and a plain paper sky that suggest the openness and exhilarating quality of summer. In the harbor, too, can be seen the good ship Skiddadler and The Dot.

So far, so good. But then the author steps in and dresses his young men up, after the manner—perhaps—of those just leaving Phillips Exeter for Yale, in white duck sailor suits (even when they're making pancakes), white flannel trousers and gray coats, football sweaters, etc., and screens their sunny, healthy summer with a certain artificiality that strikes the reviewer unpleasantly. Of course there is a rival, who wears a straw hat with a brilliant band and yellow chamois gloves when he goes rowing, a heroine who gushes admiringly, and a chaperon. All the externals are in the text, but in the



Aboard the good ship Pumpkin seed
I used my pedal power,
While Lanky ridiculed my speed
As just two feet an hour.

Watty.

(Picture by Cookie)

From *Watty and Co.* The Macmillan Company

illustrations are the essentials of a joyous free vacation. But then perhaps adolescence, being fundamentally conventional, will enjoy the book just as much as if the illustrations and text were in more complete harmony.

Watty & Co., by Edward Hall Putnam. Macmillan Co.

Let's Pretend

Little Miss By-the-Day is a Let's Pretend story about a lonely but very lovely little girl who would be about your and my age now and who tried very hard to make people happy. The book starts off, almost immediately, in Prolog, by saying: "Oh, my dears, I do so hope that you're going 'to be good at pretending.' . . . That you can make yourself pretend that its twenty years ago and that you're a nice invisible somebody standing down in a wee back yard of Felicia's. From the garden you can't see the river because the walls are too high. But now you're so close to them you see that they're crumbly brick walls almost covered with vines and that at prim intervals along their tops there are elaborate wrought-iron urns, each filled with a huge dusty century plant. And in the side wall toward the rectory yard of the church you can see an unused iron gate, its rusty lock and hinges matted thru and thru with ancient ivy. Pretend that it's moonlight and it's spring and that it's early evening in the year of our Lord 1897 and that over there by the gate is Felicia Day, about seven years old, peering thru the gate into the rectory yard, laughing softly as she always laughs on choir practise nights."

And, in this vein, the book goes on pretending for some ninety very delightful pages, until Felicia is "a distinctly droll looking child at the age of seven" no longer. Up to this point, the author has succeeded in steering a middle course between idealism and sentimentalism. In fact, if it were not for an unnecessary love interest—if this book is for childhood or adolescence—and a certain failing for descriptions of a pathetic and romantic character, I the reviewer would say that this book might make sensitive children at least take more pride in themselves or teach them, as Felicia was taught, not only to keep very happy themselves but also to make other people happy. As written, however, it is difficult to say just whom the author intended the book to reach. Behind it there is much culture and not a little beauty, quaint and charming descriptions of people taken from gardens, as that of the Italian family with too many children who were "an abundance of weeds we have not any names for" and of Felicia's garden and the garden book that had been her great-great-grandmother's and was dedicated

"To my little Madame Folly
Whom others call Prudence Langhorne
I present this book, for I have heard
A woman can be very happy building
a garden—"

And yet, somehow, *Little Miss By-*

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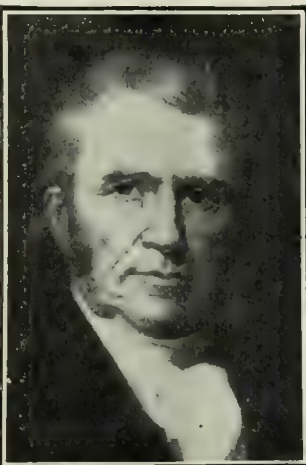
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Mrs. Peter Rabbit, by Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Tell Me a Story I Never Heard Before, by Mary Stewart. F. H. Revell Co. David Blaize and the Blue Door, by E. F. Benson. G. H. Doran & Co. A Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Century Co. When I Was a Girl in Iceland, by Holmfridue Arnadottir. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

American Stories

There have been many anthologies of war poetry and many of them have been interesting, some will even be interesting to the next generation, but after all, poetry is not our long suit and short stories are. Consequently a collection of them is likely to give a better idea of America's attitude toward the war than a collection of poems. In Short Stories of the New America Mary A. Laselle has made a remarkably good selection. There are ten stories which present the New America, chiefly America of the Great War, from as many angles. There are one or two tales about the men in the trenches, but in the majority, the emphasis is on the people at home—the typical small town awaking to the realization that it is not the center of the universe, the emigrant who finds his dream comes true, the brotherhood the training camp. There are stories by Albert Payson Terhune, Fisher Ames, Jr., and Arthur Stanwood Pier among others, and, by far the best in the collection, there is Dorothy Canfield's "A Little Kansas Leaven." There is no particular age limit for the enjoyment of these stories, but the editor, who is a High School instructor, had the teaching of Americanism in the public schools particularly in mind when she made her compilation. It will make an excellent text book for Eng-

lish, reading or citizenship classes, because the stories are good stories quite aside from their very worth-while morals.

Short Stories of the New America, edited by Mary A. Laselle. H. Holt & Co.

The Wild

Written of the Northwest, where the law is the stern and un pitying one of hunger and of desire is Shasta of the Wolves by Olaf Baker. This book reminds one of Jack London's "Call of the Wild," with the exception that its hero is a human being, not an animal. Shasta is a little Indian boy who, carried off by a marauding tribe of Assiniboine Indians, is left to the wolves; reared by Nitka, great wolf mother, and taught the ways of the forest by Shoomoo, great wolf father. He returns to his people and because he is the wolf-medicine, becomes their medicine man; is trapped by the Assiniboines and is about to be burned by them when he is avenged by Nitka, Shoomoo and his wolf brothers.

To those who know the West or love the West, there is a certain inviting Western color in this book. "In the early freshness of the dawn, the smell of the ground was sweet with dew. There was not so much a breeze as a soft moving of the air. Along it the whole vast body of the prairie seemed to breathe to the tip of Shasta's nose. By this time the broad sweet prairie smell was familiar to him. By contrast with it the old smells of the forest seemed to be sharp and thin, like arrow-heads piercing the brain. But, as Shasta knew, this broader prairie smell was made up of a countless multitude of tiny odors that mixed themselves so confusedly that only the stronger ones could be disentangled from the rest."

Shasta of the Wolves, by Olaf Baker Dodd. Mead & Co.

A Canary Hero

It is a long cry from the piercing winds and the wildness of Shasta to the indoor sweetness of Golden Dicky, the story of a canary and his friends, by Marshall Saunders. Together with his mother Dixie, his father Norfolk, his aunt Silkie, his uncle Silver-Throat, twenty other canaries, some Australian parakeets, African love-birds, nonpareils, and indigoes, as well as his brother Green-Top and his sister Cayenna, Richard the Lion-Hearted—the Dicky of our story—lived in a good-sized attic room, bordered with rows of fir trees, with a tiny fountain in the center and around it trays of green sods and dishes of foods and seeds. Dicky was the especial favorite of Mary Martin, the little lame girl of the house, and his trials and tribulations are set forth by the author with a view to making little boys and girls more kind-hearted toward the birds and beasts.

Ben the Battle Horse is the biography of a horse that "did his bit" in France. In the thick of the action at Chateau-Thierry, he came to the rescue of his former master and with him

won the Croix de Guerre. The action of the story is intensified by a sprinkling of war maps, as well as illustrations, and excerpts from letters written from the front.

A *Treasury of Animal Stories* is a series of animal-remembrances told Nancy and Val by the Gray Man. In them, children are given considerable natural science under the guise of fiction, altho the realistic note is kept in the illustrations which are matter-of-fact photographs of animals.

In *The Burgess Bird Book for Children*, Mr. Burgess, who is so delightfully gay in his Green Meadow and Bedtime series, becomes earnest and gives young readers good advice about "the appearance, habits and characteristics of our feathered neighbors." Mr. Burgess explains that this particular book is intended to be at once a story book and an authoritative handbook. The text has been supplemented by drawings, in full color, by the artist-naturalist, Louis Agassiz Fuertes.

"Two such roly-poly babies you never did see! Mother Black Bear had named them Woof and Twinkly Eyes." So starts off *The Adventures of Twinkly Eyes*, a little book in which the author has very successfully disguised natural science in fiction form.

How hard poor Father Pig worked and what a dreadful time he had trying to bring up his motherless children. *The Four Little Pigs That Didn't Have Any Mother* is for very tiny tots, who I am sure will enjoy its colored illustrations and its story.

Golden Dickey, by Marshall Saunders. F. A. Stokes Co. *Ben the Battle Horse*, by Walter A. Dyer. H. Holt & Co. *A Treasury of Animal Stories*, by Lillian Gask. T. Crowell Co. *The Burgess Bird Book for Children*, by Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. *The Adventures of Twinkly Eyes*, the *Little Black Bear*, by Allen Chaffee. Milton Bradley Co. *The Four Little Pigs That Didn't Have Any Mother*, by Kenneth Graham Duffield. H. Altemus Co.

Old Friends in New Clothes

Of the season's revisions and new editions of, and additions to, fairy tales, *The Outlook Fairy Book for Little People* is perhaps best for all-around purposes. This was first published in 1903 and has been reprinted several times. It includes such old favorites as "Sleeping Beauty," "Puss in Boots" and "Hansel and Gretel," as well as an Irish legend, "The Hill of the Fairy Calf"; "The Green Bird" from the Spanish—and many other translations from the German and the French.

French Fairy Tales, translated by M. Cary, on the other hand, is intended not so much for children as for those grown-ups who take a more or less scientific interest in studies of folk-lore. These tales are little known in this country, having been taken direct from French provincial sources and being translations of the French folk-lore journal "Melusine" and Paul Sebillot's "Contes des Provinces de la France." Of slight use to the person without a knowledge of the French language, this volume offers a new mine of fairy tale material to the truly cultured as well as to those who can



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edited from the letters and diary of one who typified the finest mental, moral, and physical manhood of the nation, and who made the Supreme Sacrifice on this side with the same moral courage as those who faced the guns. The book, in deference to the wishes of the family, is published anonymously.

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pronounce French titles and French names.

Golden Hair and the Three Bears is a new version, which the author describes as being "free from the savagery, distressing details and excessive pathos which mar many of the tales in the form that they have come down to us from a barbaric past," of the Goldilocks story of our own childhood. The reviewer is not so sure that this revised version is an improvement. Much of the color and life of the original English seems to have disappeared. As the book is in the convenient Bedtime Wonder Tale size and contains seventeen other stories from ten other countries, it might, however, be added to the children's shelf.

The Children's Fairyland is an adapted translation, attractively illustrated in silhouette, of the fairy tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy. To children who want all stories to start off: "Once upon a time there was a King and Queen who had an only son, and his name was—Cric, Crac—and his name was Charming," this book will bring a note of freshness. It is fairly crammed with royal personages and dwarfs and princesses and fairies.

Belgian Fairy Tales are tales brought back from that country by an American boy who fought there.

Little known tales from Bengal, Arabia and Russia are among those included in *Tales of Folk and Fairies*, which Katharine Pyle has written and illustrated. Talking eggs and a magic pipe are among the objects of enchantment around which the tales are woven.

Tales from the Secret Kingdom is very subtle in its silhouette illustrations and very proper in its trim shape. The tales are good, too, but just a bit "high brow." The one called "The Whispering Trees" is the best. "And the trees told each other all about it for miles and miles, and they whispered to each other: 'Ssh! We told you so. We knew it would be. We told you so! Ssh!'"

The Book of Wonder Voyages is about Thorkill and Hasan of Bassorah, Eric the Far-Traveled, and the Argonauts—voyagers all who sailed off in one kind of boat or another after adventure or romance. It is profusely illustrated in black and white.

A very "grand" Mother Goose book that must be presented by no less a personage than Santa Claus himself is the one illustrated with great color pages, as well as many little black-and-white sketches, by E. Boyd Smith. In this case, the text has been very carefully collated and verified. Did you know that Mother Goose lies buried in the old Granary Burying-ground in Boston? Or that the first Mother Goose book, "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose," was published in Pudding Lane in Boston in 1719? So the Foreword will tell you.

Czechoslovak Fairy Tales are interesting folk stories taken from Czech, Slovakian and Moravian sources. Altho the characters are familiar—the cruel stepmother, the enchanted princess, the frog princess—the background

embodies the, to us unfamiliar, customs of countries that have become prominent thru the war.

The Outlook Fairy Book for Little People, by Laura Winnington. Macmillan Co. *French Fairy Tales*, translated by M. Cary. T. Y. Crowell Co. *Golden Hair and the Three Bears*, by Clifton Johnson. Macaulay Co. *The Children's Fairyland*, translated and adapted from the fairy tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy. H. Holt & Co. *Belgian Fairy Tales*, by William Elliot Griffis. T. Y. Crowell Co. *Tales of Folk and Fairies*, by Katharine Pyle. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. *Tales from the Secret Kingdom*, by Ethel M. Gate. Yale Univ. Press. *The Book of Wonder Voyages*, edited by Joseph Jacobs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. *The Boyd Smith Mother Goose*. G. P. Putnam's Sons. *Czechoslovak Fairy Tales*, retold by Parker Fillmore Harcourt. Brace & Howe.

The War, My Lord

Many are the war books written for boys. *The Battle of the Nations* is a history of the struggle, so simply written as to be within the comprehension of grammar and high school children. It starts with the causes, ends with the results of the war, and skips few of the facts, even its illustrations being exceedingly enlightening.

Equally interesting but more romantic is *The Young Russian Corporal*, which is alleged to be the true story, as told by himself, of a young Russian boy, Corporal Paul Iogolevitch, who managed to get into the army when he was twelve.

Then there is Francis Rolt-Wheeler's wonder series, *The Wonder of War at Sea*, *The Wonder of War in the Air*, *The Wonder of War on Land*, which, in fiction form, set forth the achievements and the daring of the World War's fighters. *Leaders to Liberty* eulogizes the efforts of King Albert, Marshal Joffre, General Foch, Sir Douglas Haig and our own General Pershing.

War interest may have swallowed up much of a former boy's interest in Red Indians, but books of sport, athletics and adventure still come his way. Even their titles are illuminating. *Guarding His Goal*, *The Little Acrobat*, *Tom Strong*, *Lincoln's Scout*, *Woodcraft Boys at Sunset Island*, *The Boy Scouts' Book of Stories*, *The Raisin Creek Exploring Club*, etc.

Connie Morgan in the Lumber Camps is a good boys' book, full of action and honest endeavor. It is laid among the big timberlands of Minnesota, where much trouble occurs, caused by such up-to-date "villains" as members of the I. W. W.

Full-Back Foster is a typical Barbour book for young Americans, indirectly moralizing against being overdressed, vain or a "sissy."

The Battle of the Nations, by Frederic Arnold Kummer. Century Co. *The Young Russian Corporal*, by Corporal Paul Iogolevitch. Harper & Bros. *The Wonder of War on Land*,—in the Air—at Sea, by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Boston. *Leaders to Liberty*, by Mary H. Wade. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. *Guarding His Goal*, by Ralph Henry Barbour. D. Appleton & Co. *The Little Acrobat*, by Janie Prichard Duggan. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. *Tom Strong*, *Lincoln's Scout*, by Alfred Bishop Mason. H. Holt & Co. *Woodcraft Boys at Sunset Island*, by Lillian Elizabeth Roy. G. H. Doran & Co. *The Boy Scouts' Book of Stories*, by Franklin K. Mathews. D. Appleton & Co. *The Raisin Creek Exploring Club*, by Ernest Ingersoll. D. Appleton & Co. *Connie Morgan in the Lumber Camps*, by James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam's Sons. *Full-Back Foster*, by Ralph Henry Barbour. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Are Teachers Underpaid

(Continued from page 173)

shirt, and did not change either." This teacher, resenting this remark, says, "Are we dirty?"

Our correspondents maintain that salaries are not high enough to enable teachers to live in decency and comfort without becoming in many cases, debtors, sometimes chronic debtors. Many sign notes every year in June to get money to carry them thru the long vacation. At one state normal school it became a trite joke that all of the teachers—ranking among the best paid and most expert in the state—were obliged to buy summer clothing at the local dry goods store on credit and pay for it after the first autumn pay-day. One man who receives a salary of \$1600 writes that it does not pay bills for himself and his family in the community where he must live and that he must work at a trade in the summer to pay expenses and interest on a debt contracted in his previous position, which paid less. A college instructor writes as follows:

As a matter of fact an investigation made ten years ago, when the lot of the college professor was better than it is now, disclosed the truth that about 50 per cent of the assistant professors in the institutions belonging to the Association of American Universities were in debt to the average amount of \$1000.

Part of these debts were incurred to pay for the training that secured the positions!

All another teacher has left after bills are paid is an envelope full of other bills marked "Please Remit." Further, "he knows that friends and relatives will have to look after the wife and children after he has departed this life and some Good Samaritan will have to appease the undertaker."

The older men may stay in the profession even under these conditions, because they are in it and have been in it a long time. It is hard to change the habits of a lifetime even for the sake of being able to appease the undertaker for oneself. But will young men of character go into a profession which may force them into the misery of debt? A professor, commenting on the choice that a male teacher must make between marriage and children with every chance of lifelong discomfort and debt, or celibacy, says:

At present outside the teacher's profession the "monastic vows" (celibacy, poverty, and obedience) are not exacted and to twentieth century youth they certainly make slight appeal. Every sensible man who gives the matter a moment's thought knows that it is a thoroly unhealthy situation when a college professorship—like a commission in the Prussian army—is virtually to be had and to be held only by those who have acquired wealth by inheritance or by marriage, or by those who are content to remain unmarried or to subject their families to constant anxiety.

A few gentle theorists among the laity refuse to worry about the fact that capable men are not entering the teaching profession in large numbers,

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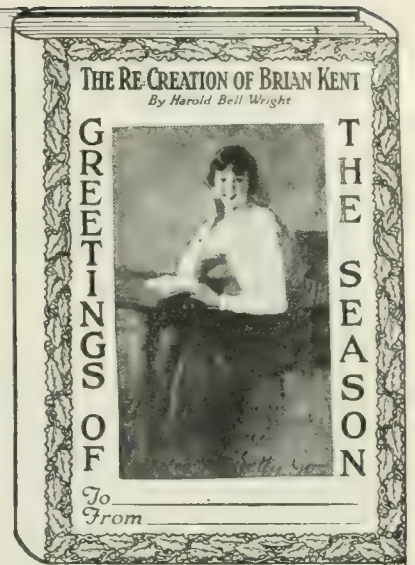


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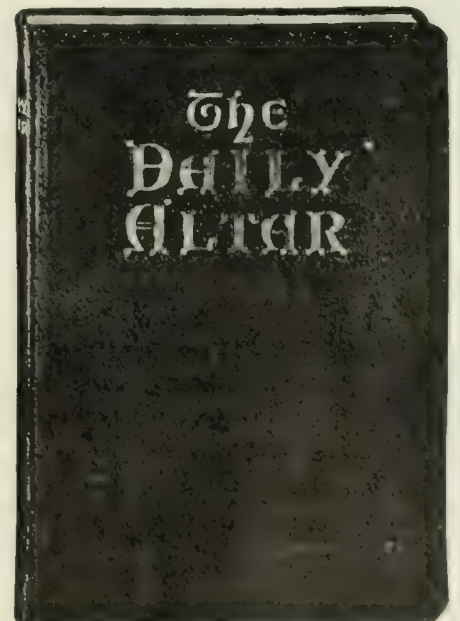
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because they believe that capable women will continue to do so in spite of the fact that, for the same amount of work, they are paid even less than men would be paid. Nor does it seem unfair to them that this discrepancy should exist. A man, they say, has a family to support. But does he, always? And when he has not is his salary the less on that account? And is it true that the woman of equal training who does equal work does not have a family to support on her unequal pay? By no means. Here is a story with a big moral:

When the Fourth Liberty Loan was being floated in the fall of 1918 the teachers in our building were asked to report in turn for a private interview with the principal during which we either signed up for a bond or told the reason why. The pressure was strong. Patriotism was running high and public sentiment cast severely suspicious looks at the person who said, "I can not buy." While waiting our turn a group of us were discussing the denomination of the bond we intended to buy and I was worriedly wondering if I could possibly make it more than \$50 when Miss E., a second grade teacher, slammed her notebook on the desk with a trace of defiance in her voice and a hint of tears in her eyes, said, "There's no use talking, girls. I haven't a cent I can put into bonds!" There was a moment of petrified silence, then Miss A., a department teacher, broke out with "I'm glad you said that, for I can't either. I'm 'way behind with everything now!"

The ice was broken, all tongues were unloosed and from the intimate revelations of the conversations which followed, I got more light on what the high cost of living has meant to underpaid school teachers. Here are some facts that came out. Eight of the sixteen teachers in the building were helping, wholly or partially, to support some one else. Miss E., who defied public opinion by speaking out, had a mother absolutely dependent on her and a home to maintain. Miss A., considered one of the cleverest art teachers in the city, but too young to be very far up on the salary schedule, was trying to hold together a family consisting of a mother, four younger children and herself, on a salary of \$700. A married brother helped as he could. Mrs. H. had a daughter in the eighth grade. Every item of expense for the two had to be covered by her salary. Miss C. told us what we had never suspected—that \$20 of her salary went every month to an old mother in the country.

"The coal I put in last spring isn't paid for," said Miss E. "My insurance is due. I don't dare let it go because of mother."

"I have only partly paid the hospital bill for having Mary's tonsils removed," said Mrs. H.

Now that many business opportunities are open to women, are competent women going to be willing to accept conditions that make it necessary for them to choose between the payment of necessary bills and a patriotic subscription?

Over and over again our correspondents have reminded us of other pertinent facts with regard to the low salaries of teachers. It is not merely that the wage is much too low, but also that it is paid for only a part of the year, as a rule, anywhere from five to ten months. For the rest of the year

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the teacher may and must scratch gravel—sometimes very small gravel. Sometimes teachers secure lucrative employment for the summer. More often they do not. But even when they do secure such employment, the fact remains that they are spending time at things extraneous to their profession that could be spent to the better advantage of America in study, travel, rest and recreation. Does it make teachers better teachers to spend all of their summers as cooks and waitresses in summer hotels or as salesmen and collectors on the road? I am not asking whether they like it, but whether it is going to help the children?

Again the teachers say, in answer to clerks and mechanics who call the teacher's nominally short day a sufficient excuse for the salary lower than their own, that the nominally short day is not the whole working day for any good teacher.

What does the teacher do out of school? The teacher corrects papers, helps delinquent or convalescent pupils to make up work, visits parents, chaperons parties, supervises athletic associations, glee clubs, dramatics, debates, school papers and literary societies. Do none of these things take time?

Other circumstances combine to make the low salaries of teachers peculiarly oppressive. The laity seldom realize that the teacher must usually move to another town to get a better position, perhaps because she has achieved the maximum paid in a certain place for the kind of work she does, or because the places next above her are filled in the town where she happens to be. The teacher usually gets a position with the assistance of a teachers' agency and the fee is large. Then there are traveling expenses for interviews, and moving expenses later. Says one man:

During ten years and longer I was kept so poor that I could not get away to seek greener fields and richer pastures unless I would sell a large part of my furniture to pay the expenses of moving to another town and borrow the money to live till pay day.

The teachers who write us of these tragic conditions—tragic for us, for the public even more than for them—do not think only of themselves. Had they been less altruistic they would have organized, long ago, for collective bargaining, as the laborers did and teachers' strikes would have been a commonplace by this time instead of an occasion for whimsical surprise. That they are not likely to go on being polite forever at their own expense is now apparent to many thoughtful persons. Either the public must pay them better or they must strike or—they must do what they are doing now—desert the schoolroom for the office, the factory, the farm.

The commonly held view, moreover, is to the effect that the evil of the low salary is not the only evil from which teachers suffer. More than a few teachers say there are other ills more burdensome. Of these more will be said later on.

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 20, 1919.

C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1919. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad Street
New York, December 2, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of fifty cents (\$.50) per share, payable December 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1919.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad Street.
New York, December 2, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$1.50 per share, payable December 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1919.

JOHN RIDGWAY, Assistant Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, November 18, 1919.
DIVIDEND 96

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the capital stock of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1919, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 3, 1919. The transfer books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKAY, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1919.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two 50/100 dollars (\$.250) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Cure for Unrest. By President Wilson.

1. Express the thought of the article in a single sentence. Include material drawn from every paragraph.
2. What should you do in order to be blessed "with a new curiosity" about your Government?
3. Write an antithetic sentence concerning autocratic governments and free governments.
4. Write a brief for an argument in support of the proposition: "Unrest is evident everywhere thruout the world."
5. Prepare an exposition that will show why "those who think otherwise" are mostly newcomers to America.
6. Write a composition in which you show what you yourself can do to help in providing "the cure" for disquiet in the United States.
7. From this article what conclusions can you draw concerning the influence of the use of The Independent in the schools of the United States?
8. Explain in full the metaphors indicated by the following words: (a) doors; (b) incubated; (c) keys; (d) battered; (e) day; (f) disease; (g) cure; (h) instruments.
9. What advantage does a writer gain by using metaphors?
10. Explain orally why it is easier in the United States than elsewhere to provide a cure for unrest.
11. The Outlawing of War. By Charles A. McCurdy.

1. Condense the entire article into a single short paragraph.
2. The article contains a number of literary phrases. Explain the following: (a) Littered with shards of disrupted empires; (b) a war of redemption and resurrection for humanity; (c) a sublime illusion; (d) the acid test of our sincerity; (e) a principle of solidarity in human affairs.
3. What is a literary phrase? What advantage is gained by the use of literary phrases?
4. Why are literary phrases found most notably in poetry?
5. What authors whose works you have studied excel in the making of literary phrases?
6. Explain the use of quotation marks within the article.
7. What does the author say is the only cure for the curse of war? What can you do to aid in promoting the cure?
8. Prepare an exposition on the subject: "It is not a covenant but a creed that is wanted."

III. Are Teachers Underpaid? By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. Explain, as if to a large audience, why the result of a teacher's work has greater importance for the community than the result of the work of almost any other type of person.
2. In two contrasting paragraphs show the relative values of the work of a teacher and the work of some other person who receives superior pay.
3. Imagine that you are addressing a local school board, asking the board to grant an increase of pay to school teachers. Prove that "Good teaching can hardly be overpaid."
4. Write an original short story in which you tell of the events that occurred in a city that boasted that it paid its school teachers the smallest possible salaries.
5. Write a "Utopian" story in which you tell of the experiences of a city or of a country that paid its teachers the highest salaries paid to any workers.
6. Write, as if for your local paper, an editorial article that will convince your readers that present conditions demand an immediate increase in salaries paid to teachers.
7. In preparing the article the writer made use of a large number of reports. Show how the writer used many reports without violating unity or coherence.

IV. The Most Sensational Discovery of Science. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. The article is upon an extremely technical subject—a subject that is difficult even for scientists. What means does the writer take to make his presentation of the subject clear? How can you apply his method to your own writing?
2. Why does Dr. Slosson employ humor when writing upon a scientific topic? Show how his humorous remarks aid the exposition.
3. Explain, as well as you can, what "Sensational Discovery" has just been announced.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. If He Were President—Herbert Hoover. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. What proofs are given in this article that justify this statement: "For there is no other man in our national life like Herbert Hoover"?
2. Give a brief account of Mr. Hoover's activities during the war; since the signing of the armistice.
3. Give such proofs as you can from present-day conditions to support Mr. Wilhelm's assertion: "It is becoming very clear that the biggest executive job in the world has a lot less to do with the making and encouraging of laws than it has to do with economics."
4. Give a brief summary of Mr. Hoover's attitude toward international affairs as indicated in the long quotation at the end of this article.
5. If Mr. Hoover were a candidate for President would you cast your vote in his favor? Why?

II. Mexico.

1. Twice within the last six years the United States has interfered in the affairs of Mexico. What were the reasons for the interference in each case? What was the result?
2. Make a brief statement of the facts in the Jenkins case. Why is Carranza's reply to Secretary Lansing's note of November 20 not satisfactory to official circles in Washington?
3. "An ultimatum, the severance of diplomatic relations and intervention on a thoroughgoing scale are the several steps that are regarded as likely," etc. What does this mean?
4. Write a brief either in favor or against American intervention in Mexico.

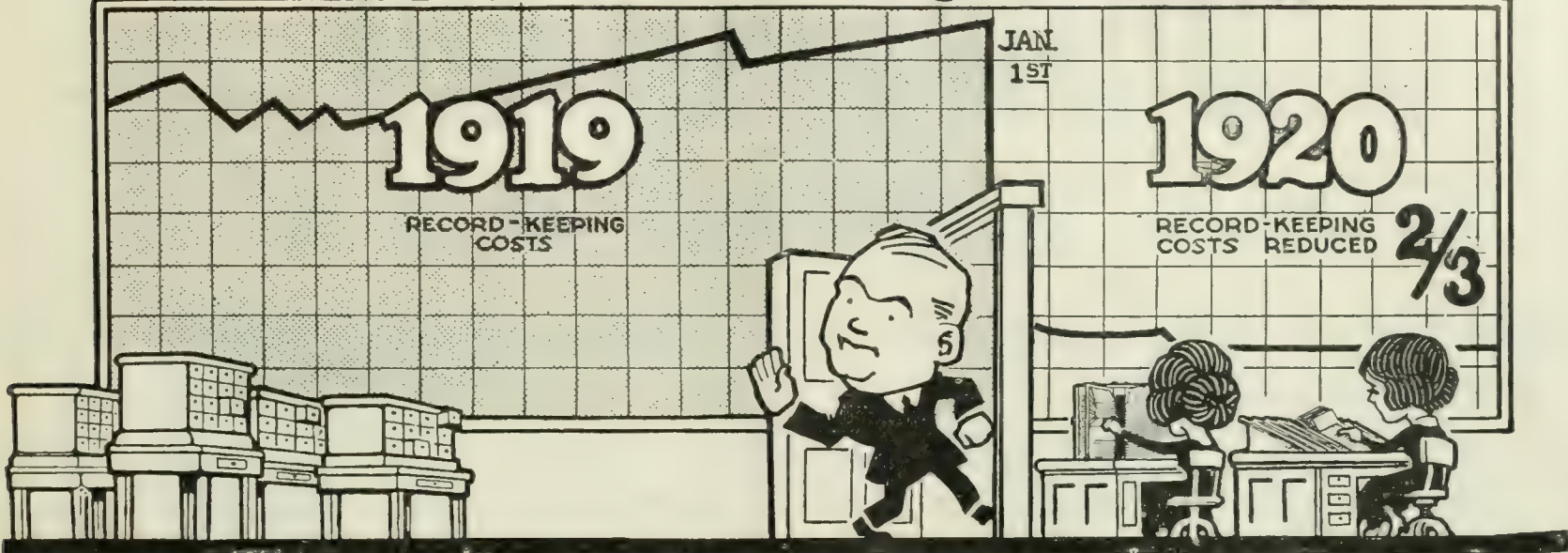
III. Present Economic Unrest—"The Coal Strike," "How to Bring Down Prices," "The President's Program for Reconstruction."

1. Give a brief summary of the various stages in the controversy between the coal miners and the operators during the past two months.
2. By what right did Attorney General Palmer interfere in the controversy? Was this interference justified? What was the result?
3. What attitude has each of the following taken in the controversy: (a) President Lewis, (b) Mr. Gompers, (c) Secretary Wilson, (d) Dr. Garfield, (e) ex-Secretary McAdoo, (f) President Wilson?
4. Compare the present situation with that which existed during the coal strike of 1902.
5. What, according to Attorney General Palmer, are the causes of present high prices? What remedies does he suggest?
6. What are the evidences that "Producers and manufacturers . . . are coming to see that the national interest is their own interest," etc.?
7. What is Mr. Palmer's attitude toward strikes? Do you agree with him?
8. Is President Wilson more or less in sympathy with the present demands of labor than Attorney General Palmer? What are your proofs?

IV. Political Unrest in Europe—"A Mosaic of Misunderstanding," "The Fall of Omsk," "D'Annunzio in Italy," "Problems of Peace."

1. What does Mr. Moore mean when he says, "The trouble with Eastern Europe is just this angry welter of racial antagonisms"?
2. What reason has he for saying, "At present she [Latvia] seems to be a small pawn in the game of chess which England is quietly playing in order to gain world dominion"?
3. Why, in spite of all the aid which has been given by Great Britain and the other Allies, has Kolchak steadily lost ground in Siberia?
4. Locate on a map the towns in which d'Annunzio has been carrying on his operations.
5. On what grounds is the Yugoslav delegation appealing to the Supreme Council at Paris for protection against Italian aggression?
6. "The Italian Government under Premier Nitti is in a hard quandary." Why?
7. "There are still many questions unsettled which will have to be left to the Council of the League of Nations or to the ambassadors of the several powers." Make a list of these questions and prepare a possible answer to two or three of these questions.

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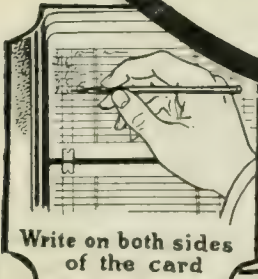
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What's Happened

In Spain the Toca ministry has fallen and Suardo Dato, who has been twice Premier before, has undertaken to form a new Cabinet.

Three fires occurred at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, including one at the Mutual Welfare League headquarters. It is believed that a plot is afoot to destroy the prison.

The London Trades Union Congress representing five million members voted in favor of Government control of raw materials, food, clothing, housing, land, mines and railroads.

On demand of the Peace Conference, Friedrich, the pro-Hapsburg Premier of Hungary, has resigned and Huszar has formed a coalition cabinet instead. Elections will be held in the middle of January.

The appropriations asked by the British Government for next year provide for an expenditure of two billion dollars for the army. Before the war the British military expenditure was only \$150,000,000 a year.

The twenty-four deputies from the recovered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were received with rapturous applause when they entered the French parliament on December 8 after an absence of forty-eight years.

The Red Cross reports horrible treatment of Ukrainian prisoners in Polish war prison camps. Out of 10,000 men there last March hardly 4000 remain. Disease, cold and starvation cause the death of more than a hundred a day.

The Soviet Government has condemned and executed Jachontov, of the Yekaterinburg Soviet, for ordering the shooting of ex-Emperor Nicholas and his family in June, 1918, when the Czechoslovaks were approaching that city.

The United States Government will not control the distribution and sale of sugar after December 31. Congress has provided no funds for the purpose of continuing this control. We shall be able to buy more sugar, but will have to pay more for it.

The old "Blue Laws" of 1723 have been resurrected in Baltimore to forbid selling on Sunday. Garages are obeying the laws implicitly in the hope of thus rousing public opinion to recall them. Bootblacks, druggists and confectioners take the stand of ignoring the laws.

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The Yugoslav delegates have at last signed the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties. The Supreme Council made some modifications in the Austrian treaty in regard to the date of payment of the Austrian indemnity, but retained the clause protecting minority rights.

Major General Leonard Wood was endorsed for President of the United States by the Republican State Convention meeting at Pierre, South Dakota. The Democratic State Convention, by unanimous vote, endorsed President Wilson and, if he is a candidate, Vice-President Marshall.

Comparative figures prepared by the General Staff show that the rate of demobilization of the army for the year following the armistice was greater than the rate for the same period after the Civil War and the war with Spain. The respective rates are 96, 94.4 and 83 per cent. (for ten months).

Remarkable Remarks

FRITZ KREISLER—I believe America loves me.

SENATOR SHERMAN—We are living under the regency of Tumulty and Baruch.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I do have to be careful, but I eat all things that agree with me.

LADY ASTOR—No woman would dream of trusting the entire welfare of her baby to a man.

SALLY JAMES FARNUM—Present feminine fashions are the most beautiful since the days of Greece.

DR. HELEN BROWN—Men should try to harden themselves against the improper appeal of modern clothes.

MRS. ELBERT H. GARY—I cannot see how men can strike when they make their wives and the children so hungry.

NIKOLAI LENIN—Why not fight it out with pamphlets? Let us freely exchange accurate descriptions of what each system of government really is.

WOODROW WILSON—I learned what I know about Mexico, which is not as much as I should desire, by hearing a large number of liars tell me all about it.

SULTAN OF TURKEY—Contrary to the terms of the armistice, we have seen our territories invaded and occupied by strangers who have never declared war on us.

W. C. BULLITT—The Soviet Government seems to have done more for the education of the Russian people in a year and a half than Czardom did in fifty years.

ED. HOWE—Every man wants the top down when he rides in an automobile. Every woman wants it up. You almost never see an automobile with the top down.

SECRETARY FOR WAR CHURCHILL—Our expedition to Archangel, altho it did not achieve all that was expected of it, achieved more than any one could have dared to hope.

HERBERT HOOVER—It is beyond the endurance of any red-blooded American to see his Government tolerate the restoration of the Hapsburgs, as the United States entered the war to banish from the world that for which the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns stood.

You have a heart — is it a “regular” heart ?



UNDoubtedly yes, and probably it is a first-class American Heart, the biggest heart in the world, fine, generous, sensitive, never refusing to respond instantly to endless calls for help; giving, giving, giving; jumping to obey your will for more energy, more power, more blood—to put life into your mental and physical activities, a red punch into every muscle, a tingle to every nerve, a grip to your hand, a vigor to your thoughts, sincerity to your sympathy—a *vital, human, “regular”* heart. Have you one?

Of course yes. But probably you never have given a thought to that marvelously made *engine* of yours, that *machine* that runs you, delicate, full of vital valves, and muscles, and a million throbbing cells. And probably you never will think of it until it drops a beat.

The motor of your beloved car demands the garage constantly and gets the care it needs. But your own *heart* beats on, beats on incessantly. Now and then it waves a red flag before you. Half of the physical and mental ills of life are red-flag appeals of a tired heart.

This advertisement is simply a humane suggestion. *Have a heart for your own heart*; that engine of your will. Give it a thought. Treat it at least as well as you treat the engine of your motor. Neglect it, overwork it too long, and it will cost you all joy in life.

Probably there is nothing the matter with *your* heart; but the absolute knowledge of a perfect, “regular” heart is an inspiration. It clears the road, lifts the speed limit, and sets you free.

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The Independent

December 20, 1919

Don't Legislate Railroads to Death

By Thomas De Witt Cuyler

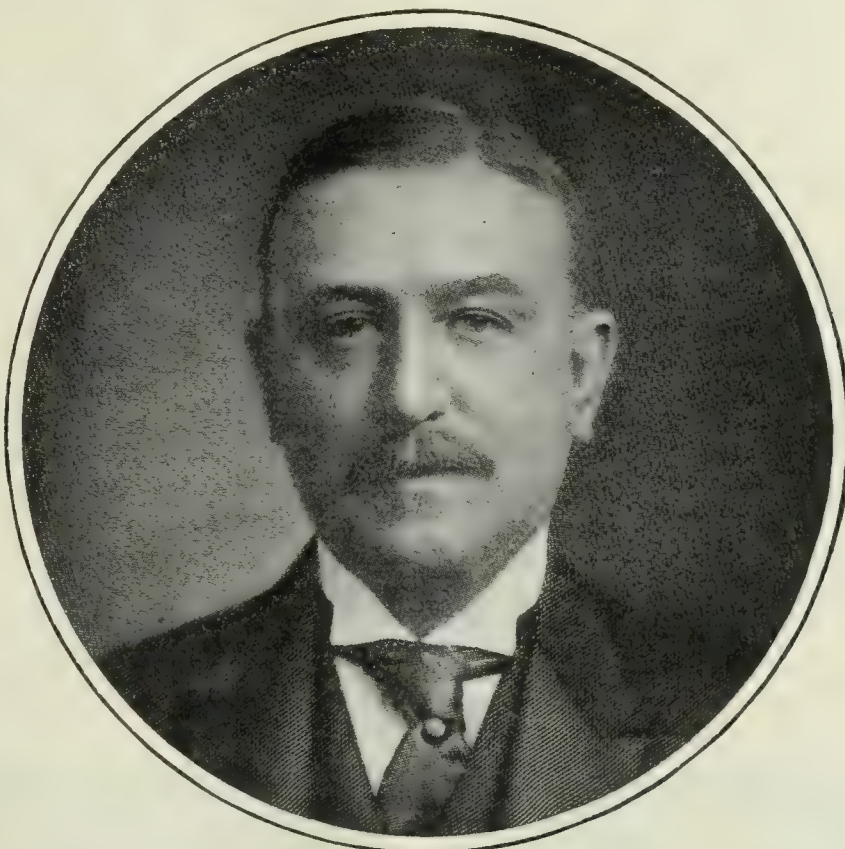
Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives

GOVERNMENT operation of the American railroads is expected to end within a short time. There can be no mistaking the fact that a great majority of the American people strongly desire the return of the carriers to their owners. Before the war there was a considerable sentiment in this country in favor of government ownership of railroads, but government ownership today has ceased to be a political question seriously debated.

The war has taught us many things; one most important lesson that has been brought home to us is the truth of the old-fashioned American idea that the great processes of production and distribution are far better performed by private citizens than by government bureaus.

The problem before the country now, therefore, is not whether the railroads shall return to private management, but how to facilitate this return by sound legislation that will enable the carriers adequately and efficiently to perform their full service to the country.

Congress is now considering this legislation, and the members of the Interstate Commerce Committees of the two Houses are working night and day—Democrats and Republicans alike—with one common purpose: to make sure that this country will have in the future, as it has had in the past, the best railroads in the world. I think there has never been a time in Congress when there has been so little partizan feeling in the discussion of a great economic question. Members of Congress seem to realize fully that the people want this work well done, and they propose to put on the statute books a



A director of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, as well as Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, Mr. Cuyler is perhaps more thoroly familiar than any other great railroad official with railway history, current railway affairs and future railway needs. His position in financial affairs is indicated by the fact that he is a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Equitable Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company. He is also president of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, his home city. During the war Mr. Cuyler served as counsel to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was recently appointed to the Commission for the Revision of the State Constitution

law that will mark the beginning of a new era in railroad development.

That there is necessity for early legislative action is recognized by all. The Director General of Railroads has recently pointed out the large problems that will be faced by the companies with the relinquishment of government control, and the vital need of at once providing legislation that will enable the companies courageously to undertake extensive programs for the upbuilding of their properties.

There has been a mistaken impression in some quarters that during the period of government operation the Railroad Administration has been doing more than a normal amount of betterment work, and that the roads will be returned to the companies with less need for capital expenditures. The reverse of this is the fact, as was clearly brought out recently by a statement of the Director General to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committees in Congress.

Mr. Hines states that just before the Government took control of the roads the companies had been obliged because of war conditions to restrict expenditures for additions and betterments. These conditions were intensified in 1918, and a large amount of the labor and materials that should normally have been devoted to the railroads had to be used in the prosecution of the war. As the Director General says:

"The result is that comprehensive programs for developing the railroads were largely interrupted. So far this year there has been almost a complete stoppage. Hence, a vast amount of work remains to be done which the intervention of the war has necessarily delayed and accumulated, and the result is that during 1920 large

capital expenditures ought to be made to make up for interruptions and to prepare to serve adequately the increased traffic."

The normal growth of the railroads before the war, in order to keep pace with the growth of population and the still larger growth of general business, was from 3 to 4 per cent a year. That is, the normal amount necessary to be spent for railroad upbuilding each year was 3 to 4 per cent of the total investment. On this basis and on the old scale of prices for labor and materials, the railroads would now be spending considerably more than half a billion dollars a year. But with the cost of labor and materials up about 100 per cent it is plain that the necessary capital requirements are now close to a billion dollars a year. We must spend a billion dollars now to do the same amount of new work that we did for half a billion before the war.

These funds, of course, must come in the future, as they have in the past, from the investment markets. The \$19,000,000,000 of railroad property now at the service of the country represents the accumulated savings of millions of thrifty people. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company alone has on its books the names of 113,000 individual stockholders, and this large figure does not take into account the great number of investors who hold the bonds of the Pennsylvania, nor of those hundreds of thousands of thrifty people whose funds are invested in the Pennsylvania thru savings banks, life insurance companies and other institutions. A similar accumulation of the small savings of many investors exists in all of our principal railway systems.

HOW are these great companies to attract in the future these hundreds of millions of funds for railroad upbuilding? This is the crux of the railroad problem that Congress is now trying to solve. It is not a difficult problem if the legislation is built on sound American principles. Investment funds will continue to flow into railroad upbuilding if the new railroad law will make it plain to the public that savings put into

well-managed properties will be allowed under public regulation to earn a fair return.

The weakness of the railroad situation before the war was that the transportation industry was gradually being put into a strait-jacket, and there was a growing lack of public confidence in the ability of the carriers to earn a fair return in a period of rapidly rising costs for labor and materials.

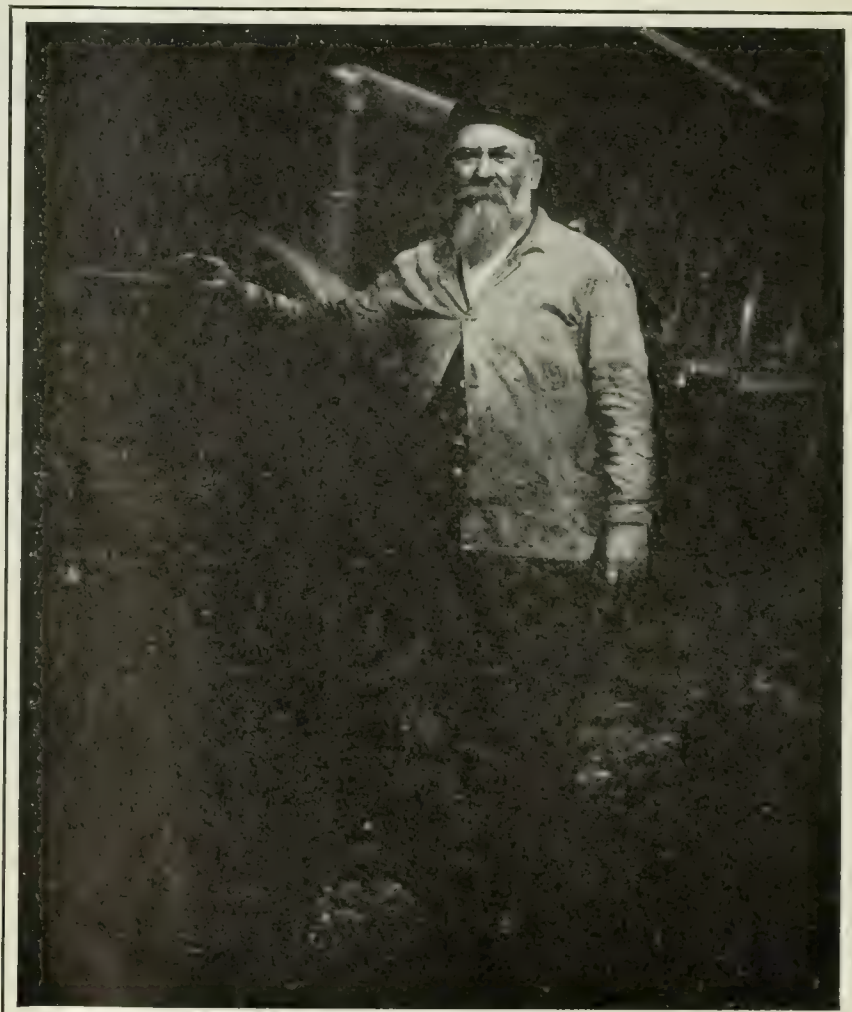
No American business can thrive in a strait-jacket.

While leaders in Congress are plainly desirous of framing railroad legislation that will enable the carriers to grow, untrammelled by un-American restrictions, that will allow them to be developed by the stimulus of reward for individual initiative, we still find that there are some people who for selfish or other reasons would like to put a strait-jacket on this great industry.

One proposal, which is now not so insistently urged as it was some months ago, is that the Government should give a definite income guarantee on railroad securities. The fact that this proposition was opposed by the railway executives created some surprise because many people seemed to think that all the railroads were seeking was security. The experience of foreign countries has shown that the inevitable result of a government guarantee of income on private capital invested in business is a lowering of efficiency and a slowing up of development.

The fear of failure is as much a spur to achievement as is the hope of reward. The giving of a government guarantee means the removal of the fear of failure. American business enterprise does not want a government guarantee against failure. It expects to be penalized for inefficiency just as it expects to reap an adequate reward for efficiency. This is the principle upon which all American business has been built, and it is the principle which has promoted the wonderful industrial development of this country.

The natural corollary of a government guarantee against loss is the proposal for government confiscation of all profits above a fair [Continued on page 256



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Two of the "oldest engineers," railroad men of a type encouraged by the great railroad founders,—and fast disappearing

Why Is a School Board?

By Marguerite Wilkinson

This is the second of a series of articles on "What Is the Matter with the Teacher's Job?" We put the question to a large group of teachers in every state in the Union and asked them to answer from their own experience and to suggest improvements. Their replies came in by the hundreds, and Mrs. Wilkinson, who besides being an author is a teacher's wife, has arranged from them five articles that give the inside information on the teachers' grievances—low pay, school board administration, lack of respect in the community, curtailment of personal rights, unwise choice of school executives. The sixth article will set forth the teachers' own suggestions for the reconstruction of their profession.

WHY is a school board? Many of the teachers who have answered questions put to them by The Independent say with dispassionate accuracy that a school board exists for the purpose of managing the business of the schools, that it should provide for building and equipment and maintenance, that it should pay the janitor and put coal in the school bin. Some teachers add that it should "hire and fire" teachers. Somebody has to do this, they argue, and the power should not be left in the hands of any one person.

But fully as many others, perhaps more, are of another opinion. With rancor or with pathos, according to their temperaments, they tell us that they do not know why a school board is. And one of them mildly suggests that school boards should be boiled in oil!

"Why is a school board?" says one high school principal. "For years I have been trying to answer that question, and have come to the conclusion that the man who answers it will have solved the puzzle of what is the matter with the teacher's job. The first school I ever taught in had but one board member who ever appeared and that school seemed to be run better than any I have ever taught in. Since leaving that school I have had experience with boards of three, five and seven members, and as the number of members has increased the part of the teacher seems to have become harder."

"Why is a school board?" says another teacher with twenty-six years of experience behind her. "Your question reminds me of Mark Twain's remark, 'The Almighty practised on idiots and then created school boards.' However, I do not wish to give an impression of bitterness against school boards. I think the average small town school board is well meaning, but blundering. It is composed of men unacquainted with the real needs of the school. In many cases uneducated themselves, they have a poor sense of educational values. They are often appealed to by the showy phases of school work and unappreciative of those phases having more solid educational value. They are absorbed in their own business affairs and give little time to school."

Here is another answer: "Why is a school board? At present it is to satisfy a longing for office holding and to still the clamor for

home rule. It offers a position where the half-educated layman can dictate the educational procedure of our country. It gratifies certain egotists who delight in hiring and firing meek and long-suffering pedagogs whom they recognize as their mental and moral superiors."

Here is the wisdom of another principal:

"Why is a school board? A school board is an institution designed to make schools less efficient. No one has ever answered your question. The board too often thinks more of giving a local contractor a job at an exorbitant figure than of paying teachers what they are worth. School trustees buy teachers' services just as you buy anything, at the lowest price. As business men they ask, 'What will you take?' not 'What are you worth?'"

Several teachers think we have school boards for no better reason than that we have always had them.

A teacher of English in a Middle Western high school says:

"This is a pertinent question. I do not know. We have had a reform board elected by the city. A committee of reputable citizens get together and make the slate. This reform board has bungled the salary question and some of the members have actually insulted the teachers. There are very fine citizens on the board and some of them cannot finish their terms because they have not the time nor the strength to do the work well. Many of us see this dilemma: without salary one cannot get good men to serve; with adequate salary, the board becomes a mark for political graft."

A superintendent of schools who works as a traveling salesman in the summer in order to provide for his family properly, discusses school boards at length and sadly. This is how he sees it:

"Whenever I tell other salesmen what my regular profession is they almost invariably shrug their shoulders and wonder how I stand it. As one man remarked, 'I never can figure out how a real red-blooded man can work for so many bosses.' And the longer I stay in this business the more clearly do I realize that the reason most men leave it before they get much over thirty is because at the end of ten years their patience is exhausted. It isn't because the hundreds of parents, many

[Continued on page 260]

Why Is a School Board?

"Frankly I don't know," says one teacher. "Relic of the past, perhaps. We hear a good deal about the qualifications of teachers, but who ever heard about the qualification of a school board? School boards are sometimes elected by the people and sometimes appointed by the mayor. Both are absurd methods because personal feelings and politics are bound to enter into both."

And another:

"I accuse them promptly of the following sins:

"They play politics—the crime of educational work today;

"They are ill-prepared for educational work—as one said to me when I cornered him, 'Schools ain't our line';

"They love to boss—comment unnecessary;

"They have low ideals of and for the school;

"They demand individual toadying;

"They act under pressure of sentiment rather than by conviction on the merits of the case.

"I never saw a school board that was 'of, by and for the people.' Since school boards never agree, rarely encourage, always find fault, never give constructive criticism, forever 'lord it,' why endure them?"

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

THE Treaty of Peace with Germany negotiated by the President at Paris was received by the Senate July 10 and at once referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This committee was under the control of enemies of the treaty and it kept the treaty in its possession until early in September, when a report was made to the Senate. The report recommended the adoption of a large number of textual amendments to the treaty, as well as a number of reservations to be incorporated in the resolution of ratification. After protracted debate which lasted thru September, October and into November the Senate rejected all of the proposed amendments.

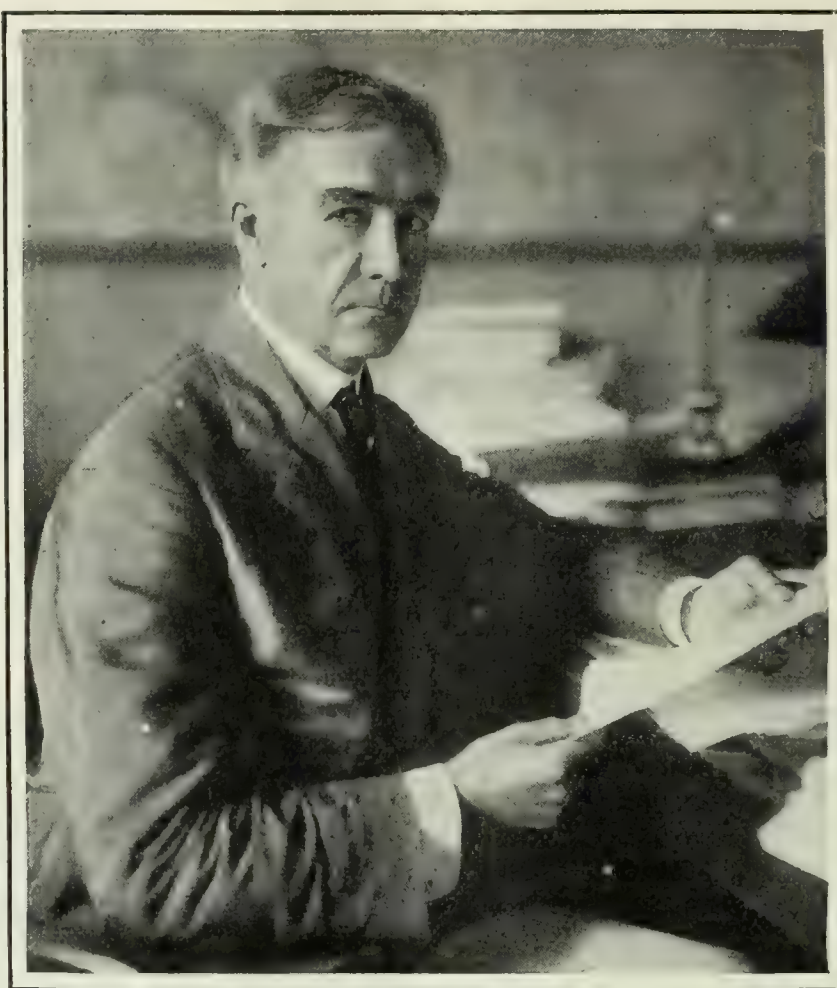
The Committee on Foreign Relations thereupon reconvened, reconsidered the reservations, added to them and on November 6 again reported to the Senate. This time there were fifteen reservations. The Senate approved thirteen of them by a majority vote and adopted two reservations proposed from the floor, thus making fifteen reservations. These were incorporated in the resolution of ratification, which, under the rules of the Senate, is done by a majority vote.

The last step in treaty ratification was then reached and the resolution containing these reservations was put to a vote to ascertain whether two-thirds of the Senate would consent to the ratification of the treaty with these reservations. Instead of receiving a two-thirds vote of the Senate the resolution of ratification proposed by Senator Lodge and containing these reservations only received thirty-nine votes and there were fifty-six votes against it. The Senate therefore refused to consent to the ratification of the treaty with the reservations proposed under the leadership of Senator Lodge.

Thereupon a resolution presented by me on behalf of the Democrats of the Senate, containing five reservations, was put to a vote. I may say that the reservations which I presented were interpretive in character and they protected the vital interests of the United

The Administration and the Treaty

By Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock



Central News

As minority leader in the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Hitchcock has led the Administration's campaign to have the treaty ratified without reservations by the Senate

States just as effectively as the Lodge reservations did on the subjects named.

One declared that in case the United States gave notice of withdrawal in two years it was to be the sole judge as to whether it has performed its obligations.

Another declared that the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by the United States was entirely outside the treaty and should not be affected by any provisions of the League.

Another specifically reserved domestic questions of all sorts from the jurisdiction of the League and provided that they should remain solely within the control of the United States.

Another declared that the United States ratified the treaty with the understanding that the advice which the Council of the League of Nations is authorized to give in Article 10 is to be considered as nothing more than advice which the Congress of the United States may accept or reject with perfect freedom and that the United States could not be involved in war under the advice of the League unless the Congress of the

United States then in being should adopt a declaration of war.

Another reservation provided that in the event of any dispute in which the United States should become involved with any nation whose self-governing colonies, dominions or parts of empire are members of the Assembly and have votes therein, those votes should not be counted any more than the member nation, and all of the self-governing colonies, dominions and parts of empire should be considered parties to the dispute in question.

Thus on these five vital points the Democrats of the Senate are on record as supporting reasonable reservations in the ratification of the treaty. The resolution of ratification containing these reservations and presented by me on behalf of the Democrats received forty-one votes and fifty-one votes were cast against it. Later on when the Democrats of the Senate sought to bring about adjournment for the day with the avowed purpose of



"Victory," a striking presentation of the American eagle—modeled by Albert Laessle, a Philadelphia sculptor whose work has won many important prizes and is represented in collections such as the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum and the Carnegie Institute

using the time to arrange a compromise resolution of ratification, the Republicans under the leadership of Senator Lodge defeated this object, insisted on making the vote final and adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

The present condition, therefore, on the reconvening of Congress is that the Senate has refused to ratify the treaty with the Lodge reservations, has refused to ratify the treaty with the reservations which I proposed, has refused to ratify the treaty by an unqualified resolution of ratification and still has the treaty on its hands. It is unamended and it will not be amended, but it lies in the Senate without a final disposition. Eighty senators have voted for ratification in some form, but the Republican majority under the leadership of Senator Lodge has refused to afford an opportunity for a compromise resolution of ratification and Senator Lodge has said definitely that unless ratified with the reservations that he proposed no ratification shall occur. The ratification which he proposed polled thirty-nine votes out of a possible ninety-five and later on reconsideration polled forty-one votes. It has not even received the support of a majority of the Senate and yet the country is told that unless the majority comes to the minority no ratification can occur.

MY judgment is that a ratification must occur. The interests of the world and of the United States are inexorable, a peace settlement must be had. No peace settlement is possible without the ratification of this treaty. The reason the Lodge reservations were impossible was because their form was such that they amounted to amendments of the treaty and required the acceptance in writing of nations that had already ratified the treaty in its present form. Even if the Senate had adopted the resolution and the President had approved it and forwarded it to Paris, it would not have been possible for it to result in the ratification of the treaty.

In my judgment it is yet possible to ratify this treaty. It ought to be possible to find sixty-four senators, constituting two-thirds of the Senate, who can agree upon some form of ratification provided a disposition is shown to make a real compromise and to make real concessions on both sides. There is no need of the President's sending a message to the Senate on the subject until this disposition of compromise in the Senate is

manifest. Evidently the President has decided to await that time and allow the responsibility to rest upon the shoulders of those who have steadily refused to compromise.

A GREAT emergency confronts the country. The Senate has failed to advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty in any form. It has in effect failed to give its advice on the subject in any form. The great issues we have with Germany remain unsettled. The war has not been brought to a close and cannot be until the proper action is taken to do so. The only thing that has been proposed by Senator Lodge and his associates is a resolution declaring that the war is at an end and that this country is at peace with Germany. Even if such a resolution by Congress were possible it would leave this country in a position which would be ridiculous if it were not serious. All the issues of the war would be unsettled. We would deliberately separate ourselves from the nations with which we fought the war and we would say to Germany, "We agree to peace with you and make no terms whatever. We make no claim for damages; we do not hold you responsible for the war. We make no provisions for the loss of Americans who have had property in Germany. We abandon our rights under the treaty to 600,000 tons of your shipping which we seized in our ports. We release you from the provisions of the treaty by which you agreed to accept and approve the action of the United States in seizing \$800,000,000 worth of property belonging to German citizens in the United States. We abandon all effort to make a settlement and are ready to accept an unconditional peace."

It is not possible that the American people would tolerate such a ridiculous and disgraceful termination of the war even if Congress had the power to adopt such a resolution, but Congress has no such power. In the Constitutional Convention of 1787 Congress was given the power to declare war, but by unanimous vote the various states voted to refuse to Congress the power to declare peace.

The attainment of peace is necessarily a process which requires negotiation and settlement by a treaty and there is no way in which peace can be attained except by a treaty.

Washington, D. C.

A Message from the Republic of France

As Friend to Friend

By the Hon. Maurice Casenave

Plenipotentiary Minister, Director General of the French Public Service in the United States

IT is a truism to assert that preserving intimate relations between the United States and France is of primary necessity, not only for the welfare of both countries, but for maintaining human civilization. The United States and France are the two largest countries in which, for the first time in modern history, democracy has reached the supreme point of perfection, under the form of a well organized and efficient republican government. They have fought together when their respective independence was at stake. They are bound by historical ties which were never broken. The mere implication that these ties would be, I do not mean broken, but simply relaxed, would prove the failure of the highest ideals of civilization.

During the last war these ties were undoubtedly much strengthened, economically, by the enormous amount of business which had to be transacted between the two nations and, morally, by the fact that, as both were fighting for the same cause, an interpenetration between the two peoples took place as never before.

But economic and commercial relations were abnormal during the war. Now that peace has been restored, commerce has to be reestablished between the United States and France on a regular basis. Before the war, commerce with the United States was third in rank in the total of French commerce, coming after trade with Great Britain and Germany, whereas the commerce of the United States with France was in an identical position. The general commerce of the United States with France amounted in 1913-1914 to over \$300,000,000, of which \$141,000,000 represented the imports of the United States from France, and over \$159,000,000 the exports from the United States to France.

Apparently the balance was in favor of America, but, in fact, the influx of American tourists and travelers into France was so much larger than the influx of Frenchmen into America, that the deficit in French exports to America was balanced by the sums which



Underwood & Underwood

A replica of this statue of Lafayette in the Louvre is to be set up in the city of Metz to commemorate the increasing friendship between France and the United States. The statue was designed by Paul V. Bartlett and is presented by the Knights of Columbus

Americans expended in France. This even established a slight balance in our favor.

The war has broken this equilibrium, and an examination of statistics shows that the commercial balance has been violently upset by the excess of American importation. During the fiscal year 1914-1915 the exports from the United States to France amounted to nearly \$370,000,000, while the imports from France amounted only to \$100,000,000. In 1915-1916 they amounted to \$630,000,000 against \$102,000,000 respectively; in 1916-1917 to nearly \$2,000,000,000 against \$130,000,000; in 1917-1918 to \$1,300,000,000 against \$75,000,000.

Naturally such a tremendous break in the balance of our trade ought to have produced a proportional decrease in the value of the French franc, but that was not the case, and the decrease in value of French money was comparatively small at that time. In fact, during the war France was always able to meet her expenses in America

without having to buy dollars on the open market.

Before the United States entered the war France sold American securities here which she obtained from French holders of them. She executed transfers of gold and she succeeded chiefly in obtaining loans and credits from the public and the banks.

After the United States had entered the war, the American Government opened credits to the different Allies for payments in this country. One must also keep in mind that purchases were controlled during the war by the various governments who alone were buying thru their various organizations. As a result purchases were reduced strictly to necessities. Thus the value of the currency of the Allies was upheld.

As soon as the armistice was declared, however, public opinion in every country made all efforts to compel the different governments to modify their policy and to go back to what were supposed to be the normal conditions of commerce. Altho the French Government did not yield at once and tried to resist pressure as much

to the Republic of the United States

as possible, it was impossible to maintain for long restrictions on commerce. Freedom was restored last summer. It was certainly premature. Now the French franc has fallen to about 13 cents with important fluctuations and nobody can see any sign of the betterment of the situation in the very near future.

The result of such a situation is as regrettable for American as it is for French commerce. Certainly, it cuts down exports from America to France, but as France has to buy some of her most important raw materials from foreign countries, it also cuts down her manufacturing capacity.

But it must be remembered that the exchange is not equalized on every market; the franc, which has lost so much of its purchasing value in America, is not in such a critical condition on some other markets. Under these conditions France, in order to be able to produce manufactured goods at a price which will permit exportation to foreign countries, will be compelled, unless the present situation is remedied, to buy on other than American markets material which she used to import from the United States.

Of course, during the war, on account of the difficulty of transportation, sea voyages had to be made as short as possible and ships had to be kept on the lines crossing between Europe and America, which was the source of all ammunition. Thus America was practically the only country upon which we could call for all necessities destined for France. But conditions have changed. Trading by sea has been reestablished among all the countries of the world, so that, if it becomes impossible for France to make purchases in America, there will remain but one thing for her to do, namely, to try to make purchases in some other countries where the conditions will be less difficult.

France certainly does not desire to do so, but what would America do in her place? What advice would an American business man give to a friend who was hard-up under similar circumstances? An American business man would certainly advise his hard-up friend to buy on the cheapest market possible, so as to economize.

Cutting down French purchases on the American market where the exchange rate makes them too expensive is then a solution of the problem. It is certainly not the best one; it would deprive the United States of a good customer; it would unquestionably harm the good feelings of both countries toward each other, because nothing is more apt to alienate two countries

from each other than to destroy the common material interests which commercial intercourse has created between them. It would certainly help France to economize, but, on the other hand, it would render more difficult the payment of the special debt which France has contracted in the United States, and which, in spite of the rumors spread by enemy propagandists, France intends to repay as soon as possible.

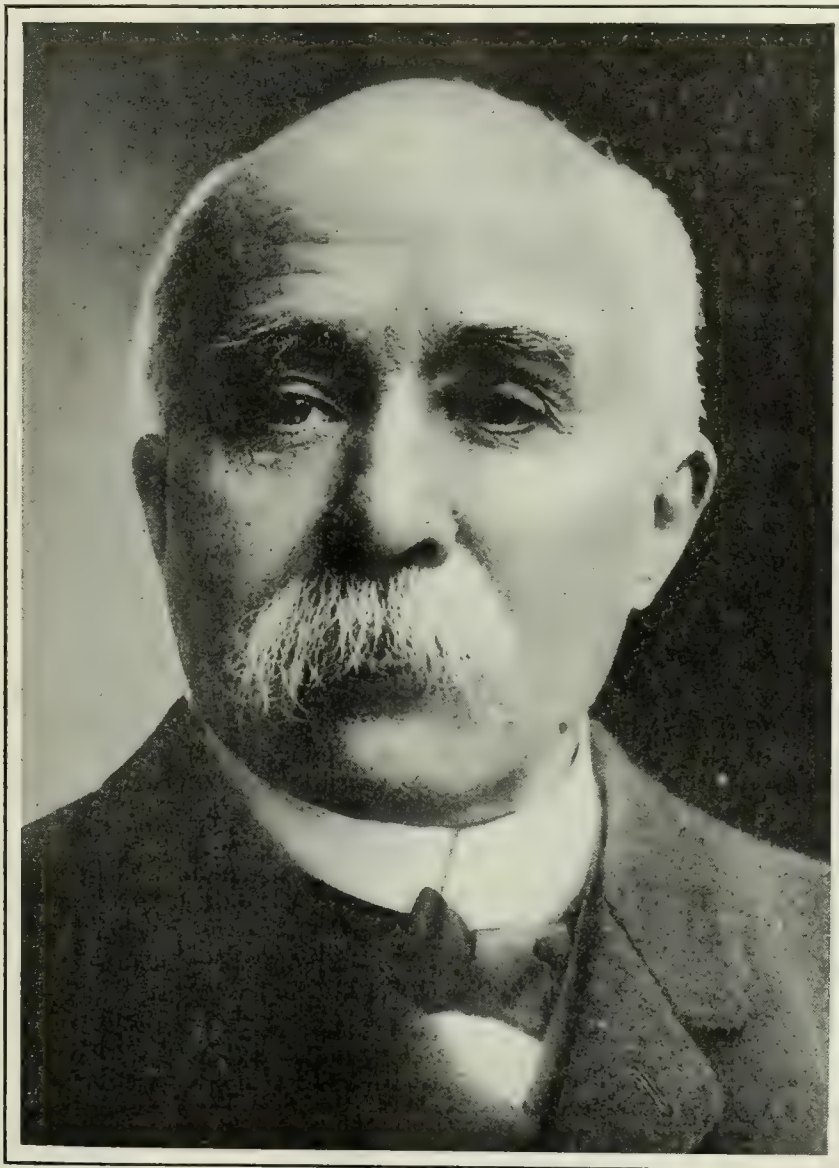
In fact, there is only one sound solution to the problem of overcoming the difficulty of exchange, that of extending credits to France. Extension of credits to France is to the interest of both France and America and is a necessity.

I dare say the American merchants and business men can safely favor their French friends thus. One of your great men in America, John Pierpont Morgan, used to say that "the best security of the lender is the honesty of the borrower." He, himself, loaned money to France in the darkest days of her history, because he knew the honesty of France, who paid her debts even when imposed upon her by a merciless victor.

France is honest and hard-working. The same enemy propagandists, who were referred to before, try to circulate the legend of a lazy France, of a France so bled white by the war that she is now incapable of any work. Figures show that this is a pure lie.

During more than four years of the most terrible war in history France lost 1,500,000 men. The sufferings of the poilus in the trenches were tremendous, as was the work done by French workingmen in factories, who worked day and night to provide the implements and ammunition, not only for our troops but also for our allies. After such a superhuman effort it is true that both poilus and workingmen have taken vacations for a few weeks. Who could justly reproach them? They were amply justified in having a short rest, and that rest was very short, if we are to judge from the result of their work since the armistice was declared on the 11th of November, 1918. At the time of the armistice 1122 kilometers of railways remained to be rebuilt on the system of northern railways; all are now put in order. One thousand, one hundred and thirty-four kilometers were to be rebuilt on the system of eastern railways; 948 are already repaired. On these railways more than 30,000 trains have been running for the demobilization of the American and French armies.

Navigation is now practically normal on the canals of the Aire, the Haute Deule, [Continued on page 252



"The world's only salvation from the social and economic chaos from which it is now emerging is work"—Premier Clemenceau's challenge to France to turn toward reconstruction all the energies that availed to win the war deserves a worldwide application

Things You Can't Be Sure Of

*"A warp in nature has been found,
No line is straight, no circle round;
For Isaac Newton had unsound
Ideas of gravitation"*

By Edwin E. Slosson

FOR twenty-four hundred years philosophic thought has been concerned with the problem of the relation of space and time. Drop into any of the scientific societies of today and you will find them discussing whether space is finite or infinite, whether there is any difference between rest and motion, whether length is absolute or relative, whether time and space have real existence, which are the very questions discussed by Pythagoras and Zeno in the Greek cities of Asia Minor. Now the time spent in these speculations has not been wasted, altho it has led to no definite conclusion, for out of it have grown our mathematics and physics. The Wandering Jew, who is the only mortal having the privilege of attending the schools of the Eleatics and those of the present day, would observe one difference, that modern scientists try to put their theories to the test of experiment wherever possible, while the ancients were content with thinking them out.

Of all the guesses that have been given to this riddle of the universe none has been more bold and revolutionary than that contained in a paper of four or five pages contributed in 1905 to the *Annalen der Physik* by Albert Einstein. The controversy it precipitated has not altogether been confined to the realm of pure reason, for scientists are but human and as such are not entirely uninfluenced by patriotic prejudice. It cannot be denied that Einstein is a Berlin professor, but any latent hostility we may harbor against his theories on that score may be alleviated by recalling that he is also a Swiss Jew.

In his brief paper of 1905 he proposed a new theory of the universe based upon two postulates. The first was the principle of relativity; that all *motion is relative*. This means, for instance, that we could never discover the motion of a smoothly moving train if the windows were darkened and that we could never discover the forward movement of the earth if we could not see the heavenly bodies.

Einstein's second postulate was that *the velocity of light is independent of the motion of the source*. This is a hard one for our reason to swallow, for it means that nothing can travel faster than light, 186,000 miles a second, and that you cannot make light travel faster than that by giving it a swift send-off. It is the same as saying that if a man standing on the cowcatcher of an engine threw a ball forward, it would not make any difference with the velocity of the ball whether the train was running at full speed forward or backward or standing still. But the experiments of the American physicists, Michelson and Morley, who measured the speed of light and found it the same whether the earth was moving toward the source of the ray or away from it, or at right angles to its direction, confirm Einstein's second assumption.

If we accept Einstein's two primary postulates his theory clears up this ether-drift difficulty as well as many other riddles of the universe. It explains the shifting of the orbit of Mercury that Newton's theory could never account for. It foretold the deflection of light by the sun's gravitation that the observations on the

eclipse of last May confirmed. A third test, the shifting of certain lines of the spectrum toward the red end in a magnetic field, has not been met. Such technical points concern only physicists and astronomers, but Einstein's relativity theory, which two out of the three experiments support, carries with it certain speculations as to time and space that are upsetting to current conceptions.

ALL three of Newton's laws of motion are now questioned and the world is called upon to unlearn the lesson which Euclid taught it that parallel lines never meet. According to Einstein they always meet. According to Newton the action of gravitation is instantaneous thruout all space. According to Einstein no action can exceed the velocity of light. If the theory of relativity is right there can be no such thing as absolute time or way of finding whether clocks in different places are synchronous. Our yardsticks may vary according to how we hold them and the weight of a body may depend upon its velocity. The shortest distance between two points may not be a straight line. These are a few of the startling implications of Einstein's theory of relativity. If he put it forward as a mere metaphysical fancy, as a possible but unverifiable hypothesis, it would have aroused mere idle curiosity. But he deduced from it mathematical laws governing physical phenomena which could be put to the test of experiment. They have been tested in these two crucial cases and prove to be true.

Last week I discussed the question of the relativity of motion and showed how impossible it is to tell, for instance, whether a train or a ship you are on is moving or not unless you can compare it with something that you are "sure" is stationary. But what are you sure is stationary? Nothing on earth surely, for the earth compared with the "fixed" stars is spinning around at the rate of about a thousand miles an hour and rushing around the sun at the rate of nearly 70,000 miles an hour. But are we sure the stars are fixed since we have nothing else to compare them with? You may remember Herbert Spencer's illustration of the sea captain who was walking west on the deck of a ship sailing east at the same rate. Is he moving or not? If you are in the same boat, you say he is. If you are on shore when the ship is passing you say he is standing still and "marking time." It all depends on the point of view.

Now you may readily admit that all motion is relative, not absolute, and yet you may balk at the idea that space and time are also relative, not absolute. But motion is merely simultaneous change of position in space and time, and why should we feel so certain about space and time when we have never seen either?

You may say, for instance, that you are sure your desk is so long. But if I ask you *how* long you have to say as long as something else. You may say it is a yard long. But how long is a yard? It is as long as some tape or stick marked "one yard," and this in turn has been taken from some other yardstick until you get back to the brass rod in London that is just as long as the distance from the tip of the nose of King Henry I to the

end of his royal thumb. But such a standard of absolute measurement is unsatisfactory to everyone except an absolute monarchist. But apart from the difficulty of the present inaccessibility of King Henry's nose and thumb, can we be confident that our yardstick keeps the same length while we are measuring with it? We must admit indeed that it is longer on a summer day than on a winter day, but can we be sure that it does not alter in length when we hold it upright or lay it horizontally? Or, rather, could we tell if it did change in length as it is changed in direction?

IF you have ever been in any of those funny places at the amusement parks you will have noticed the convex mirrors there and how ridiculous they make other people look. If you cannot afford the nickel necessary for the study of optics in such an establishment you can contemplate your reflection in the side of a shiny tin cup or can. In a plane mirror you see a man who looks as you suppose yourself to be except that somehow you seem to have become left-handed. But when you look into a convex cylindrical mirror set upright you see a man thinner than you "really are." Look into the same mirror set horizontal and you see a man shorter than you "really are." You grin at the sight of such queer-looking creatures, but you notice that they are equally amused at your shape. Now how are you going to prove to the men in the curved glasses that they are mere caricatures and that you are not really built on the plan of either of these images? You naturally resort to measurement, as a scientist should. You cannot get into the mirror world to measure the tall man who pretends to represent you, but you can explain to him in the sign language what you want him to do and he instantly complies. You stand

up a measuring rod at your side and show him that you are exactly 72 inches tall. He also sets up a rod and that also reads 72 inches. Never mind, let him use any kind of measure he likes, you will catch him when it comes to measurement of width with the same stick. You hold your rule across your shoulders and it reads 18 inches, that is, one-fourth your height. But he also measures his width with his rule and makes it just the same, 18 inches, altho as you see him he looks at least six times as high as he is broad. Now you are sure he is cheating—must have some sort of telescoping rod that contracts and expands according to the way he holds it. You point out to him that his measure is unreliable, but to your surprise his gestures seem intended to convince you that you instead are using the elastic rule. You shake your fist in his face—to which he responds with equal indignation—and then you turn to the squatty chap in the other mirror, hoping he will be amenable to reason. But he also measures himself as 72 inches high and 18 inches wide by his one rule. If you try the still queerer looking fellow in the concavo-convex mirror who is distorted in all sorts of ways you will find that his rule lengthens and shortens and bends just enough to make him as symmetrical a man as yourself.

You are therefore driven to doubt the invariableness of your own yardsticks. Suppose when you wake up
[Continued on page 259]



If the reader will fold the page together on both sides of the middle figure the man in the middle will be confronted with his image in the convex mirrors. The image on the right is thinner and seems taller because it is reflected from a cylindrical surface set upright. The image on the left is shorter and seems broader because it is reflected from a cylindrical surface set horizontally. Yet both images measure the same by the rules in the mirrors

Coining Words Into Dollars

By Edward Earle Purinton

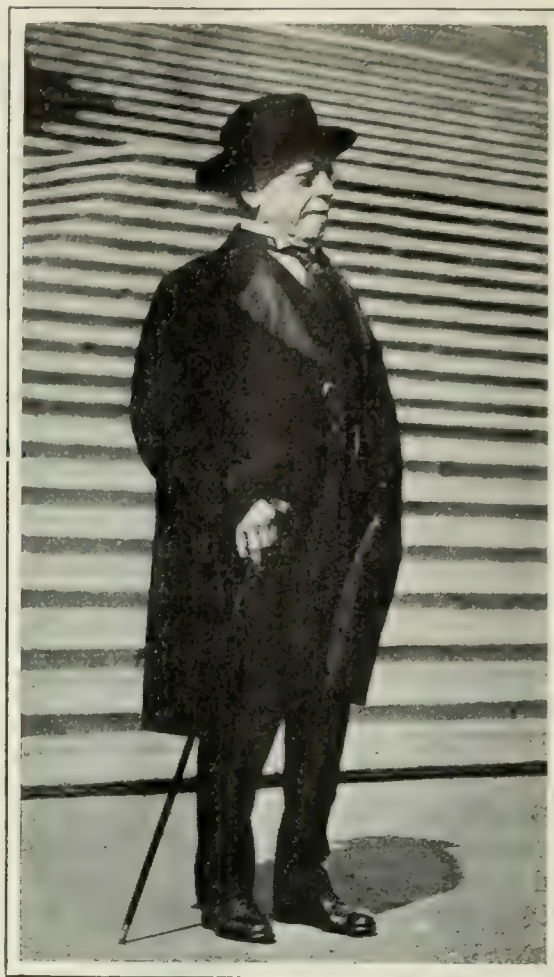
WHEN the world's largest telephone company adopts for a slogan "The Voice With the Smile Wins"—what does that mean? It means that the human voice is the great business force. It means that the choice of words will increase, or decrease, a man's power to "sell himself." It means that modulations and inflections have a commercial value. It means that verbal optimism or pessimism is contagious.

Words are the essential product of almost any business or profession. Right words are the assets—wrong words are the liabilities. The effective selling, advertising, promoting, financing, or manufacturing, of a business concern goes back to the right use of words.

Nothing yields better rewards than to be expert in expressing yourself. The habit of using clear, clean, crisp, kindly, forceful English will put you far ahead on the way to realizing almost any ambition. The certainty that you mean what you say satisfies other people, the certainty that you say what you mean satisfies you. Inaccuracy of speech and inefficiency of action go together. You diminish either when you banish the other.

Everybody who uses words is a manufacturer of unlimited resources and opportunities. The manufacturer with the widest market, the quickest turnover and the lowest production cost, is the successful manufacturer of language. To coin words into dollars, you have only to study your market, improve your product and sell your goods.

The process of making and selling language, once learned, may be carried on with the least expenditure of time, labor and capital of any manufacturing process known to the world. About all you need is a brain and a pen. There are no limitations of time, place, employees or surroundings. And there is practically no competi-



Press Illustrating

"The world would never have listened to a labor leader like Samuel Gompers but for the power he gained over audiences by first gaining power over words"

tion, when you say the right thing for you to say, and say it in the right way.

I never advise any one to adopt "literature" as a profession. When you have a message you will find a way to voice it. While you have no message your voice, however cultivated, will be empty sound. The "call" to write must precede the aim to write, just as the call to teach or preach must precede the aim to teach or preach.

But everybody should know commercial or industrial English as a side-line. Every high school graduate, every college student, should know how to make language, written or spoken, a medium of salesmanship. He should know how to analyze advertisements; how to write business letters; how to apply for a position; how to prepare newspaper editorials; how to think and talk on his feet; how to arrive at the ultimate truth of an argument; how to avoid the

trite, flippant and superfluous in everyday speech; where to find and how to judge the best literature applying to any business or profession; how to increase his vocabulary and improve his quality of speech; how to sell a new idea to the public; how to produce effective publicity for a local institution; how to describe the advantages of his school so that any young person would be eager to attend; how to talk properly to older people; how to converse agreeably without descending to "small talk"; how to judge his own language output from the standpoint of the listener; how to leave in good humor everybody with whom he talks or to whom he writes; how to plead well an unpopular cause; how to make and utilize the notes of all good ideas that come to him; how to put himself so completely into something he writes as to make it real literature.

WORDS are to be measured not by the sound they make but by the action they set in motion.

In the past decade a number of the most famous European critics, lecturers and business men, after visiting the United States, went back and wrote down their impressions of us. They seem to be unanimous on one point—our habits of speech are the worst of those of any race of people dwelling in a civilized land. These reliable, impartial, authorities have listened to the conversation of our young people on the street, in the homes, and in public places such as factories, railroad stations, offices, stores and business houses. Our critics declare that the language of our young people is pert, flippant, slangy, slouchy and shoddy. The voices of our young people are loud, harsh, plebeian. Their modula-



Press Illustrating

The enshrined photograph in a Warsaw shop is characteristic of the European affection for and desire to honor Herbert Hoover. "Hoover was a great engineer and economist," says Mr. Purinton, "but he had to be a great publicist before he could, as Food Administrator, actuate the people of a whole nation"

tion is defective, enunciation poor. Their stock of words is limited, and badly overworked.

I have had occasion to note the opinion also of a good many employers, department heads and office managers. They criticize the written English of our young people as keenly as the travelers from Europe criticize the spoken English. I have employed a considerable number of graduates from so-called business colleges in the capacity of stenographer and typist. I never found one who could write a decent business letter without a period of special training given by the employer. This takes enough time and worry to cost the employer twice the salary he pays the stenographer in money. There are a good many business men who would gladly pay their stenographer \$5 more a week from the start, if she could and would always turn out a business letter that was a perfect specimen of business English. The ordinary young typist cannot spell, punctuate or abbreviate properly. She cannot line or space a letter to advantage. She cannot correct her own work. She depends on her employer to do the hardest part of her job or of any job—the head work on it.

Why? Why is the very thing that everybody needs to know—the right use of words—neglected and apparently despised, even by the very young men and women whose lifework is to be that of selling their own language to employers and customers, the result of the sale to be necessarily a plain matter of bread and butter? The condition is widespread, therefore it is worth analyzing.

We note first a mistaken idea that only professional writers and speakers should train themselves in the accurate and effective use of words. A glance at the leaders of any business or profession will explode this fallacy. Every leader is a language expert. He has to be or he could not be a leader. Influence implies and imposes eloquence. The man at the top is widely and frequently quoted on all sorts of matters. How can you ever be quoted if you have nothing to say, or if having something to say you do not know how to say it?

One of the principal duties of Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, is to prepare reports and addresses for the public at large on the steel trade and general business conditions relating to the corporate interests of which he is the head; only a good command of English enables him to do this, and if he could not do it somebody else would have his job. Herbert Hoover was a great engineer and economist, but he had to be a great publicist before he could do his work as Food Administrator; he had to know how by means of words to educate, stimulate, actuate the people of a whole nation. Daniel Willard

was a remarkably fine railroad president, but what gained him national prestige and power was the forceful part he took in the national war councils that settled the big problems of transportation. The picturesque language of Theodore Roosevelt kept him always in the public eye and in the public service. And the world would never have listened to labor leaders like John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers but for the power these men gained over audiences by first gaining power over words. The farther you rise in the world, the better you must know how to express yourself in language that everybody will understand, welcome and appreciate.

Another mistaken idea is that an employee is judged by and paid for what he does—not by what he says. He is judged by and paid for both. If when you talk with your employer or supervisor you talk briefly, frankly, earnestly, pointedly, reliably, the man above will think more of you—watch you more closely—plan to promote you more speedily. Your associates will respect your opinion to the degree that you choose your words with care; and to a similar degree you will be apt to exercise care in your work, appearance, influence. By training yourself in command over speech and arriving at complete mastery over words, you will also gain mastery over thoughts, emotions, actions. The people whose acquaintance is worth while, meeting you for the first time, always note the presence or absence of culture and refinement in your voice. Their good opinion of you will depend largely on this first impression. You never know when people whose influence will help you professionally, socially or financially are in the neighborhood listening to you. The wise way is to make good speech a regular habit.

Another mistaken idea is that people who talk or write never make much money doing it, so what is the use in acquiring fluency of speech? Well, maybe the teachers, preachers and authors whom you [Continued on page 257]



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"The picturesque language of Theodore Roosevelt kept him always in the public eye and in the public service"



Western Newspaper Union

Secretary Lane and Judge Elbert H. Gary at the Industrial Conference in Washington. It is leaders like these, even more than professional writers—Mr. Purinton points out—who depend for success upon complete mastery over words, thoughts, emotions and actions

The Story of the Week

Meantime the Arguments Were Heated

WITH the refusal of the miners to accept the 14 per cent wage increase which the Government, thru the President's Cabinet, Dr. Garfield and Director General Hines, had decided, after thoro investigation of the facts in the case, to be commensurable with the increase in the cost of living in the mining regions, the struggle was transferred from the conference rooms of Washington to the coal fields themselves, with Federal and state governors taking the place of the operators as the second party in the controversy. For the operators had seemingly shown themselves willing to pay the increase if they could only get miners to work and to receive the pay. This, however, they were not able to do with any great degree of success.

The issue seemed, therefore, to be one that was squarely drawn between the Government, representing the people of the United States, on one side, and the miners on the other side. The miners did not refute by carefully gathered figures as to increase in the cost of living, previous increases in wages, and data as to hours of labor, distribution and the like, the justice of the award which Dr. Garfield had announced. Nor were they moved by the needs of the country as concerns the maintenance either of its industrial efficiency or of the comfort and health of its citizens. The miners seemingly did not act in accordance with the declaration of President Lewis that "We are Americans. We cannot fight our own Government. We cannot fight our fellow Americans." Rather, having failed to get an award of as high a wage as they demanded, they seemed to ignore all other considerations and to settle themselves back in confident reliance upon the power which they thought to possess thru the fact that they are 450,000 strong, and that if they did not mine coal at a 14 per cent wage increase, the country would so suffer as finally to be forced to yield to their demands.

Thus the issue became one that was very much a trial

of strength, but a trial not so much between the miners and the Government, as between the miners and the people of the United States. With the issue thus squarely drawn, the Government set to work to use legal means to win its victory, if possible. On December 3, information was filed in the Federal Court at Indianapolis against eighty-four international and district officials of the United Mine Workers named in the injunction issued immediately after the strike was called, and capias were issued requiring their appearance to answer the charge of having conspired to keep the strike in force and thus to have violated the terms of the injunction. And on December 4 President Lewis and six other officers of the Mine Workers did appear before Federal Judge Anderson, and were charged with contempt of court and each put under \$10,000 bond to appear December 9. The other seventy-seven men named in the information did not appear because they were outside the jurisdiction of the court, but proceedings were started to bring them into court.

In the meantime the effects of the continuation of the strike, especially with the prospect of its being a long drawn out trial of strength, began to be both various and widespread. Of special significance, as regards the ownership and operation of coal mines in perhaps the not far distant future, was the taking over of the mines by several states. North Dakota and Kansas had led off early in November, and there now followed state intervention in Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, while the threat of intervention was made in a number of other states. Such measures, however, led to further conflicts, as in Kansas, where railroad workers refused to transport troops and volunteers to the coal mines. The railroads made heavy reduction in service; coal was withheld from foreign ships, so necessary to our commerce; public service of all kinds thruout the country was curtailed; privately owned industries began to



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Candles and kerosene lamps kept things going during business hours in this Chicago office—one of the thousands thruout the country, but especially in the Middle West, that were forced to curtail light and heat during the coal miners' strike. Railroad facilities in some states were cut to a third their usual amount, schools and churches closed, and business reduced to a minimum. In Chicago office buildings were asked to close at 3:30 p. m.; in New York at 4 p. m. Even Broadway was dark after eight o'clock

MARMON 34

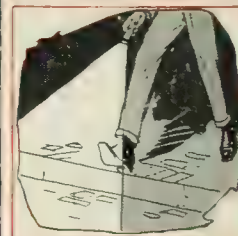
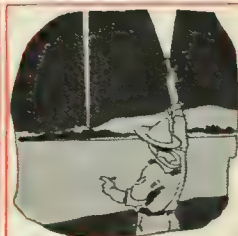
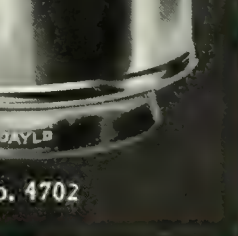
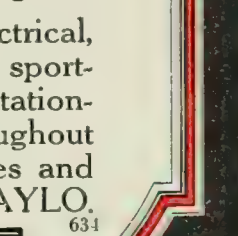
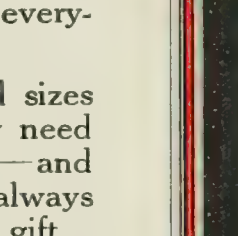
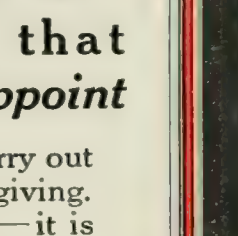
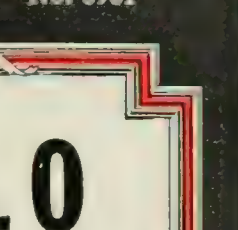
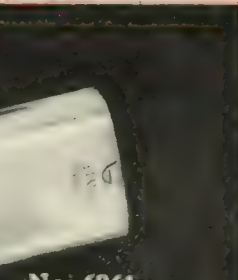
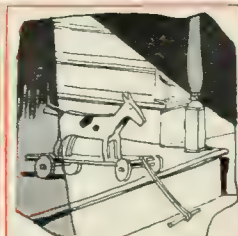
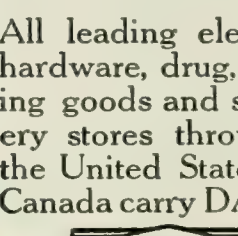
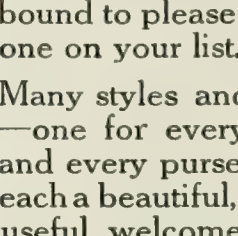
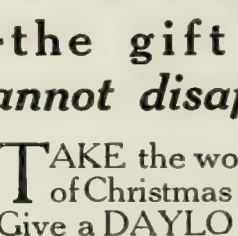
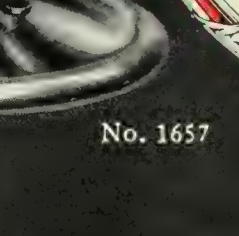
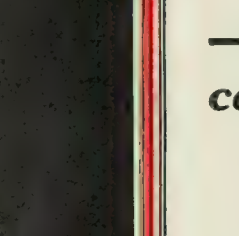
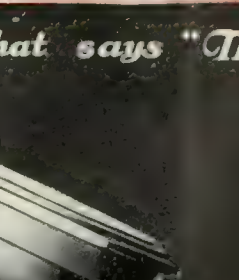
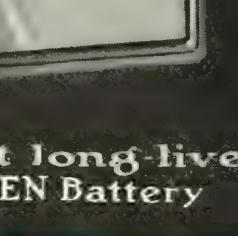
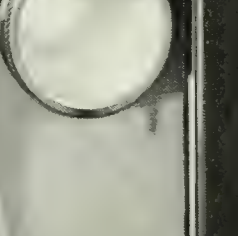
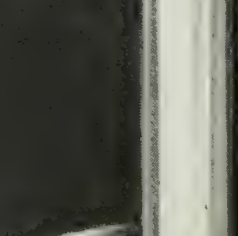
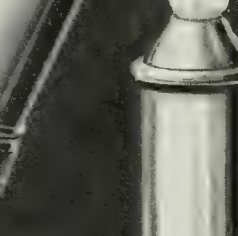
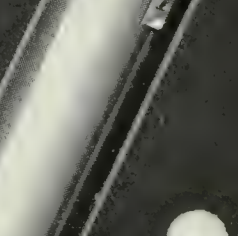
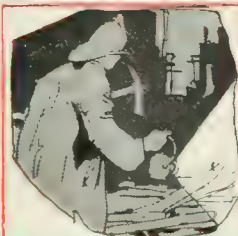
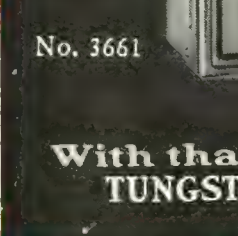
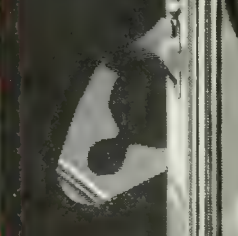
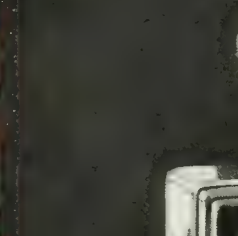
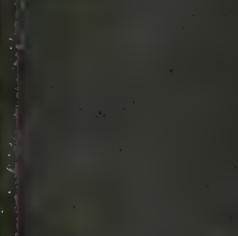
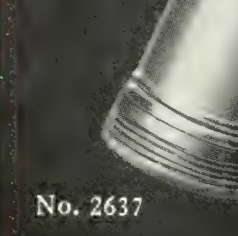
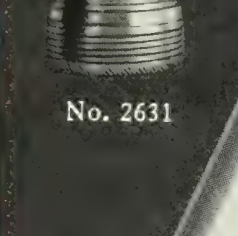
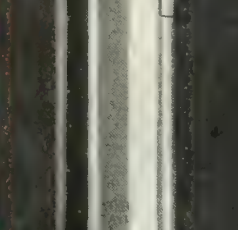
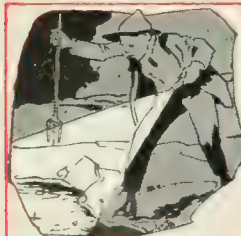
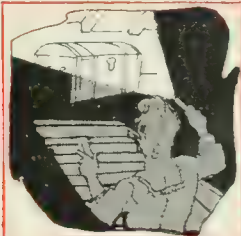
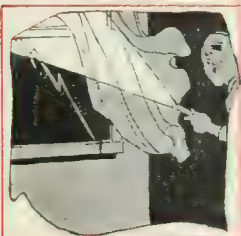
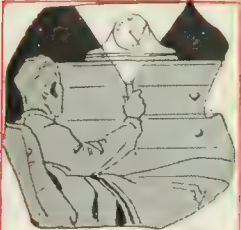
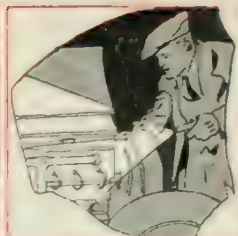
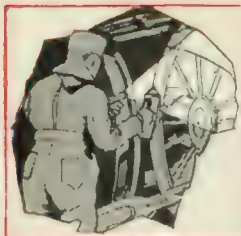
Below is pictured an exact likeness of the Marmon Limousines sold to the French High Commission for the use of the General Staff. No greater distinction has been conferred on any American car.

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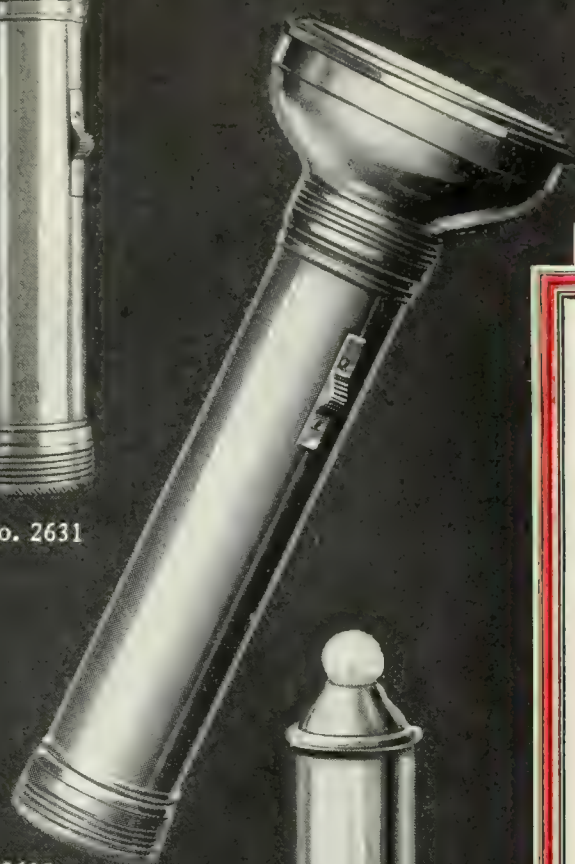




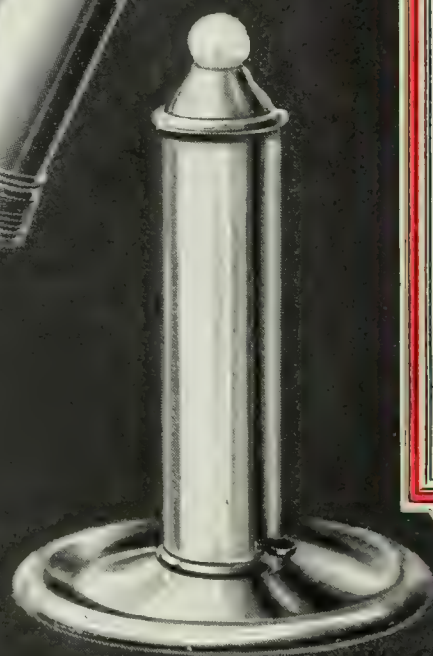
The light that says "There it is!"



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With that long-lived TUNGSTEN Battery

shut down or to shorten the working day; and employees were laid off.

Following closely on the action against the officers of the Mine Workers, steps were taken by the Government to investigate alleged violations of the Lever act by operators and others. On December 4 Judge Anderson ordered a special session of the grand jury to take place in Indianapolis on December 8 to investigate, not only the charges against the operators, but also all other phases of the controversy in the coal industry. Thus the investigation promised to be nation-wide in extent. The purpose of the Government was, if possible, to furnish relief in the coal crisis, to prosecute all violators of the law, and to inflict upon them, if they were guilty, the penalties provided by the Lever act, namely, \$5000 fine or imprisonment up to two years.

Pending the outcome of this legal action, the executives of a dozen or more states were using their authority to take measures to get coal mined. Such support of the Federal Government was, seemingly, not without effect on both operators and miners, especially the latter. For, on December 7, the announcement was made by Attorney General Palmer that a conference had been held in Washington the day before between himself, Secretary Tumulty, President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Greene of the Mine Workers, and that this conference had considered a definite, concrete proposal from the President, "looking to a speedy termination of the strike situation and an adjustment of the entire controversy." Accordingly, in response to the suggestion of the President, the officers of the Mine Workers called a meeting of the miners general scale committee and other representatives of the organization, to be held in Indianapolis on December 9. This announcement came as a distinct surprise, and led to a much more optimistic feeling as to the coal situation. The Government did not, however, indicate its intention of receding from its award of a 14 per cent wage increase to the miners, altho it was intimated that, pending the outcome of the new conference, the injunction proceedings would be stayed. The view was expressed, not by "neutrals" alone, but also by miners' officers, that if President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Greene had accepted the proposed statement of President Wilson, it was almost certain that that statement would meet with the acceptance of the miners. In general, however, the view was taken that the Government had scored a victory.

On December 9 the conference took place at Indianapolis, and the next day it was announced that the strike had been called off. The miners accepted the terms proposed by President Wilson, which specified that the miners should return to work immediately at the 14 per cent wage increase, and that upon the resumption of operations, the President would appoint a commission of three persons to investigate the question of wages and hours, and to report, if possible, within sixty days.

Giving an Industrial Conference Another Chance

THE First Industrial Conference went to pieces for a number of reasons. One of these was the fact that the conference was made up of the representatives of the three rather sharply distinguished groups, labor, employers and the public, that each of these groups had a voting power only as a unit, and that the first two entered the conference not so much to examine and deliberate as to gain their own particular ends. Another reason was the fact that into the conference there were injected particular cases, especially the coal strike, whereas the conference should

have considered only principles, and ways and means that would be applicable to any and all cases. Still a third reason was the fact that the labor group insisted that the conference, if it should succeed in determining upon principles, must include among these the principle of collective bargaining, altho that group did not define this principle with any degree of precision.

Notwithstanding this miscarriage, the conference itself represented a principle which was a move in the right direction. Labor and employers of the public are not, in fact, sharply separated groups, and each cannot have things all its own way. For each, there must be concessions, limitations and restrictions as to what each shall demand, as to what in justice to the others each may have, and as to what, finally, because of the power of the others, each will be granted. But thus far in the history of our economic conflicts, these concessions, limitations and restrictions have been determined for the most part, merely by the economic power and strength of the parties immediately concerned—usually laborers and employers—and not on the basis of any principle that involves the recognition of justice not only to the two parties but also to the public.

There are indications, however, that there is at the present time a growing tendency at least to endeavor to discover such principles, to formulate them, and, once they are formulated, to use them in reaching conclusions as regards special cases. This tendency is found, for example, in the procedure of Dr. Garfield, and those who assisted him in their examination of the facts concerning, and final decision as to, the issues involved in the coal strike.

It is well, therefore, that altho the first conference did not succeed, another conference should be tried. The conference principle is itself a correct one, while to try, to make mistakes, to profit by these and to try

The Important Facts in the Coal Strike

November 1—Strike of miners for a 60 per cent advance in wages and a thirty-hour week begun.

November 1—Judge Albert B. Anderson issued a temporary injunction restraining officers of the United Mine Workers from prosecuting the strike or dispensing strike benefits.

November 8—Judge Anderson issued a permanent injunction and a mandate giving John L. Lewis and William Greene seventy-two hours in which to revoke and cancel the strike order.

November 11—Strike order revoked in compliance with this mandate.

November 14—Conference of operators and miners to fix wage scale and end strike began in Washington, Secretary Wilson intimating that miners were entitled to approximately 30 per cent increase. Operators then offered 20 per cent, the miners asking 40. Secretary Wilson then fixed the increase at 31.60 per cent. This was accepted by miners and rejected by operators.

November 25—Fuel Administrator Garfield fixed the increase the men should have at 14 per cent. Operators accepted, men rejected.

November 27—Conference broke up.

December 3—Judge Anderson ordered the arrest of Lewis, Green and other miners' leaders for contempt of court.

December 6—Lewis and Greene accepted new proposal from the President, thru Attorney General Palmer, by which they receive 14 per cent increase pending inquiry by a new Fuel Commission to be appointed.

December 9—Radical miners refuse to admit leaders' power to accept settlement.

December 10—Miners accept President Wilson's terms and strike is ended.

Miners' loss in wages (estimated), \$42,000,000.

Deficit in coal production (estimated), 35,000,000 tons.

again, is the way in which most successful methods and means have, in the history of the human race, been finally won. And so, whether this second conference fails or not, whether it meets with criticism or not, and whether or not it has the power to enforce its findings—and it probably will not have—it would seem to have been a distinct step in advance, that another conference should be called, and that once convened, the conference should profit by the mistakes of its predecessor. It was with these mistakes in mind that President Wilson in issuing the letter of invitation to the seventeen men who are now conferring, endeavored to guide the new conference along paths that should lead to some positive results.

The conference met on December 1 and elected Secretary Wilson chairman and Herbert Hoover vice-chairman. It determined upon secret sessions so that its members could feel "free to think out loud," and to change their opinions without being publicly charged with inconsistency, and to reach its decisions by a majority vote. The membership of the conference is composed of former state and federal officials, business men, bankers and economists. Neither labor nor employers nor the public as such is represented.

On December 6, at the end of the first week, substantial progress was reported. The conference has set experts at work at various phases of the industrial situation, who, after the holidays, will report. Also representatives of capital and labor will at that time be at liberty to criticize the preliminary draft of the conference's recommendations. The conference has been discussing "machinery and methods" rather than principles. This subject has been considered under the three phases of workmen in the employ of the Government, of public utilities and of private industries. It is understood that the principle of the right to strike has been questioned as concerns the first two cases, but not the third case, but that for this the effort will be made to solve the very important problem of finding a substitute for the strike, with its enormous economic losses.

The first report of the results of the conference is most encouraging, and it would certainly be confounding to the critics if the conference should succeed in devising a plan so just and rational that by its own momentum it would penetrate far into the industrial structure of the country. But in any case, the conference promises to make considerable progress toward the solution of its difficult problems.

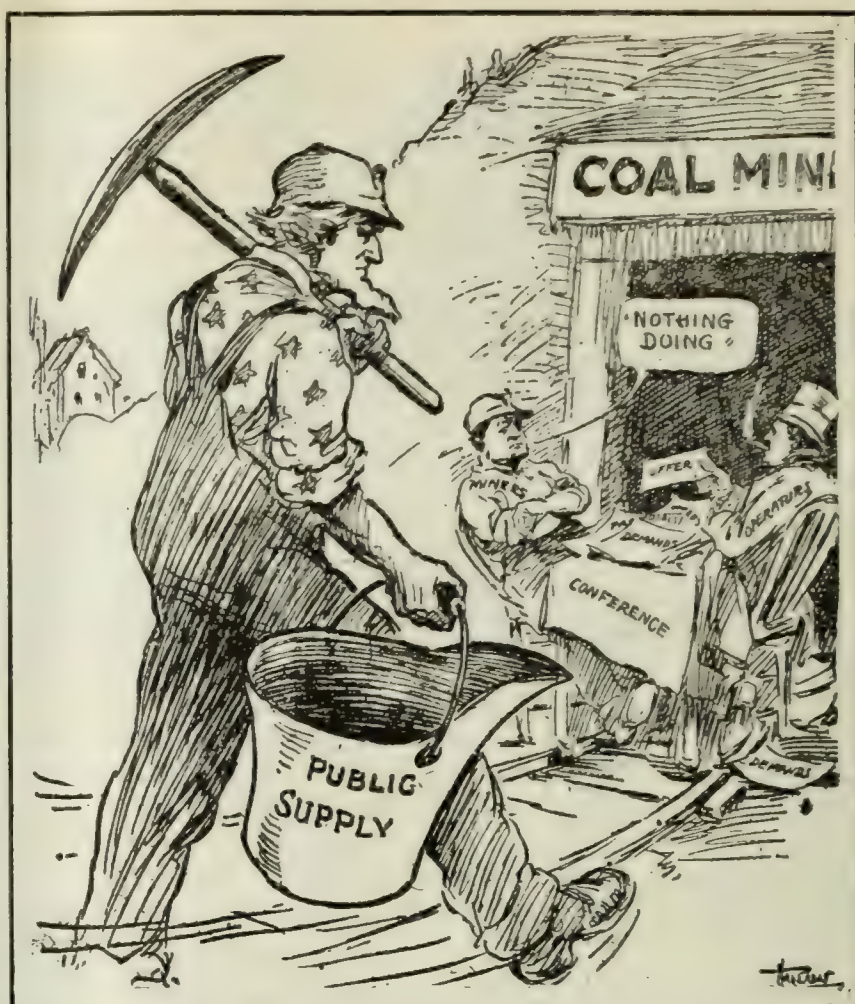
Passing the Buck in Washington

THE forty-five minute conference of Senators Fall and Hitchcock with President Wilson in his sick room at the White House cleared the air in Washington as has no other recent event.

A survey of what was accomplished by the conference amply corroborates Senator Fall's report to his colleagues that the President is mentally alert and as capable as ever of handling any situation. The conference was not of the President's choosing. It was forced upon him, but he turned it deftly to his own purposes.

He punctured the Mexican war scare beyond the possibility of early reinflation and asserted his sole responsibility for the conduct of Mexican-American relations. He put down disquieting reports as to his mental condition and sought to top the occasion by saddling the responsibility of finding a way to ratify the peace treaty upon his political opponents.

Dr. Grayson's announcement during the conference that William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, had been released was so timely and so dramatic as to lead many to the conclusion that it had been saved for the occasion. It was not until later, when the tension



Providence Daily Journal

Get out of the way

had been relieved, that the public learned that Jenkins had been bailed out. President Wilson effectively closed the subject with a witticism, and all of Senator Fall's charges and evidence of Carranza's anti-Americanism have failed to reopen it.

Secretary of State Lansing, following the dispatch of his last note to Carranza demanding Jenkins' release, was summoned to testify in secret session before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The committee was considering Senator Fall's resolution recommending severance of diplomatic relations and withdrawal of recognition from Carranza. The resolution was based upon the theory that such action would lead to the downfall of Carranza and the establishment of a stable government by a coalition of his opponents, a theory not dissimilar from that upon which the Allied Russian policy was founded.

The Jenkins incident, Mr. Lansing said, was the last of a long series of affronts to the American Government and outrages against American citizens. A conciliatory policy had been pursued prior to 1917 because of the danger that the United States would be drawn into the European war, but now the time had come for a show down. He indicated that his notes were framed in accordance with a predetermined policy, but aroused grave apprehensions and misgivings as to the President's condition when he admitted that the Jenkins incident had not been brought to the President's attention.

The committee decided by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative, to seek a conference for two of its members with the President to lay the whole situation before him and ask his advice on the disposition of the Fall resolution. The Democrats were not far wrong in asserting that the Republican plan contemplated a "snooping expedition," designed principally to establish whether the President was, in fact, incapacitated for the duties of his office. They were relieved by Senator Fall's report.

The President's opinion on the resolution for breaking relations with Mexico was given in a letter written after the conference to Senator Fall.



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Non-contributors

"I should be very gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the Congress," he said. "It would constitute a reversal of our constitutional practise, which might lead to very grave confusion in regard to the guidance of our foreign affairs."

The initiative in directing foreign relations, he went on to point out, rested under the Constitution with the executive. The advice of one house of Congress was provided for, but only when asked.

Senator Lodge entirely agreed with the President. "The responsibility is on his shoulders," he said. "Let it rest there." The words were almost identical with those used by the President at the conference in discussing with Senator Hitchcock the status of the peace treaty in the Senate. The responsibility for ratification had passed to the shoulders of the Republicans, the President said, and he added, "Let it rest there a while."

With this assertion Senator Lodge did not agree at all. The treaty had been rejected by the Senate, he said. It could not be revived until withdrawn and resubmitted by the President. In the meantime, neither the Senate as a whole nor any faction in the Senate had any responsibility in the matter. Nevertheless, the President's words were not without effect.

Senator Lodge relaxed his pressure for quick adoption of his resolution declaring the war at an end. While it dealt with another subject, President Wilson's letter to Senator Fall made it clear that he would regard such a resolution as unconstitutional and without binding effect. Republican senators who had not played an important part in the treaty contest began to show signs of nervousness. The pressure of commercial and other interests upon them for quick ratification has been enormous.

Senator Lodge continued to assert that without his reservations the treaty could not be ratified, and Senator Hitchcock, under instructions from the President, made no move for compromise. The President had directed him to await proposals from the other side.

While the leaders apparently are as far apart as ever, private discussions among the followers, both Republicans and Democrats, have clearly demonstrated that

their wishes are almost identical. Left to themselves they could easily work out a compromise acceptable to two-thirds of the Senate.

One of the possibilities of the present situation is a break away from the leaders and an independent movement to save the treaty by compromise. For the Republicans it would be a break away from Senator Lodge, for the Democrats from the President, because it has been indicated that Senator Hitchcock would not oppose such an effort. If the passage of a resolution of ratification with compromise reservations were secured in this way, the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it would lie with the President.

Both sides in the Senate want ratification; neither side wants the treaty as an issue in the 1920 campaign. Nevertheless, it may well be an issue if Republican and Democratic senators continue to give support to their respective leaders in their present attitudes.

Pending final disposition of the treaty, the Senate is having difficulty in concentrating its attention on domestic legislation. The Cummins bill for the return of the railroads to private ownership has been before the Senate since the session opened with very little attention being given to the debate. It has been almost impossible to keep a quorum in the Senate for the transaction of business.

The investigation of Senator Newberry's Michigan campaign for election to the Senate, which in other days would have been a sensation, is now only an annoyance. Democratic senators have failed to grasp the opportunity to turn the charges against Senator Newberry to partizan advantage. Senators on both sides realize that much money must be spent to secure their reelection in future campaigns and look with little favor on attempts at strict enforcement of the law.

R. M. B., Washington

Mexico in the Balance

AFTER the dispatch by Secretary Lansing of the second diplomatic note to the Mexican Government demanding the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, the United States consular agent at Puebla, who had been rearrested, confined, accused of perjury, but all without justification, as the investigation of the State Department showed, the tension between the two governments could hardly be said to have decreased. No one could foresee what the outcome of the Jenkins case would be, especially as it was the culmination of a series of occurrences in Mexico for a number of years that had strained the friendly relations between the two governments. There was the Tampico incident, the border outrages, the repeated violations of the property rights of American citizens, and the all too frequent assaults on their persons. Many felt that the Government, both in this and in the preceding administration, had been somewhat supine as regards the protection of American rights in Mexico, and that the time had now come to take a firm stand. The Jenkins incident might not of itself be a sufficient reason for war, but as the latest instance of a series of infringements of American rights it might well become the spark that would cause the explosion.

However, with the very natural effect of greatly relieving the tension, there suddenly came the report on December 4, even while Senators Fall and Hitchcock were conferring with the President about the Mexican situation, that Jenkins had been released. Mr. Jenkins' release was announced in a dispatch to the State Department from Third Secretary Hanna of the American Embassy in Mexico City. Mr. Hanna had been sent by the Washington Government to Puebla to effect the immediate release of Mr. Jenkins, and the Mexican Gov-

ernment had, as a result of Mr. Lansing's two notes, also sent General Gonzales to investigate the facts in the case. General Gonzales substantiated the position taken by the Washington Government in behalf of Jenkins. Two peons confessed to him that their statements that Jenkins was in collusion with the rebels who had abducted him in order to discredit the Carranza Government, were false. They and other witnesses testified that they had been compelled to make such false statements under duress. Mr. Hanna announced in his dispatch, "These facts are shown by the court record of the case."

On December 10 the reply of the Mexican Government to the last note of Secretary Lansing had not been received, and the Jenkins case was still pending with the President in control. Developments were, however, taking place, such as Jenkins' demand that he be either released unconditionally or returned to jail, but the extreme tension had disappeared.

Still After the Reds

THE hunt for the "Reds" to which the country was awakened by the shots from the I. W. W. headquarters in Centralia, Washington, still continues, tho seemingly with some letup as far as raids and arrests and the seizure of radical literature is concerned. Whether or not this means that anything more than the most superficial symptoms have been dealt with, while the disease is still pursuing its quiet and insidious course, remains to be seen, yet it is to be feared that it does not. But, at least, the country has awakened to the presence of maladies that affect the body politic, and that is something to be thankful for.

The raids, arrests, seizures and hearings have led into unexpected places and have brought forth surprising disclosures. One of the most striking pieces of evidence is that there has been living in New York a man by the name of L. C. A. K. Martens, who claims to be the "Ambassador" of Soviet Russia, but who would seem to be a very active agent of the Lenin-Trotsky Government, sent for the purpose of bringing

about in this country the same conditions that exist in Russia.

Martens has been examined before the Lusk Investigating Committee a number of times. Deputy Attorney General S. A. Berger, who has been coöperating with the Lusk committee, stated on November 18 that, altho the examination of Martens had thus far only scratched the surface, it had nevertheless shown that it is the purpose of the Soviet Russian Republic to spread propaganda calculated to overthrow organized government everywhere.

Martens sent a telegram of protest to Secretary Lansing on November 18, but without avail. At a subsequent appearance before the Lusk committee, Martens again testified, tho under protest, that couriers who elude the Allied blockade against Russia reach New York regularly with money and instructions sent by Lenin and Trotsky to the Soviet agents here. Martens applied for a stay of proceedings requiring him to produce before the Lusk committee correspondence with the Lenin-Trotsky Government, but this was denied him by Justice Greenbaum, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the ground that "this representative of the so-called Soviet Government, which this country does not recognize, has in his possession hundreds of circular letters written by Lenin advocating the overthrow of what they call capitalistic government."

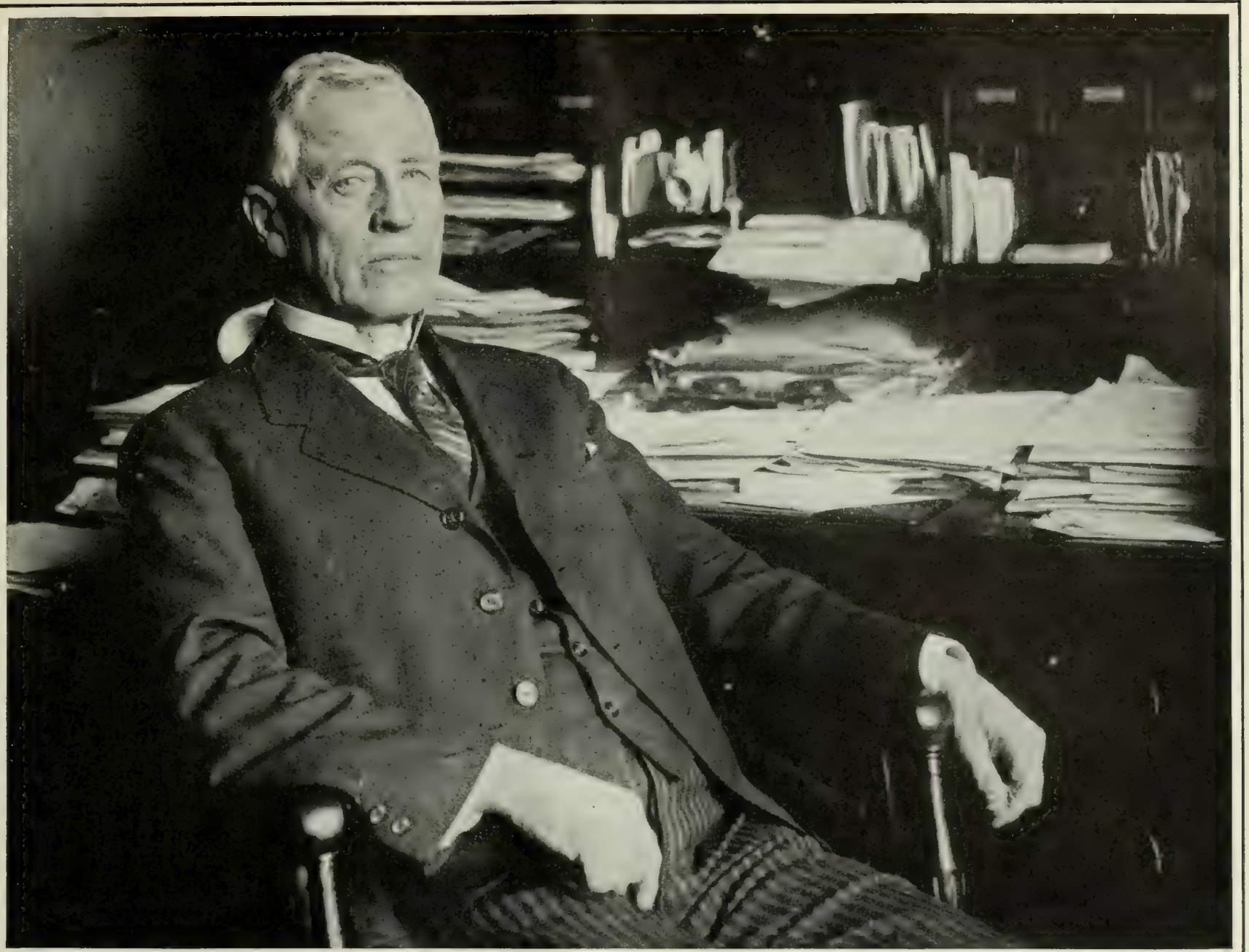
The Lusk committee, continuing its investigations, brought forth on December 4 the fact that Dr. Michel Mislig, as treasurer of the Russian Socialistic Federation, had issued funds to cover the costs of the last Communist convention at Chicago, and "that the Federation had a membership of 10,000 in virtually all parts of the United States. Mislig testified that the doctrines advocated by this organization were Bolshevistic, and that he believed that half of the membership consisted of American citizens.

The trail of the serpent has also led to the Department of Labor of the United States. To raid "Red" strongholds, seize their literature, arrest them and make them testify, seems, as the laws of this country



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A significant point in Massachusetts' fight against Bolshevism in labor—the new Boston police force drawn up for inspection by Governor Coolidge (right, wearing soft hat). Last September the Boston police struck for higher wages and the right to affiliate with labor unions. There were some bad days of rioting and stealing as a result before order could be established by military policing. Governor Coolidge took a firm stand against the unionizing of city police and was reëlected on the issue "There is no right to strike against the public safety." When the striking policemen asked for their old jobs back he answered them by sticking uncompromizingly to his refusal to recognize a police union; and a new force of policemen was organized in Boston



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The new United States Secretary of Commerce, Joshua Willis Alexander, has been a member of Congress from Missouri for seven terms. During the Democratic control of the House he was chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The work that he did in the Congressional investigation of shipping combinations is now embodied in the Shipping Act

now stand, to leave the question still open as to what next to do with them, once they are convicted. Imprison them or deport them would seem to be the obvious solution to that problem, but the former course seems not to be legal, and the latter to be fraught with difficulties. Thus with hundreds of "Reds" from all over the country ordered deported by the Commissioner General of Immigration and taken to Ellis Island for deportation, it turns out that the United States Department of Labor overruled the Department of Immigration, and ordered their release either on their own recognizance or on small bonds. And it has seemed to be a veritable labor of Hercules to deport Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, convicted anarchists and fomentors of revolution for many years. Aroused by such a state of affairs, the Congressional Committee on Immigration, having investigated conditions on Ellis Island, returned to Washington December 1 to turn the searchlight on the Department of Labor. The charge is that the "Reds" who were ordered to be deported have friends among the subordinates in the Department of Labor, who have taken advantage of the preoccupation of their superiors with such problems as the coal strike to issue orders of release. The members of the committee pointed to the astonishing fact that, as regards the use of red tape, they had discovered one case in New York where an anarchist had succeeded in stalling off the officials for more than five years by innumerable court writs and appeals.

Also illustrating the effects of red tape are the cases of Goldman and Berkman. The United States Department of Justice began a month ago to take steps toward having these two anarchists deported, but up to

December 10 this very desirable end had not been attained. The two have succeeded in delaying deportation by taking every possible advantage of the statutes, such as the writ of habeas corpus, and on December 10 they were still with us.

The evidence seems to be either that there is unnecessary delay on the part of the Department of Justice, or that the department's hands are tied by inadequate laws—which it is, may be a question. But the first alternative has led to the criticism of, and allegations against, Attorney General Palmer by such men as Senator Poin Dexter and Mr. H. W. Taft. A good citizen of the United States therefore might say: Either let the Department of Justice produce results, or, if it cannot, then let Congress legally cut the red tape.

Parleying with the Bolsheviki

THERE are two international conferences now being held by representatives of the Soviet Government: one at Copenhagen with the British over the question of exchange of prisoners and the other at Dorpat with the Esthonians over the question of peace.

In the Copenhagen conference Great Britain is represented by James O'Grady, M. P., and the Soviet Government by Maxim Litvinov, former Bolshevik agent in London. There would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement in regard to the exchange of prisoners, but Litvinov is trying to bring in the question of the military intervention and blockade of Russia by the Allies with a view of opening peace negotiations, which the British representative is not empowered to consider.

The Bolshevik delegation at the Dorpat conference is

composed of twenty-eight members, most prominent of whom are Krassin, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Joffé, leader of the Bolshevik commission at the Brest-Litovsk conference that made peace with Germany, and Radek, Bolshevik representative at Berlin. The Bolshevik and the Estonian commissions have already reached an agreement as to the basis and order of discussion. Representatives of the other border states, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Finland are in attendance but are undecided whether to participate officially in the peace conference. It is officially announced that Estonia cannot negotiate with the Soviet representatives except on conditions laid down by the Associated Powers. The peace terms proposed by the Bolsheviks at Dorpat comprise thirteen points as follows:

1. Mutual recognition of independence.
2. Suspension of the state of war.
3. Suspension of hostilities and determination of the time for withdrawal of the troops.
4. Declaration by the Estonian Government of the non-existence of alliances between the states warring with the Soviet.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

There seems to be a comeback

5. Similar declarations with reference to other forces opposed to the Soviet Government.
6. The internment and disarmament of General Yudenitch (commander of the Russian Northwest Army) and the impounding of his war stores under seal.
7. Amnesty for all citizens condemned for support of the Soviet Government or taking part in the third Internationale.
8. Provisions for a commercial treaty.
9. Resumption of diplomatic relations.
10. Resumption of postal and telegraphic relations.
11. Joining up of railways.
12. Transit over the Estonian railways of goods from Estonian ports bound for Russia.
13. The establishment of dockage facilities for Soviet Russian-bound goods.

The Bolsheviks have the advantage in negotiating with the border states, for they are able to promise them freedom and independence while the Allies are more or less committed to the restoration of the old Russia in its entirety with the exception of Poland and Finland. Litvinov says: "Secession will be allowed to all in the hope that a natural economic alliance will

bring us all together in time." It is understood that the Bolsheviks are willing to give substantial guarantees that the external obligations of Russia, such as bonds held by British and French, will be paid on condition that the blockade is lifted and the foreign armies withdrawn.

The strong desire of the Bolsheviks for peace was shown by the Seventh All Russia Soviet of Soviets, which met at Moscow the first of December and adopted the following resolution:

The Soviet Government proposed peace to the Entente on August 5 and has repeated the proposal eight times since. It affirms again its unalterable desire for peace. It offers to all the Entente Powers—England, France, the United States and Japan, together or separately—to begin negotiations.

Military operations are still going in favor of the Bolsheviks. Kolchak, when he was driven out of Omsk, hoped to be able to make a stand at Novo-Nikolayevsk, 600 miles east of his former capital, but now he is evacuating that city and retiring to Tomsk. Denikin is being continually forced back southward, and what is more serious, the Bolsheviks have risen in his rear and again secured possession of the Crimea and some of the Black Sea ports thru which he receives his supplies. The Caucasus is also said to be in revolt. The Soviet wireless reports a victory on the Persian border east of the Caspian Sea. This would indicate that they were trying to gain possession of Krasno-vodsk, the Caspian terminus of the Turkestan railroad. Their advance in this quarter brings them in contact with the Persians and Afghans, among whom they have been carrying on an active propaganda.

Concluding Peace With Germany

THE demand of the Allies that the Germans sign a protocol imposing other and more stringent conditions than were contained in the armistice and treaty of Versailles was resented by the Germans on various grounds. They asked for the return to the fatherland of the prisoners held in France. They objected to being obliged to arrest and deliver over to a hostile court the German officers and men accused of violating the laws of war. They protested against the clause permitting the French forces to invade and occupy German territory at any time they chose and under any pretext. They disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the German fleet interned by the British at Scapa Flow and requested that the question of reparation for the loss of the fleet be referred to The Hague court for arbitration.

According to the German view, Admiral von Reuter, in charge of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, was cut off from communication with the German Government by the British and hence acted upon his own initiative and responsibility in ordering the ships to be scuttled on the day the peace treaty was signed. The armistice stipulated that the German warships should be interned in a neutral port, but the British insisted that they should be sent instead to a British port, where they would be surrounded by British warships.

The Allies, however, refuse to relieve the German Government of the charge of responsibility for the sinking at Scapa Flow, and, in refutation of the German claim that Admiral von Reuter acted without instigation from Berlin, they cite a note dated May 9, 1918, found in the sunken flagship, from Admiral von Trotha, of the German Admiralty, telling Reuter that the disposition of the fleet "cannot be decided without us; it will be finished by us and delivery to the enemy avoided." The Allies refused to refer the question to The Hague, but consented to consider the question of the

Five New Ambassadors

Japan

Baron Shidehara (left) is coming to this country soon to represent the Imperial Government of Japan

Italy

Italy's Ambassador, recently arrived in the United States, is Baron Romano Avezzano (right). In this photograph, which was taken just as he landed, are (left to right) Miss Yolanda Avezzano, General Guglielmotti, Baroness Avezzano and the Ambassador

Press Illustrating

Central News



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Poland

The new nation of Poland sends as its first Minister to the United States Prince Casimir Lubomirski, photographed above when he arrived a month ago with his wife, Lady Theresa

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Peru

At the right is the Peruvian Ambassador and his party en route from Valparaiso, Chile, to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Pezet is at the left; then her husband, the Ambassador; then their niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pezet



Press Illustrating

Siam

Phya Prabha Karavongse is the nearest English equivalent to the name of the new Siamese Ambassador to the United States. With him (above) is his daughter, who refuses to struggle with our mispronunciation and announces her name as Betty. Ambassador Karavongse comes here from Paris, where he represented the kingdom of Siam at the Allied Peace Conference



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Manchester, Massachusetts, has set an excellent example in this community house memorial to men who served in the war

indemnity for the lost warships in "a spirit of equity, after a hearing by the Reparations Commission." No concession was made on any of the other points raised by the Germans.

The French suspect that the Germans are not disbanding their army according to the treaty, but are secretly reorganizing it under various disguises so as to be able to resist the advance of the Allied forces from the Rhine into the interior. A note was dispatched on December 1 by the Supreme Council requesting the German Government to disband the bodies known as the Public Security Police, the Volunteer Guard and the Citizens' Guard. The German Government in reply declares these organizations necessary for the maintenance of order against the Bolsheviki and asserts that the army is being reduced to the stipulated maximum of 200,000 as fast as possible. Berlin has a working class population of 750,000, of whom more than a third are communists. The Security Police force in Berlin numbers only 8,000. According to Marshal Foch, Germany has still 1,200,000 men under arms and several millions more in reserve.

Mr. Polk, the head of the American Peace Commission, sent a note to Baron von Lersner, in which he warns the Germans against interpreting the action of the Senate and the withdrawal of the American delegation from Paris as indicating a disposition to favor Germany or the relaxation of the conditions imposed upon her. Mr. Polk said:

There may be in America different understandings about the treaty of peace, but there are no two understandings about the obligations which devolve upon Germany and the affection which holds us to our allies, especially to France.

At the time when the treaty with Germany was being considered, Premier Clemenceau protested that it did not afford sufficient protection against a future attack by Germany. In order to allay the fears of France President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George agreed to sign a convention assuring France of the support of American and British forces in case of unprovoked attack by Germany. This agreement was conditioned upon its being ratified by the legislative bodies of both countries. It was promptly approved by the British Parliament, but the American Senate has not yet acted upon it. Now, however, Great Britain has agreed to make her guarantee of protection absolute even if the United States refuses to concur.

Great Britain and France have further agreed to guarantee to protect the neutrality of Belgium as before the war, regardless of such protection as a League of Nations may afford.

The German Government charges the Allies with violation of the armistice, not only by retaining German prisoners to work in France, but by forcing them to serve in the Polish army. A British steamer, "St. Helena," was carrying 700 German prisoners thru the Kiel Canal to Danzig when one of them tried to escape and was fired upon by the British. The German police then boarded the "St. Helena" and secured the release of 600 of the men who were being transported to Poland against their will.

The Mystery of Afghanistan

LITTLE by little the cloud is lifting from the Middle East and we can now follow the sequence of events of which we have only caught tantalizing glimpses during the last five years. It was not known and scarcely suspected that during the Great War England had to carry on a little war with the Afridi that required the presence of a considerable body of white troops on the Afghan border. It was rumored during the war that German agents were received at Kabul by the Amir, but it was supposed that the attempts of the Germans and Turks to win over the Amir from his allegiance to the British were altogether fruitless. Now, however, it has been revealed that he went so far as to conclude a treaty with Germany, the content of which has not yet been disclosed. This was a violation of the stipulation imposed upon the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan in 1880, when he was seated by the British upon the throne of Afghanistan, that he should "have no political relation with any foreign power except with the British Government." In compensation of this limitation of his sovereignty the Amir received an annual subsidy from the Indian Government and was allowed to import arms from India. Habib Ulla, who succeeded him, continued to draw his subsidy, which was raised to \$600,000 a year, and he was regarded as a good friend of the British, altho his loyalty was somewhat strained by the discovery that in 1907 an agreement had been concluded without his knowledge or consent between Russia and Great Britain, by which Afghanistan was definitely placed within the British "sphere of influence." In the midst of the late war Russia, taking advantage of England's need of her, negotiated with the British for a slice of Afghan territory, also without the knowledge of the Amir, who heard of it only when the Bolsheviki published the secret documents of the Petrograd archives.

When it appeared that Germany had lost the war the Amir Habib Ulla sent off the Germans and took advan-



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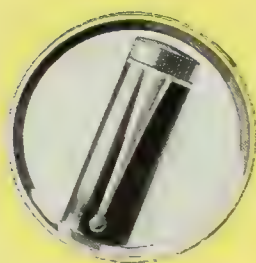


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(SAFETY-SEALED)

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tage of the collapse of the Russian Empire to negotiate an alliance with the Khans of Russian Turkestan, possibly with the view of annexing the territory lying on his northern frontier. In the midst of this maneuver he was assassinated last February by his courtiers and was buried on the golf course at Kabul. His addiction to this game and other outlandish customs had long been a cause of offense to pious Moslems, and by making a royal cemetery of the links, they put an end to the golf craze.

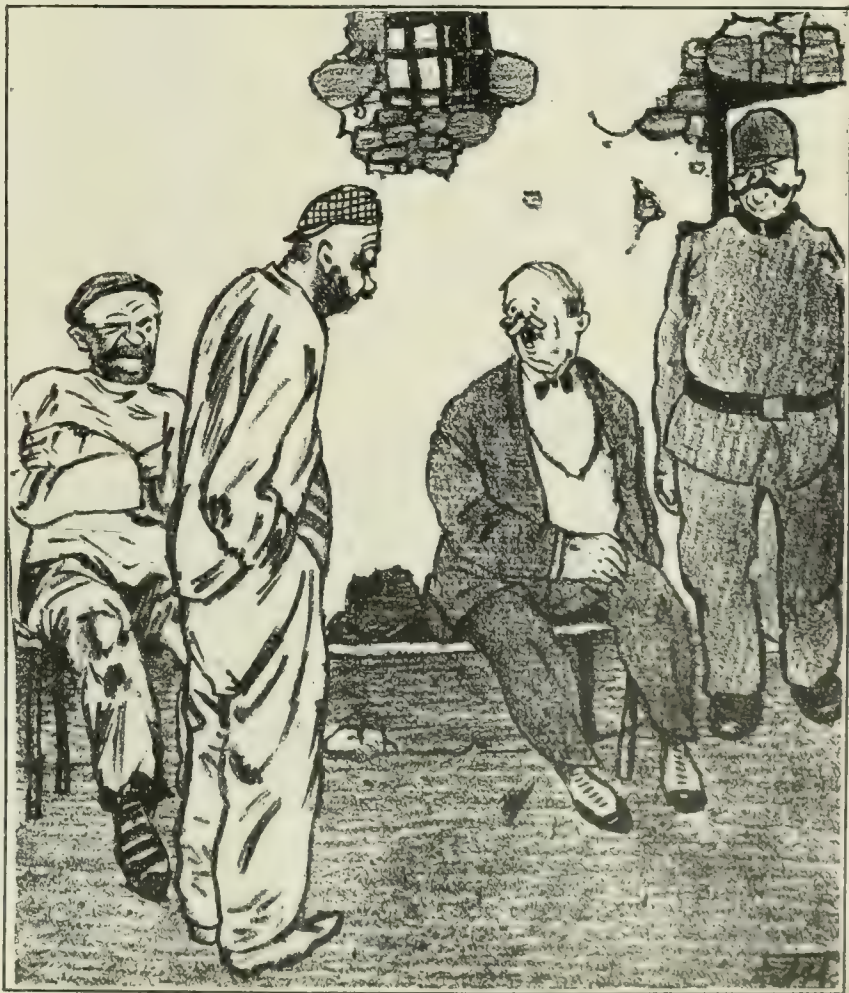
The third and favorite of his seven wives, the fascinating but domineering Ulya Hazrat, if she was not a party to the murder at least took advantage of it to secure the vacant throne for her son, Aman Ulla Khan, now twenty-seven years old. The British authorities were at first disposed to view his accession with favor and extended their congratulations, but he speedily dissipated their illusion by issuing an arrogant declaration of war and invading India near the famous Khyber Pass. The reason he alleged for intervening in India was the same as is sometimes brought in the United States as a reason for intervening in Mexico, namely, that the country on his southern boundary was so anarchical and badly governed that he was afraid lest the spirit of unrest should spread into his own land. His incursion into India was arranged to coincide with risings among the Hindus and Mohammedans in the hope of starting a revolution that would overthrow the British rule. One of his agents in India was the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, Gholam Hyder. He posed as a collector of Oriental rugs and in that role was enabled to receive by day or night strange people from Persia, Turkey and India. Those who watched him must have thought that he was an "easy mark" considering the large sums he paid out for the sort of rugs and carpets brought by the strange people who came to him by night or day from Persia, Turkey and various parts of India. It was his plan that the 6000 Afghans and Pathans in Peshawar were to make a rush for the British barracks on the night of May 10 when the Afghan troops were to make their raid thru Khyber Pass.

But the British got wind of it and three days before the appointed time Gholam Hyder and his co-conspirators were arrested and rushed off to Rangoon. The Indian insurrection was put down without difficulty and the Afghan invasion was met by the largest force ever collected on the frontier, a quarter of a million men. A new weapon, the airplane, was in the possession of the British and with this they were enabled to enfilade the mountain passes and to rain bombs upon Kabul, the capital.

After three months of desultory border warfare a treaty of peace, or more properly speaking a six months' armistice, was signed at Rawal Pindi on August 8. This document as published seemed to be altogether in favor of the British, for by it the Amir relinquished his subsidy and back pay and the privilege of importing munitions thru India. But it was afterward divulged that the treaty had an appendix in the form of a letter from the Viceroy of India by which the Amir was released from his obligation to conduct his foreign relations exclusively thru the British Government. This concession of the British gave the young Amir some grounds for boasting that he had accomplished what he declared in his inaugural proclamation that he would do, make Afghanistan "internally and externally free and independent." The London *Times*, which had congratulated the Government on the treaty as first given out, now accuses it of having muddled the whole matter and deceived the public. It has lately leaked out that the Afghans never retired altogether within their borders, altho the Viceroy of India declared in June that

"so long as a single Afghan regular soldier remains on our side peace negotiations are out of the question." The recent announcement that the British airmen have bombarded Wana to stop raids from that town would imply that it is still occupied by Afghan troops and Wana is in Waziristan, twenty miles beyond the Afghan boundary. It has also transpired that the British medical service broke down in the Afghan campaign as it did in Mesopotamia. An epidemic of cholera and other diseases occurred among the troops on the frontier and early in July there were 7830 cases of sickness of which 2289 were British. This and the danger of Indian risings in the rear probably explains why the British did not undertake an advance toward Kabul and why they were willing to make such a serious concession to secure peace.

Amir Aman Ulla Khan made immediate use of his new freedom to send an embassy to Moscow and to ask the aid of the Soviet Government "to free the entire East from European imperialism." The young Amir appears to have become a convert to Bolshevism. One of his chief advisers, Barakat Ulla, has written a pamphlet to prove that Bolshevism is to be found in the Koran and this is being printed at Kabul by the hundred thousand in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani and distributed thruout the East by special couriers. The Amir's father-in-law, Mohammed Tarzi, is said to have brought a large sum of Bolshevik money to Afghanistan in 1918. The defeat of Kolchak and Denikin by the Bolsheviks and the evacuation of Turkestan by the British has broken down the barrier between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan and the two allied powers have joined forces at the Merv Oasis, famous as the bone of contention between Russia and Great Britain in the latter part of the last century. The Afghan Ambassador to Russia, General Mohammed Vali Khan, is now anxious to proceed to Paris and the Soviet Government has asked Esthonia to grant him free passage so he can attend the Peace Conference.



Der Ehrlose

A Swiss cartoon on profiteering, from Nebelspalter, Zurich. Prison Inmate: "Hi, Warder, you must take him out. We don't want any profiteer in here with us. We are all honest criminals!"

A Train That Runs on Roads

By John R. Eustis

IN motor transportation there is evident a consistent growth in the use of trailers with motor trucks, or in what might properly be termed the motor train. Thus employed the trailer is a highway freight car and the motor truck that hauls it a road locomotive, which itself also carries a load. There is an economic reason for the increasing use of trailers, as with them the load moved by a motor truck is multiplied from two to four times, with an added operating cost of less than 25 per cent. To be weighed against this is the limited capacity of motor trucks, designed and built solely to carry loads, to exceed this limit by also hauling additional burdens. This

limit becomes more restricted where road surfaces are poor and grades numerous and severe. However, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" and motor trucks are successfully hauling loaded trailers in various lines of work and in many parts of the country.

The principle of the trailer is old, but its application to motor vehicles is comparatively recent and its utility and economy are just beginning to be realized. In pioneer days the farmer took his grain to the mill on horseback, a few hundred pounds at a trip. But when the trails were widened into roads, he hitched his horse to a wagon and took a wagon load each trip. The obsolete "grip" car hauled a train of trailer street cars; the railroad locomotive pulls 500 tons or more of freight in a long train of "trailers"; the tow-boat pulls a string of barges; and ocean and lake freighters tow one, two or three other loaded ships in addition to their own cargoes.

This same idea is now applied to automobiles and motor trucks. It has been found that they also can draw more than they can carry. Given hard-surfaced, fairly level roads, a motor truck can pull at least one trailer with a load equal to that on the truck itself, and a passenger automobile can draw a trailer with 1000 pounds of load or more.

And they do this with only a slight reduction in speed and small increase in fuel and oil consumption and tire wear. Thus, a two-ton truck is made to transport a total of four to five tons, and a five-ton vehicle a double load of ten tons. The increase in operating cost is claimed not to exceed 15 to 20 per cent, so there is a saving of

about 40 per cent or more on each ton hauled.

The semi-trailer has certain advantages peculiar to itself. It has only two wheels, located at the rear, and the front end is supported on the rear end of the truck or tractor. The truck has no body, the entire load being carried



The semi-trailer not only reduces the cost of haulage but it has the peculiar advantage of being readily attached or detached

on the semi-trailer. A special device like the fifth wheel of a wagon is bolted in the truck or tractor frame to support the front end of the trailer and allow the truck to turn under it when rounding corners. The trailer can be attached to or detached from it readily, just as the four-wheel trailer can be connected to or disconnected from the truck by a coupling device at the end of its draw-bar. Usually a semi-trailer of two or three times the normal carrying capacity of a truck is used; that is, a three to four-ton semi-trailer is used with a two-ton truck or tractor and a twelve or fifteen-ton semi-trailer with a five-ton truck.

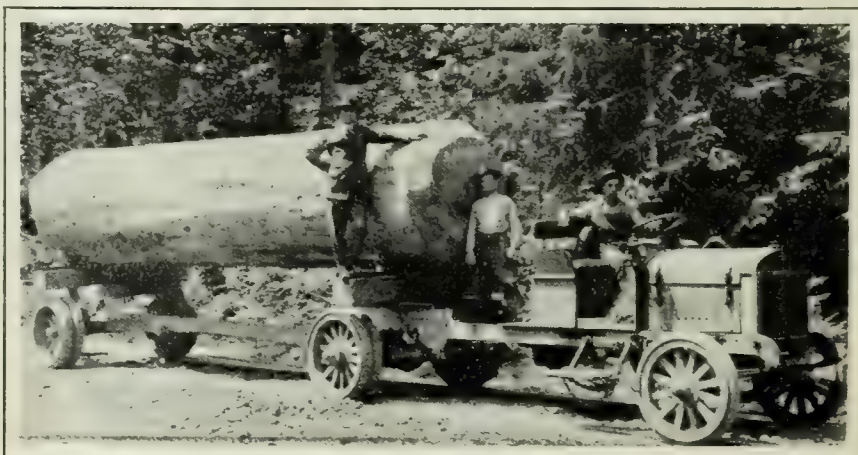
Both the four-wheel trailer and the semi-trailer are used for miscellaneous purposes, like the ordinary motor truck, but, in addition to doubling or tripling the capacity of the truck and reducing the cost of haulage, they save the waiting time of the truck and driver during loading and unloading. Thus, by using two or three trailers with each truck, one may be left for loading while the truck is on the road hauling a loaded trailer, and the third trailer may be unloading at the other end of the route. In short, trucks and trailers can be operated on the highways precisely as locomotives and freight cars are operated on

the railroads. It is even possible to haul trains of trailers, as is often done in highway construction work, where half a dozen or more dump-body, slow-speed trailers are hauled by a single powerful road tractor.

Another advantage of the trailer is that it affords the quickest and most economical means of transporting big, unwieldy objects by highway. Boilers, steam engines, steel tanks, bridge building girders, and similar objects too big or too heavy to be loaded on a single motor truck are moved with trailers. Only recently a forty-ton unit marine engine casting was hauled twenty-three miles from Los Angeles to a shipbuilding dry dock in San Pedro, California, in two and three-quarter hours. It was carried on a specially-built trailer of fifteen tons capacity equipped with 40 by 12-inch solid rubber tires and was drawn by a six and a half ton motor truck which itself carried an engine weighing nearly seven tons, the load in the truck affording the necessary traction for its drawing wheels.

Last May a refining company in Wyoming transported a fifteen-ton still fifty miles from Caspar to Salt Creek with a five-ton truck and two 2¾-ton two-wheel trailers connected together by means of a timber cradle in which the still rested. A two-ton truck was used as a "pusher" on the hills. It is interesting and instructive to compare this method with that employed only a short time before to take a still of the same size over the same route. Horses were then used and the job required thirty-six horses and ten men and took thirty days.

Logs, timbers, telephone and telegraph poles, derricks, sections of pipe, structural steel and iron rods are another class of article that cannot be hauled by motor trucks alone if their length exceeds about twenty-five feet. Two-wheel pole or extension trailers are therefore used for the purpose, greatly expediting the work. As from one-half to two-thirds of the weight is supported by the trailer wheels and axle, a truck will haul in this way three times its own load-carrying capacity. And [Continued on page 258]

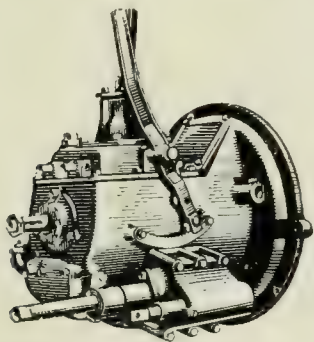


Equipped with a trailer like this, a motor truck can draw much more of a load than it can carry



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Regular, train-like schedules characterize the delivery of E-Z-Bake Flour, and so dependable are the route schedules that special deliveries are unknown. This fact means economy through GMC Trucks.

During the three years these GMC Trucks have been in operation their performance has been highly satisfactory, according to the written testimony of Mr. R. C. Crosswhite, the company's sales manager.

The trucks are running like new and several more years of service are expected from them.

In hundreds of other lines of business GMC Trucks are covering delivery routes with unfailing regularity.

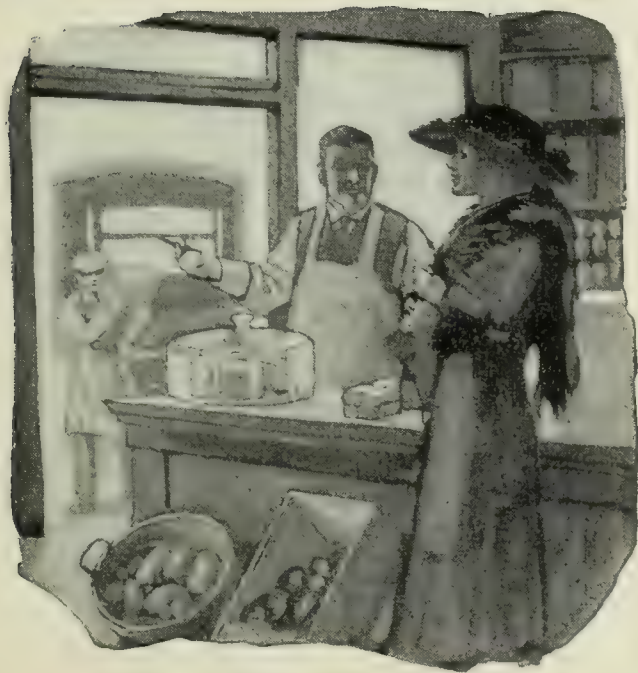
GMC Trucks are made by the exclusive truck-making unit of the General Motors Corporation and backed by this strongest of automotive organizations.

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PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities (556)



A Message from the Republic of France to the Republic of the United States

(Continued from page 235)

the Sensée and of St. Quentin. The waterways between Belgium and the Paris valley can be considered as practically restored. So is navigation between Paris and the eastern region; electric traction has been established on the Marne Canal to the Rhine and is started on the Canal of the Collieries of the Sarre.

Industry is recovering in the North; in Lille certain textile factories are working 75 per cent of the spindles which were in operation before the war. These spindles were restituted by the Germans, who had transported them into Germany. One million acres of land out of 3,000,000 acres are already restored to agriculture. Ninety thousand houses have been rebuilt. Four thousand five hundred school houses had been destroyed; today 3000 of them have been reopened. The inhabitants are going back to their homes, in spite of the hardships they have to bear by living in their ruined houses. In the city of Reims, which had a population of 125,000 before the war, 75,000 have returned to the city, notwithstanding the destruction which was almost complete.

And, as usual, France pays her taxes and saves money. During the first six months of this year, 5,100,000,000 francs were collected from taxes; that is, an increase of 37 per cent over the same period in 1918. During the same period the taxes levied upon war profits produced 1,607,000,000 francs.

The public continues to subscribe with confidence to the Treasury bonds for national defense. During each of the months of July and August 2,300,000,000 francs were subscribed.

Since cotton socks are used by our male population, and since the mode of American silk stockings has been generalized among our women, the habit of keeping the money that has been saved in woolen stockings has disappeared in France, and the people put their savings in the "Caisse d'Epargne." The continuous depositing has been very large. The excess of deposits over withdrawals has amounted to more than 1,000,000,000 francs for the first eight months of the year.

A reproach has often been directed against the French Government and Parliament for not having raised more new direct taxes since the beginning and end of the war. But the taxation system of France is not generally understood here. The French people consider the best taxation system the one to which the people are most accustomed. French people are accustomed to pay indirect taxes, under the form of excises and taxes on consumption. They accept Government monopolies which the American people would certainly not permit. These indirect taxes have been increased considerably since the war broke out. An income tax, voted by our parliament before the

war, has been enforced; a tax on war profits has also been established.

In respect to their income tax, it is to be remarked that the percentage of taxation of personal revenue exceeds that of the American taxation up to a revenue of 350,000 francs. As the average revenue is smaller in France than here, it may be said that both systems are adapted to the country's wealth. In regard to the collection of taxes, the disturbance created by war brought up a good deal of difficulty, which is now being overcome.

Moreover, the French Parliament had to be careful on the subject of taxation. It was in a peculiar position, as far as taxation was concerned. The French Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years in a general ballot; the French senators are elected for seven years, the Senate being renewed by partial ballots which take place by series. No election having taken place during the war, the legislative powers of the whole Chamber of Deputies and two-thirds of the Senate would have expired under ordinary circumstances. It is only by a legislative measure, taken under the pressing necessities of the war, that the existence of both houses has been extended, by an act passed by the houses themselves. Under such conditions it is certainly wiser for the houses to refrain from enacting laws on taxation and to leave it to the next Chamber of Deputies, which has to be elected at the end of next month, the taxing power of which cannot be contested.

The new chamber will perform its duty. The caucuses of all governing parties have already passed resolutions on the subject. These are reflections which must be held in mind, if one wants to judge the present French economic situation and the future economic relations between the two countries. The conditions in France are reassuring along general lines. The betterment of them is left to the American intelligence and well placed generosity.

There is another question which in France as in America ought to be studied with the greatest care and attention; that is the question of tariff. At present the expenses resulting from the war have been so enormous, money has to be sought carefully from its hiding places, that a general inclination prevails to increase the revenue of the different governments by raising customs tariffs and increasing the duties imposed upon foreign goods at their entry in the country. It seems, at first sight, a very sound and wise measure and the easiest way possible to collect money, but, if the results are carefully considered, one must come to the conclusion that ultra-protectionist tendencies can easily be extended to the point of severely hurting commercial intercourse and of building an insuperable Chinese wall around every country, which would bring about a complete



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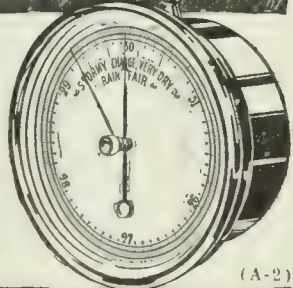
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(A-2)

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seclusion of each country from all others. Nothing could be more detrimental to the future relation between France and America than such a result.

Relations between two countries are never limited purely to the economic field: To be really intimate and permanent, they have to be extended also to the intellectual and moral sphere. Nowhere can we find more proofs of that truth than in the history of Franco-American relations and friendship.

These relations enjoy a very ancient origin. They date from the earliest days of the seventeenth century. Their origin was not only in the discoveries of the *coureurs des bois* and in the factories created by the French fur-dealers, but also in the preachings of the French missionaries who were the first to bring the principles of humanity and civilization to the remote wilderness of the West. During the Revolution they were not restrained to the fights of Lafayette and his fellow volunteers on the battlefields, nor to the help given by the French financiers to the nascent American nation. They depended also upon the friendship which bound Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and the other American Ambassadors in Europe to the French philosophers and men of letters.

If they believe in the teachings of history, the men of good will who are trying to maintain and even to increase the intimacy of relations between France and the United States must be ready to work for a higher education of the two peoples, inducing them to acquire a knowledge as complete as possible, not only of the attainments and ethics of each other, and also of their respective characters and temperaments.

Such an education has to be started from youth among both the French and Americans. Youth is the only age where a real idea of a foreign language can be acquired and it is absolutely impossible for any Frenchman to pretend to acquire real knowledge of America without knowing English, as well as vice-versa. To attain such an object it is necessary that English and French be made a part of the educational program in both private and public schools, in France as well as in America. Changes have to be made on that score in the two countries. Before the war many French parents preferred to have their children taught the German language under the insidious pretext that one must study the language of an enemy preferably to that of a friend so as to be able to fight him on his own ground. In America, German was studied under pretense of studying German science.

German professors, carefully scattered all over the world, in every school and university, succeeded in persuading every one that their language, the most obscure and confusing in the world, was the only scientific one.

Thus the Germans succeeded in making the study of their language compulsory in certain states of the Union. There cannot be, of course, any ques-

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Little Signs That Reveal Character at a Glance

The Simple Knack of Knowing All About a Person at Sight

EVERY one knows that a high forehead indicates the intellectual type—that a receding chin denotes weakness while a pronounced chin means determination—these things and a few other signs are understood by all. But often these signs are counterbalanced by others which are just as apparent but which the average person doesn't know how to diagnose.

As a consequence we often jump to conclusions about people, which prove incorrect because we don't carry our observations far enough. It's like trying to read a sentence by looking at the first one or two words. We might guess the sense but more likely than not we'd go wrong. Yet once you have the secret, you can understand what *all* the little signs mean and get at a glance a complete picture of the characteristics of every person you meet, as easily as you read this page.

I know this to be true for I used to be about the poorest judge of character that I know. I was always making friends only to find that they were the wrong kind, or saying the wrong thing to my customers because I had failed to "size them up" correctly, or lending money to people who never intended to pay me back. I even made a costly mistake by giving up a good job to go into partnership with a man who turned out to be little short of a thief.

I was pretty much discouraged by this time and I determined that the thing for me to do was to learn to read character, if such a thing as that were possible, for I felt that unless I did know whom I could trust and whom I couldn't, I never would get very far.

It was about this time that I read an article about Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who is recognized as the foremost character analyst in this country, and who was employed by a big company at an enormous salary to select their employees. I thought then that if hard headed business men paid such a record fee as this in order to insure their getting the right kind of workers that there surely must be something in character reading for me.

One day while in Pittsburg my eye was attracted to an announcement of a lecture on Character Analysis by Dr. Blackford and I decided to go and see if I could learn anything.

That lecture was an eye opener! Not only did Dr. Blackford show how easy it is to read at a glance the little signs that reveal a person's character, but after the lecture she gave a remarkable demonstration of character reading that amazed the audience.

She asked the audience to select two people in the hall to come up and be analyzed. Several men, all of them entirely unknown to Dr. Blackford, were suggested and finally two were chosen. As they came upon the platform Dr. Blackford looked them over keenly and, after a moment's thought, began to analyze both of them at once. As she mentioned the characteristics of one she described the corresponding characteristics in the other.

Beginning with generalities, she told the audience, every one of whom seemed to know both men, that one was a good mixer, aggressive, bold and determined, while the other was more or less of a recluse, very self-contained, quiet and gentle.

The first, she said, was brilliant, clever, quick-witted and resourceful; the second a silent man, slow and deliberate when

he spoke, and relied upon calm, mature judgment rather than brilliant strokes of ingenuity and wit.

The first man according to Dr. Blackford was active, restless, always on the go, impatient, and able to express himself only in some active, aggressive manner. The second man was studious, plodding and constant, and expressed himself after prolonged concentration and careful thought. The first man, the doctor said, was therefore especially equipped to execute plans, to carry to success any course of action, but was not particularly qualified to make plans or to map out a course of action—he could make practical use of many different kinds of knowledge but did not have the patience or the power

was the brilliant trial lawyer; the other the student and counselor, and as a team they were remarkably successful.

* * * * *

When the lecture was over it didn't take me long to get up to the platform and inquire as to how I could learn more about character reading, and I found that Dr. Blackford had just completed a popular Course that explained the whole thing and which would be sent on approval, without charge, for examination. I immediately wrote the publishers and received the Course by return mail.

And when it came I was never so amazed in my life—for here was the whole secret in seven fascinating lessons. No hard study—no tiresome drudgery, just interesting pictures and simple directions that I couldn't go wrong on.

Why, the very first lesson taught me pointers I could use right away and it was only a matter of a few weeks before I was able at one quick but careful survey to tell just what a man was like by what he looked like.

And what a revelation it was! For the first time I really *knew* people whom I *thought* I had known for years. It was all so simple now that it hardly seemed possible that I could have made such mistakes as I did before I heard of Dr. Blackford.

People took on a new interest. Instead of just "blanks" each one became a definite personality with qualities, tastes and traits which I was always able to "spot." Why, the very act of meeting people became the most fascinating pastime in the world. And how much more clearly my own character loomed up to me. I knew as never before my limitations and my capabilities.

But it has been my contact with people in business that my new faculty has helped me most—to say that it has been worth thousands of dollars to me is to put it mildly. It has enabled me to select a new partner who has proved the best help a man ever had—it has made it possible for us to build up probably the most efficient "frictionless" organization in our line of business with every man in the right job—it has been the means of my securing thousands of dollars' worth of business from men I had never been able to sell before because I hadn't judged them correctly, for after all salesmanship is more in knowing the man you're dealing with than in any other one thing—and what I've learned from Dr. Blackford's lessons enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more.

Is it any wonder that such concerns as the Scott Paper Company, the Baker-Vawter Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and others have sought Dr. Blackford as counselor; or that thousands of heads of large corporations, salesmen, engineers, physicians, bankers and educators have studied her Course and say that the benefit derived is worth thousands of dollars to them?

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"What I've learned enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more."

of concentration to search out and classify the knowledge so that it could be used. While he was a brilliant speaker, a resourceful and effective debater, he lacked the power to dig out and assemble the material for orations and debates. The second man, she continued, being shy and self-conscious, could not speak in public, but was a master of study and research and strong in his ability to classify and correlate all kinds of knowledge.

"Indeed," said Dr. Blackford, "this gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, especially in court practice. The other gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, but his particular field would be the preparation of cases and the giving of counsel to clients. Therefore," she went on, "they would be particularly fitted to work together as partners, not only because they complement each other professionally but because their dispositions are such that they would naturally admire and respect each other."

As she said this the audience broke into a storm of applause and upon inquiry I learned that the two men were indeed lawyers and partners, that they had been partners for twenty years and were well known in Pittsburg for their intense affection for each other and for the fact that during their twenty years' partnership they had never had a disagreement. One

tion of forbidding the study of German, but compulsory study must be wiped out. Nobody can, under modern conditions, live on one language. It is to be hoped that French will take the former place of German in the schools.

In France, as soon as the armistice was declared, many of the doughboys thought it would be a wonderful opportunity for them to enter French universities and to acquire a more thorough knowledge of French civilization. The American General Staff, the Y. M. C. A. and the representatives of the universities in France were ready to give them any help they could, and a French organization, the "French Home," tried to make their stay in France more attractive.

At the same time American universities offered fellowships to French students; different industrial and commercial organizations are arranging to receive young French business men and engineers to facilitate their study of the economic conditions here.

Outside of the economic and intellectual relationship, France hopes to be bound to America by political ties. The last war has proved the value of American help and ever-menaced France wishes that this help would be renewed in case of need. She expects that the United States will join the League of Nations; she expects that a defensive treaty will unite her to America.

The French view of the League of Nations is seldom understood in America. Enemies of the League in this country very often try to prove that France is hostile to the League. The contrary is true: France is hopeful in the future of the League. No man is more representative of the views of the French people at the present time than Premier Clemenceau, and the great old man of France proposed in his letter, dated September 4, 1919, and addressed to Colonel House, to hold the first meeting of the League of Nations "owing to the hopes that society has caused to be born." According to the views of the French people, America has, naturally, the greatest part to play in the League; the father of the League is an American, and the name and personality of President Wilson in the French mind cannot be separated from the idea of the League of its being put into operation. Expressing once more the French unanimous view, Premier Clemenceau proposed to hold the meeting in Washington under the chairmanship of President Wilson, believing, as every Frenchman, that "no man is better qualified than President Wilson to remind the people, at the first opening of the first Assembly, that the Society of Nations will only have prestige and influence in times of peace if it succeeds in maintaining and developing the feelings of international solidarity from which it was born during the war at the call of Mr. Wilson."

The French people feel strongly—with that sure instinct of self-preservation which makes a democratic nation understand its own true needs much more intelligently than autocrats could

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do—that the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations is absolutely necessary to its maintenance and working.

So that France's view on a League including the United States is that of great hope: it is not one of absolute confidence. Since Germany has a population of 60,000,000 and France only a population of 40,000,000, since the German population is increasing at a far more rapid rate than the French, France's future inferiority, in the face of Germany, must be accepted, as far as number is concerned.

Furthermore, France is Germany's neighbor since the beginning of her history; she knows what such a neighbor means: invasion, pillage and horrors. France never can forget what followed the Peace of Tilsit, how Prussia, reduced from 89,000 to 46,000 square miles, weakened by an indemnity of 140,000,000, which was an enor-

mous sum for the time, forbidden to maintain a standing army of more than 42,000 men, succeeded, thanks to the organizing spirit of Stein and Scharnhorst, in raising against Napoleon in 1815 the army of Blücher, 200,000 men. That is a lesson which never shall be wiped out of the French memory.

And now, America must understand why France, willing to be left in peace, favors the idea of a League of Nations—which she hopes will be a way of keeping peace without preparing war—why she favors a treaty by which the two liberal and peace loving nations, England and the United States, will protect her against aggression from a warlike neighbor. The completion of French hope and expectations on those two subjects will achieve, in the permanence of France's friendship toward America, what has been done for all past centuries, it will render indissoluble the ties which bind the two nations.

Don't Legislate Railroads to Death

(Continued from page 250)

return. This is as un-American as the first proposal. To take from a business earnings derived from reasonable rates, not only diminishes, and in some cases removes, the incentive to competitive effort, efficiency and economy, but forecloses the hope of success as an attraction to capital. This limitation on railway earnings, together with the necessity of constantly expending substantial sums from the apparent net earnings in renewals and replacements incident to maintenance of roadways and equipment, would, in our judgment, seriously impair the ability of the railroads, upon which the country is dependent for handling its business, to finance the necessary additions, betterments and equipment.

Instead of attracting private capital and establishing the credit of the railroad companies, this provision, in our judgment, by denying constitutional protection to this class of property, by removing from it the reward of success, and by seriously complicating the question of keeping the property up, would repel capital and tend to impair the credit of the railroads generally. Investors will hesitate to go into a business in which, not merely the rates which may be charged are prescribed by law, but the amount saved by good management, thrift, economy and efficiency is to be taken and appropriated for the benefit of others, or for some governmental purpose, to such extent as a government body, in its unlimited discretion, shall deem fair.

The bill originally drafted by Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, provided that if any railroad company should earn in any year more than a fair return, the excess above such fair return should be paid over to the Government. I believe that the Senator and his colleagues have seen that to put the transportation industry into such a strait-jacket would not achieve the object they have in mind, which is to insure the future growth of adequate railway facilities. This feature of the

Senate bill has been very much modified. The weight of American public opinion is certainly opposed to the adoption of such a principle in government regulation of business. What I believe to be the sober thought of the American people on this subject I find very concisely stated in a recent editorial in that old-fashioned New England newspaper, the *Springfield Republican*. It says:

"The principles of private ownership always contemplate, in any business enterprise, a stimulus to increased efficiency, sagacity and foresight thru the hope or the promise of a financial reward corresponding to the gains made by managerial talent. Remove that stimulus and private ownership and operation are deprived of the very conditions under which they can show the best results in the production of wealth or the performance of economic services. Into fields of investment, consequently, where that stimulus is lacking, private capital will not be attracted; and, if private capital does not find railroad investments attractive, railroad credit will suffer and this fresh experiment in private railroad operation will fail."

There are certain fundamental American ideas as to the relations between men and as to the relations between the Government and its citizens that we ought now of all times to keep clearly before us. This country has reached its commanding position as a world power because we have steadfastly adhered to these fundamental American principles.

Before we abandon any of these principles and experiment with untried theories, let us make sure that we know where we are going. Sound legislation framed on American principles will not only insure the future growth of these railroads that have played such a great part in the development of this country, but will be an assurance to all American business in this country is going to hold fast to those fundamental principles on which the republic was founded.

Coining Words Into Dollars

(Continued from page 239)

happen to know personally do not earn the largest salary of anybody in your community; but that does not signify; your acquaintance with literary persons is necessarily limited. You do not know how much money can be made, is being made, by the men and women who have gone at literature as eagerly and persistently as the captains of industry go at business. Here are a few varied cases I happen to know about:

A young clerk by using words effectively outside business hours makes \$25 a week—more than he earns at his job. He sells not merely his knowledge of words but words themselves—he takes subscriptions for weekly and monthly periodicals.

A mother and housewife earns about \$60 a week writing photoplays. And she does not neglect her natural, essential woman's work for that will-o'-the-wisp known as a "career."

A writer and promoter of advertising received \$18,000 for professional services in a single year. And he worked only nine months of the year.

A woman writer whose specialty is heart-to-heart talks with women earns \$10,000 a year.

A certain evangelist with a vocabulary that makes a dictionary look about as important as a postage stamp has earned in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 by using theological words in a businesslike way. Also it is estimated that the newspapers of the country have given him over a million dollars' worth of free advertising, because they just couldn't help printing the kind of rip-roaring, fire-eating, comet-soaring, epithet and epigram conjured from a magic storehouse of words by this fighting parson.

A cartoonist who draws funny pictures about a long and a short man getting into oceans of trouble makes \$50,000 a year in salaries and royalties. But the pictures would have no point without words.

A writer of popular verse has smashed forever the outworn idea that poets are always poverty-stricken. He pounds out on his typewriter a short piece every day that is read by about 10,000,000 people when it appears the next day or two in the newspapers of largest circulation. This man writes about 200 words a day, for which he is paid \$200 a week by 200 newspapers. I doubt if any business man depending on a straight salary ever earned so much money for doing so little work.

A more famous, and more real, poet has been paid at the rate of \$1 a word for his productions. A noted song writer has made as much as \$20,000 in royalties from one song. And a big editor of a chain of newspapers receives about \$100,000 a year for the power of language he has developed whereby he can put a great idea into a small number of short words; he has fully mastered the literary equation which reads: Condensation + conviction = remuneration.

Language is usually the first lever

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Whose Birthday
comes in

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SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRIDAY	SAT
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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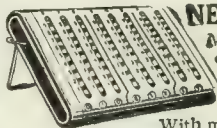
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to lift a man's career out of the rut. But in planning a future of study and work there are always two bad extremes to be avoided—the extreme of unwise pessimism and the extreme of unwarranted optimism. Mastery of the tongue is gained slowly, must be cultivated little by little. Do not measure the value of the study of words by its immediate result. The immortal thing is never the immediate thing.

The man who uses words with greatest effect is so deeply buried in thoughts, ideas, principles, methods, purposes and achievements, that he cares nothing for surface impressions. After he delivered the Gettysburg Speech that America knows and loves, Lincoln thought he had failed—there was no brilliant oratorical effect, he had written the words with a stub of pencil on the back of an old envelope he had in his pocket. The words lived because they came white hot from a spirit fired and illumined.

We have had hundreds of requests from readers and students wishing to gain better command of English. We have found that the people who made real progress were the ones who had a real purpose—and by "real" we mean definite, practical, sincere, firm, and more or less altruistic. The best motive for study is one of these: A desire to serve your patron, client or customer and thus to be more valuable to your employer; a determination to improve your own education, culture, character and efficiency by removing defects of speech, enlarging your vocabulary, enriching your powers of self-expression, widening and deepening your circle of influence; and finally the ambition or aspiration to voice a great truth, deliver a great message, leave a great blessing in the heart of the world.

New York

A Train That Runs on Roads

(Continued from page 250)

it will do this without imposing any more destructive load on the road surface than a truck carrying only one-third of the weight, because the weight is distributed over six wheels instead of four. This is a matter of considerable importance in view of the fact that many states have enacted laws strictly limiting the gross weight of vehicles and loads, and the weight per inch width of tire. Registration fees for trucks of more than five-tons capacity are almost prohibitive in some states.

It is not only in the moving of large and heavy materials and objects that trailers are used. A great number of small two-wheel and four-wheel trailers are used with runabouts and touring cars for general utility purposes. Farmers find them especially useful for taking small quantities of produce to market, and even haul live cows, pigs, sheep, poultry, etc., in them. These trailers are made in various sizes, from a few hundred pounds capacity up. A passenger car will haul a load of 1000 pounds or more with ease, in addition to a full load of passengers in the car.

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Things You Can't Be Sure Of

(Continued from page 237)

tomorrow everything, including all means of measuring, is twice as big as it is today. Could you tell the difference? Would it make any difference? Would there be any difference? Is there any such thing as absolute distance? Are not all measurements relative?

Such questions had from the earliest times occupied the attention of speculative philosophers, but they passed from the realm of metaphysics to the realm of physics in 1886 when Michelson and Morley made their famous experiment on the speed of light in various directions. Their object was to find out if the ether, the hypothetical medium carrying the light waves, was stationary and drifted back thru the earth as the earth moved onward. They devised an instrument of such delicacy that the stamp of a foot a hundred yards off would be noticeable. A ray of light was divided into two parts; one half was sent forward and back in the direction toward which that part of the earth where the experiment was made was moving at the time; the other half was sent back and forth across the line of this motion. But the two rays of light following different routes came back at the same instant and matched up exactly. In order to correct for any inequality in the instrument, Michelson and Morley turned it around so the arm that formerly pointed across the line of motion now pointed in the direction of that motion and the other arm pointed across, but that made no difference. The light traveled with the same velocity regardless of the motion of the earth.

This negative result was just as astonishing as if you should stand at a certain spot on the bank of a river half a mile wide and should send out two boats, one to go up the river half a mile against the current and then back with the current and the other boat to go across the river and back. If both boats should return at the same moment you would be puzzled to account for it. One way of accounting for it would be that your measurement of the half mile course upstream had been a little short. This was the explanation of the Michelson-Morley experiment given by the Dutch physicist, Lorentz. He suggested that the arm of the instrument shortened a trifle as it was turned from across the line of the earth's motion to the direction of that motion. The amount of shrinkage necessary to compensate for the ether drift would be exceedingly small. Besides how could you measure the change in the length of the arm if the rule you laid alongside of it altered in the same proportion? Lorentz's explanation could not be disproved, yet it was so upsetting to our ordinary ideas of the stability of matter that it was hard to accept.

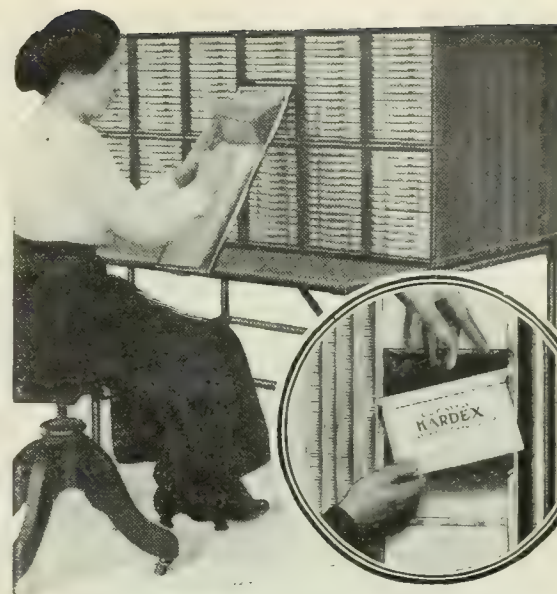
Einstein took Lorentz's idea and made it one of the fundamental prin-

ciples of his new theory of the universe and then deduced from this theory sundry very startling conclusions, some of which could be—and have been—confirmed by experiment. According to Einstein the size and shape of any body depends upon the rate and direction of its movement. For ordinary speeds the alteration is very slight, but it becomes considerable at rates approaching the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second. If, for instance, you could shoot an arrow from a bow with a velocity of 160,000 miles a second, it would shrink to about half its length. No force could bring the arrow or even the smallest particle of matter to a motion greater than the speed of light, and the nearer it comes to this limit the greater the force required to move it faster. This means that the mass of a body, instead of being absolute and unalterable as we have supposed, increases with the speed of its movement. Newton's laws of dynamics are therefore valid only for matter in motion at such moderate speeds as we have to deal with in our experiments on earth and in our observations of the heavenly bodies. When we come to consider velocities approximating that of light the ordinary laws of physics are subject to an increasing correction.

Such speculations would not have bothered anybody a dozen years ago, for then the physicist did not have to handle any cases of such high speeds. But when radium was discovered it was found that this metal was continuously throwing off particles of negative electricity with approximately the speed of light. Now if these electrons are not matter they are at any rate the material of which matter is made. They can be detected and counted and tracked and deflected and speeded and weighed. They are very real things, perhaps the ultimate reality of all things, yet their extreme velocity carries them out of Newton's world and into Einstein's.

Now Einstein's world, as I said in the beginning, differs from the world in which we are accustomed to live in many particulars. It has four dimensions instead of three. One of these dimensions may be time. Time, too, must be relative, not absolute. This is even harder to imagine than the relativity of space, so we must leave its consideration over till next week.

We now know how to sympathize with those poor frightened people who lived in the times of Copernicus and Galileo when they were told that the solid earth on which they stood was not supported by anything, but whirling about and rushing around thru empty space and that half the time they hung with their heads down over immeasurable space with nothing to hold on to. But they got used to it in time and lived happily ever after.



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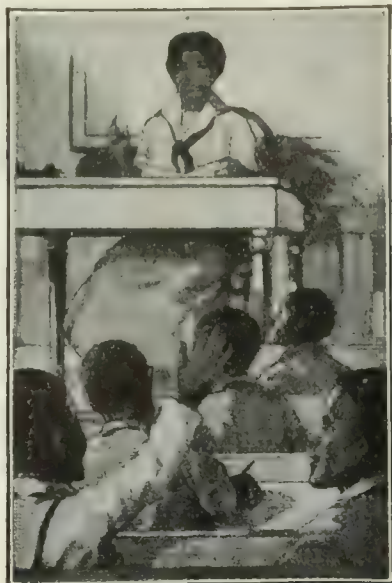
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In The Independent of November 29, Dr. Slosson explained the confirmation of Einstein's theory of gravitation. In the issue of December 13 he discussed the relativity of motion. In this article he considers the relativity of space, and next week he will take up the question of the relativity of time.



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for public schools are immediately required by the
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In this emergency the Board of Education turns to the Normal Schools conducted by

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The entire South is recognizing at this critical period, as never before, the urgent need of Negro education.

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The Race Problem?**

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Dept. I, 287 Fourth Ave., New York
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Desiring a share in your great task,
I send the enclosed contribution.

Amount, \$.....

Name

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Why Is a School Board

(Continued from page 231)

of them feeling abused because somebody else's children are smarter than theirs, keep up a constant anvil chorus, but rather because the ignorant oligarchy commonly called a school board usually makes intelligent initiative on the part of the trained educator impossible. The situation in most small towns is about like this. The board consists of from three to nine men, most of them worthy business men or farmers near town. These men are usually actuated by patriotic and unselfish motives in the fulfillment of the duties that their office lays upon them. But most of them admit themselves to be ignorant of how a school should be conducted and are busy with more remunerative employment than endeavoring to find out. The result is that the actual direction of affairs is left to one or two men who happen to be kaisers out of a job. A town lawyer, or the president of the biggest bank, or a successful farmer near town takes upon himself the onerous duty of telling schoolmen how to teach. The possibilities for autocratic rule thus secured seem to give him keen pleasure.

"Last year the president of the school board called me up the evening of the first day of school and told me to cut out two of the subjects we were offering in the high school curriculum, at the same time admitting that he had no idea what subjects should be taught in place of them. Fortunately in this case state requirements protected us, but they seldom do so.

"When I came here, this school, tho it holds about three hundred pupils, had absolutely nothing as fire prevention or protection. I bought two cans of fire extinguisher, but in so doing I so offended the same president by this palpable extravagance that I nearly lost my position. I could quote a hundred similar incidents in this and other towns that I have known in my rather brief experience. Any school man could do the same.

"Some boards are wise enough to leave the selection of teachers in the hands of the executive of the school, but too often the question of whether they shall be reelected is decided upon the issue of religion, or whether the teacher goes to dances, or whether the teacher knows enough and is politician enough to humble herself publicly in the presence of the boss of the school board. I have seen a member of a school board fight to have a teacher reelected over the objections of the superintendent, and at the same time demand that she be put in charge of a room where she would not be teacher to his own son."

A gentleman who gave up teaching to become a successful writer and lecturer, writes as follows:

"In my time I have had a great deal to do with school boards. I have never yet seen a competent one. Not that they do not exist. I have my limitations. At the State Normal I was con-

stantly placing our pupils with school boards.

"The one question that a superintendent asks another (test and see) is 'Do you stand in well with your board?' That is: Have you groveled? Have you lost your personal initiative? Have you flattered yourself into a place of security? Do you belong to the right party, the right church, the right social clique?

"The school board system is a weird tradition. Let the school executives be responsible to the people!"

This same gentleman goes on to discuss the question as to whether school boards ask advice of teachers.

"Does a school board ever ask a teacher's advice? Should it? I never heard of such a thing. I would drop dead if I were to be so informed. School boards are not school men and women. Rarely one finds an old teacher, but most infrequently. Boards are made up of business and professional men, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and now and then a minister. Were they school people they would be eager to get the scholastic slant on any problem that presented itself. But their slants are anything but pedagogical or scholastic. The merchant member treats the teachers as if they were clerks, the doctor as if they were patients, the lawyer as if they were clients, the minister as if they were vile sinners and he must lead them to the light. School boards—shall we curse or pray?"

Many teachers complain that dismissals and reflections are not the result of failure to teach well on the one hand or of faithful service on the other. Teachers are dismissed for personal reasons that should have nothing whatever to do with the tenure of their positions. They are retained at good salaries very often for making educational compromises very harmful to the child. Sometimes a teacher is rated high in the community simply because she gives high marks. She passes a large proportion of every class and parents are pleased, not realizing that to pass a child on to work for which he is not ready is a great unkindness to him and to the children with whom he will work. Still other teachers suffer at the hands of local school boards for insisting that the children of the boss, the rich man, the local leader, keep the rules made for other children. Here is a story about a situation of this sort:

"I have been a teacher thirty years.

"Ah, ha! We know your trouble. Time to stop," says one.

"Doubtless that was what the school board wished to convey when last spring they found my services no longer available. I was curious to know if indeed I were a Last Leaf. I asked a member of the board, the editor, why I had been displaced. Well, it seemed to him that the board thought me a fine teacher, but I had been so long connected with universities and colleges that—hum! h-u-u-m! perhaps I expected too much of high school children.

"Had I been severe in discipline? No. Not that. Had I gone beyond the requirements in English for accredited high schools? No. I rehearsed details of my professional history which cleared me of the university taint. Then the silence became embarrassing. I moved on.

"Afterward I asked the hardware man, who had been on the board a long time, what was the matter with me. I take it that in conference with the editor they had hit upon a good word.

"Well, you teach all right, but you seem to lack sympathy with the children," he said. What had come over me? All the little people I keep in my heart; my 'children' still in high school; messages, letters from my students now in colleges; long letters from my old boys recently overseas; unexpected gifts from afar! I told the man that I was wrong somewhere in my self-analysis. Would he specify? He could not say in particular—just want of sympathy.

"Perhaps it was the sympathy of the board which prompted them to let me learn of my dismissal indirectly. My first official notification came from the school board in another town, asking me to apply there.

"Now all this time I seem as innocent as Miss Rose Dartle, with my artless questioning. As a matter of fact I have dugged my own grave these two years past.

"When family duties called me back to the little home town two years ago I was glad to take a place in the high school, altho the salary here was less than half what I receive in the state of my adoption. The faculty was all new. Because of low scholarship, chiefly, the school had been threatened with amputation from the list of approved schools affiliated with the State University; hence, perhaps, the clean sweep of teachers.

"But, I said to myself, here is my old friend Miss Ella still teaching in the 'grammar grades,' popular, as teachers should be, her pupils keeping every red day in the calendar with dress-up processions and parties, socializing history and everything, winning prize pictures and victrolas, busy in gardens, Red Cross, Thrift Stamp drives, Pig Clubs, and one-third of her pupils promoted with the highest marks. Miss Ella was a Gibraltar in our foundation.

"O tempora, O mores! What most of our students did not know about English was spelling, pronunciation, sentence structure, punctuation, grammar, capitalizing, reading, writing, thinking, and whatever else belongs to the acquiring of one's native tongue. I scrutinized the foundation, the entering class fresh from Miss Ella's hand. Gibraltar crumbled! But when I played doctor and laid a finger upon this one weak spot, there was a soft-footed peripatetic movement on the part of Miss Ella and her people to the school board, round and round."

This teacher goes on to say that in simple honesty she was obliged to "flunk" certain of these ill-prepared children, thereby offending their par-

"—here's just the thing for that Sore Throat"

THE throat is the first danger-spot reached by germs. And once irritation is started, there is danger that the bacilli of tonsillitis, or even more malignant diseases—influenza, for instance—may gain the upper hand. For the tender tissues are easily broken into by the invading germs.

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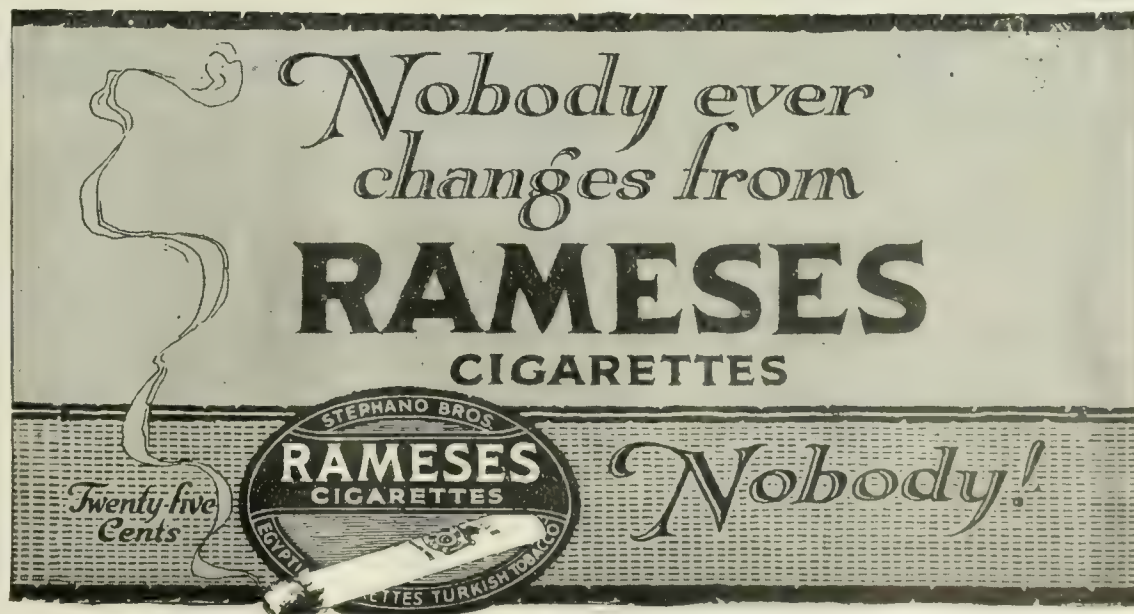
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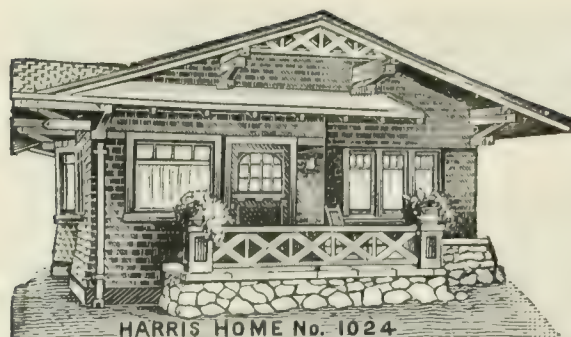
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for Coughs & Colds

ents, some of whom were board members. She refused to give a high grade in English to one student, on the request of the superintendent, who thought the boy ought to have it as a reward for singing in the church choir! She says of the circumstance:

"I like a church, I like a choir,
I love the boy's seraphic fire;
And yet not all his minstrelsy
Should boost his English mark to E"

Other matters, also, helped to hurt her standing and resulted in her dismissal. One was that her family had not listed their property with the real estate man on the board!

If these criticisms were unusual, they might safely be disregarded, but they are not. They are criticisms of a kind frequently made by teachers of good repute. They should mean something to the American public. For, after all, altho we all have our little-nesses as individuals, and in our local environments, still, in the main, we do want to have education accomplish big things for American children. It can only do that if it is administered with impartial justice. And many teachers think that a local school board, influenced by personal and political business considerations, cannot do for education what should be done. As one other teacher puts it:

"Why is it that school boards so often patronize teachers, assuming the haughty attitude of employer toward employee? Are they not also delegated by the public to perform a great public service? Are the teachers, too, not a part of that great public whom the school board are seeking to serve?"

Yet in spite of all these faults found in school boards, not all of the complaining teachers think it would be advisable to do away with boards altogether. Many suggest a curtailment of power. Others think it would be advisable to have a committee of teachers meet with the board and act with the board in all matters pertaining to the educational needs of the school. Others suggest that boards be appointed by a group outside of the locality where the board is to function.

To sum up, the things that the teachers seem to resent most are two: first, the fact that the control of educational policies in many localities, the dictatorship in the matter of textbooks, curriculums, discipline, salaries, and other matters, is often in the hands of persons not well educated themselves, or, at best, not well enough informed in educational matters to be able to decide in educational matters as wisely and well as the teachers whose positions they hold in the hollows of their hands to give or take away; and secondly, that the school boards, in action, are not readily approachable; that teachers cannot go freely to the boards and state their difficulties and be sure of getting a fair deal.

The teacher who does take her troubles or his troubles to the board, runs the risk of criticism from the board and from the executive, and sometimes, also, from associates. Brethren, these things ought not so to be!

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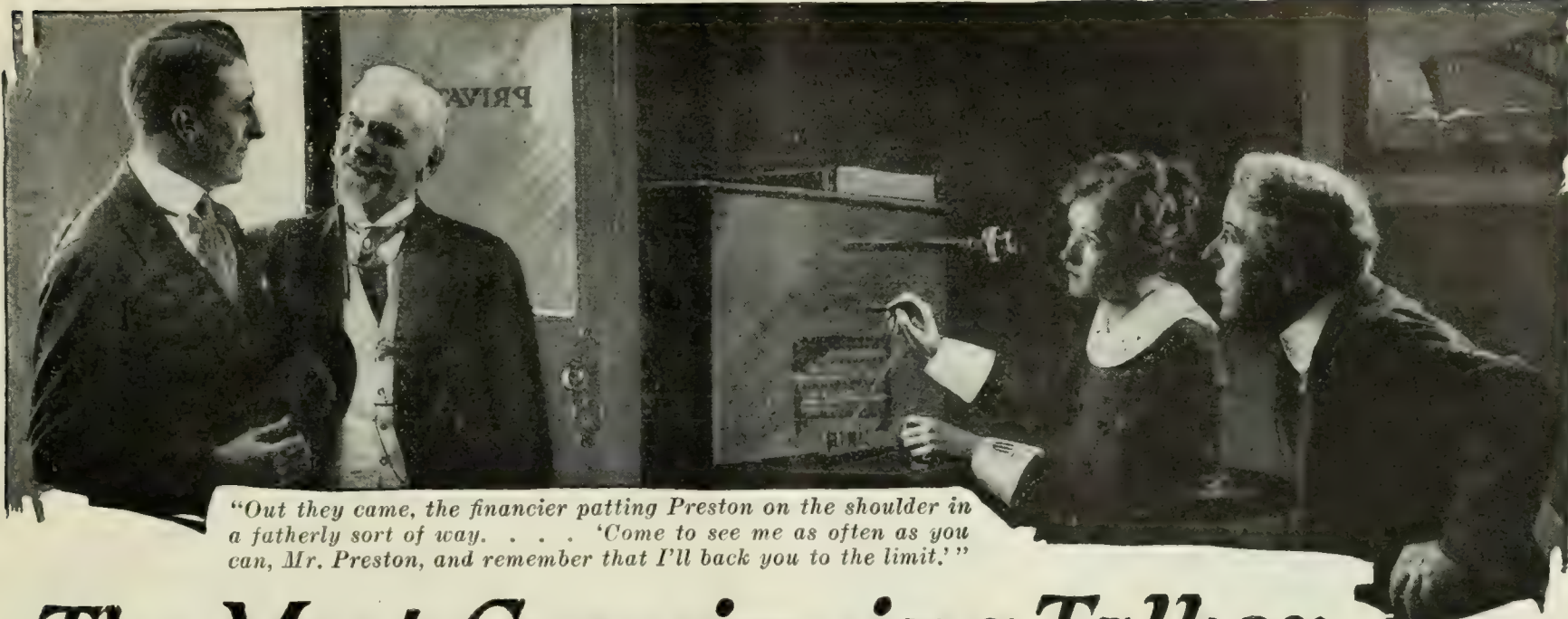
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"Out they came, the financier patting Preston on the shoulder in a fatherly sort of way. . . . 'Come to see me as often as you can, Mr. Preston, and remember that I'll back you to the limit.'"

The Most Convincing Talker I Ever Met

Everywhere this man goes, people shower him with favors and seek his friendship. Things which other people ask for and are refused, he gets instantly. How he does it is told in this amazing story.

LET me ask you this: There is a big business deal to be put through. It involves millions of dollars. Putting it through depends wholly on one thing—getting the backing of a great financier.

But this man is bitterly opposed to your idea and to your associates. Seven of the most able men and women in all America have tried to win over this financier. They failed—dismally and completely.

Now, could you, a total stranger to this man, walk in on him unannounced, talk for less than an hour, and then have him take your arm as a token of friendship, and give you a signed letter agreeing to back you to the limit?

Could you?

ASTOUNDING? Yes! But it WAS done. And I'll tell you how. Here is the way it all came about. For a long time the directors of our company had felt the handicap of limited capital. We had business in sight running into a million dollars a month. But we could not finance this volume of sales. We simply had to get big backing, and that was all there was to it.

Because of trade affiliations, one man—a great financier in New York—controlled the situation. Win him over and the rest was easy. But how to win him?—that was the question. No less than five men and two women—all people of influence and reputation—had tried. They were all repulsed—turned down cold and flat.

You know how a thing of this sort grows on you and how bitter utter defeat is. Well, we were talking it over at a board meeting when one of our directors announced that he knew of only one man who could possibly put through the deal—a man by the name of Preston.

So it was agreed that Preston was to be sounded out at luncheon the following day. He proved to be a fine type of American. At 34 years of age he had become president and majority stockholder of a thriving manufacturing business rated at three-quarters of a million dollars.

Preston was deeply interested, as anyone would be over the prospect of closing such a big deal. The director in question said casually, "Why don't you run down to New York and take a shot at it, Preston?" Preston looked out of the window for a moment, and then quietly answered, "You're on."

I WENT along with Preston simply as a matter of form to represent our interests. Aboard the 10:25 train out of Chicago we headed for the smoker and got to talking with the crowd there.

Then I noticed something. Preston had dominated them all. Everyone was eagerly hanging on his words, and looking at him with open admiration. No sooner would he stop talking than one of the men would start him up again. And as the men dropped off at stations along the way they gave Preston their cards, with pressing invitations to look them up. No doubt about it, Preston was THE man aboard that car.

The colored porter, too, came under his sway. For that night, when the berths were being made up, the porter came unasked to Preston, told him that his berth was right over the car trucks, and insisted upon changing it to a more comfortable one.

And so it went all the way to New York. Everyone who met Preston took a great liking

to him the instant he spoke. They seemed to be eager for his companionship—wanted to be with him every minute, openly admired him, and loaded him with favors.

Even the usually haughty room clerk at the hotel showed a great interest in Preston's welfare. He showered us with attention while a long line of people waited to register.

The next morning we called on the great financier—the man who was so bitterly against us and had flatly turned down seven of our shrewd influential representatives.

I waited in the reception room—nervous, restless, with pins and needles running up and down my spine. Surely Preston would meet the same humiliating fate?

But no! In less than an hour out they came, arm in arm, the financier patting Preston on the shoulder in a fatherly sort of way. And then I heard the surprising words, "Come to see me as often as you can, Mr. Preston, and remember that I'll back you to the limit!"

AT the hotel that night sleep would not come. I could not get the amazing Preston out of my thoughts. What an irresistible power over men's minds he had. Did not even have to ask for what he wanted! People actually competed for his attention, anticipated his wishes and eagerly met them. What a man! What power! . . . Then the tremendous possibilities of it all—think what could be done with such power!

What was the secret? For secret there must be. So the first thing next morning I hurried to Preston's room, told him my thoughts, and asked him the secret of his power.

Preston laughed good-naturedly. "Nothing to it—I—well—that is—" he stalled. "I do not like to talk about myself, but I have simply mastered the knack of talking convincingly, that's all."

"But how did you get the knack?" I persisted. Preston smiled, and said, "Well, there is an organization in New York that tells you exactly how to do it. It is amazing! There is really nothing to study. It is mostly a knack which they tell you. You can learn this knack in a few hours. And in less than a week it will produce definite results in your daily work."

"Write to this organization—the Independent Corporation—and get their method. They send it on free trial. I'll wager that in a few weeks from now you will have a power over men which you never thought possible . . . but write and see for yourself." And that was all I could get out of the amazing Preston.

WHEN I returned home I sent for the method Preston told me about. It opened my eyes and astounded me. Just how he had won over the financier was now as clear as day to me. I began to apply the method to my daily work and soon I was able to wield the same remarkable power over men and women that Preston had. I don't like to talk about my personal achievements any more than Preston does, but I'll say this:

When you have acquired the knack of talking convincingly, it is easy to get people to do anything you want them to do. That is how Preston impressed those people on the train—how he got special attention from the hotel clerk—how he won over the financier—simply by talking convincingly.

This knack of talking convincingly will do wonders for any man or woman. Most people are afraid to express their thoughts; they know the humiliation of talking to people and of being ignored with a casual nod or a "yes" or "no." But when you can talk convincingly, it's different. When you talk people listen and listen eagerly. You can get people to do almost anything you want them to do. And the beauty of it all is that they think they are doing it of their own free will.

In committee meetings, or in a crowd of any sort you can rivet the attention of all when you talk. You can force them to accept your ideas. It helps wonderfully in writing business letters—enables you to write sales letters that amaze everyone by the big orders they pull in.

Then again it helps in social life. Interesting and convincing talk is the basis of social success. At social affairs you will always find that the convincing talker is the center of attraction, and that people go out of their way to "make up" to him.

Talk convincingly and no man—no matter who he is—will ever treat you with cold, unresponsive indifference. Instead, you will instantly get under his skin, make his heart glow and set fire to his enthusiasms. Talk convincingly and any man—even a stranger—will treat you like an old pal and will literally take the shirt off his back to please you.

You can get anything you want if you know how to talk convincingly. You have noticed that in business ability alone will not get you much. Many a man of real ability, who cannot express himself well, is often outdistanced by a man of mediocre ability who knows how to talk convincingly. There is no getting away from it, to get ahead—merely to hold your own—to get what your ability entitles you to, you have got to know how to talk convincingly!

THE method Preston told me about is Dr. Law's "Mastery of Speech," published by the Independent Corporation. Such confidence have the publishers in the ability of Dr. Law's method to make you a convincing talker that they will gladly send it to you wholly on approval.

You need not send any money—not a cent. Merely mail the coupon, or write a letter, and the complete course, "Mastery of Speech," will be sent you by return mail, all charges prepaid. If you are not entirely satisfied with it, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1920, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1919.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two 50 100 dollars (\$2.50) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED
AND COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon its outstanding preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) upon its outstanding common stock, payable in the case of each class of stock on December 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 19, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, December 9, 1919.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 82

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

INSURANCE

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119 WEST 40th ST. NEW YORK

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. A Message from the Republic of France. By the Hon. Maurice Casenave.
 1. Write a short exposition in which you show how the interests of France and the interests of the United States are bound together.
 2. Write a sympathetic character sketch of one of the early "coureurs des bois," writing the sketch as if you were writing it for part of a novel.
 3. If you have read Parkman's "Jesuits in North America" or Conan Doyle's "The Refugees" give an oral report on the work of the early French missionaries in North America.
 4. Write a spirited narrative concerning the work of Marquette or LaSalle.
 5. Write a picturesque description of the appearance of Lafayette at the time when he first came to America.
 6. Prove that the article tends to increase our respect for the people of France.
 7. Summarize the French view of the League of Nations.

II. Coining Words Into Dollars. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Explain how you can apply the thought of the article to your own future work in life.
2. Prove that the human voice is a great business force.
3. In what way can modulations and inflections have commercial value?
4. Explain the sentence, "The voices of our young people are loud, harsh, plebeian."
5. How can you remedy defective modulation and poor enunciation?
6. How can choice of words help you to gain money?
7. Explain the figure, "Wrong words are liabilities."
8. Explain in full every one of the following adjectives, as here used: "Clear, clean, crisp, kindy, forceful English"
9. Why is it necessary for every one to know commercial or industrial English?
10. What is meant by "analyzing an advertisement"?
11. Prove that you know how to write a good business letter.
12. Write a letter applying for a position.
13. Prepare for your school paper an editorial on "Good English"
14. What is meant by "The trite, flippant and superfluous in everyday speech"?
15. Explain five ways in which any student may increase his vocabulary.
16. How can one "converse agreeably without descending to 'small talk'?"
17. Prove the truth of the proposition, "Every leader is a language expert."

III. Why Is a School Board? By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. Prepare an exposition in which you explain the organization of the school system of which your school is a part.
2. Write a character sketch of the type of person best fitted to give efficient service on a school board.
3. What does the article suggest as a means of bringing about ideal relations between teachers and members of a school board?

IV. Things You Can't Be Sure Of. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Read aloud the paragraph beginning, "If you have ever been in any of those funny places at the amusement parks."
2. If you have read "Alice in Wonderland" and "Thru the Looking Glass," give an oral account of the story.
3. Write an original fantastic story based on imaginary adventures with a reflection.
4. Why does Dr. Slosson introduce the looking glass story in a scientific article?
5. How can you apply Dr. Slosson's method to your own writing?

V. A Train That Runs on Roads. By John R. Eustis.

1. Find examples of the following: (a) A complex sentence; (b) a compound sentence; (c) an antithetical sentence; (d) a compound subject; (e) an adjective phrase; (f) an adjective clause; (g) an adverbial phrase; (h) an adverbial clause.
2. In a single sentence summarize the thought of the entire article.

VI. The News of the Week.

1. Prepare to write single effective sentences on every one of the following topics, or else to give a well-prepared talk on any one topic: The Treaty with Germany; The United States and Mexico; The Coal Strike; The Industrial Conference.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

I. Peace with Germany—"The Administration and the Treaty," "Passing the Buck in Washington," "Concluding Peace with Germany."

1. Compare Senator Hitchcock's interpretation of the action of the Senate upon the Peace Treaty with that of the writer of the second article.
2. What is Senator Lodge's present attitude toward the treaty? Senator Hitchcock's? the President's? What, in your judgment, will be the probable outcome of the struggle?
3. What is the difference between a protocol and a treaty? Why have the Allies presented a protocol to Germany for signature at the present time?
4. Why did the Germans refuse to sign the protocol? What compromises are suggested as a result?
5. Do you believe that the United States should bind itself to assist France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany? Present full argument for your belief.

II. The United States and France—"As Friend to Friend."

1. Enumerate the historical and the economic reasons for closer relations between the United States and France.
2. Compare Franco-American trade relations during the war with those which are in existence now.
3. "Extension of credits to France is to the interest of both France and America," etc. Do you agree?
4. What methods does M. Casenave suggest for cementing the friendship of the United States and France?
5. Comment on this statement of M. Casenave: "... France hopes to be bound to America by political ties."

III. The Mystery of Afghanistan.

1. What special interest have the British in Afghanistan?
2. Is the British position in this territory improved as a result of the Great War?
3. Where is the Merv Oasis? Why was this territory "the bone of contention between Russia and Great Britain in the latter part of the last century?"

IV. Mexico—"Mexico in the Balance," "Passing the Buck in Washington."

1. How did the President "puncture the Mexican war scare beyond the possibility of early reinflation"?
2. If the above is true, why is there still so much talk of intervention in Mexican affairs?
3. "It [a congressional resolution for breaking relations with Mexico] would constitute a reversal of our constitutional practice," etc. Upon what historic grounds does the President base this assertion?

V. "Don't Legislate Railroads to Death."

1. "... Government ownership today has ceased to be ... seriously debated." In view of the discussion during the war, how do you account for this fact?
2. Why are the capital requirements of the railroads especially great at the present time?
3. What is the author's attitude toward the proposal "that the Government should give a definite income guarantee on railroad securities"? Do you agree with him?
4. Do present conditions justify the author in choosing the above title for his article?

VI. Capital, Labor and the People—"Giving an Industrial Conference Another Chance." "Meantime the Arguments Were Heated."

1. What new element has been introduced into industrial controversies in the past two or three years? How do you account for this change?
2. Why did the First Industrial Conference go to pieces? Is the Second Conference likely to accomplish any definite results?
3. Summarize the most recent steps in the coal situation. Up to the present have the operators or the miners had the best of the fight?
4. Do you believe that the operation of the mines by North Dakota, Kansas and other states is a step in the direction of government ownership?

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor

HAROLD HOWLAND
Associate Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON
Literary Editor

The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

Including Harper's Weekly

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KARL V. S. HOWLAND
President

FREDERIC E. DICKINSON
Secretary

WESLEY W. FERRIN
Treasurer

The Cover

The statue reproduced on the cover of The Independent this week is of Victor Emmanuel II, the first king of Italy, to whom memorials now stand in almost every Italian city.

In 1849 Charles, Victor Emmanuel's father, having rejected the Austrian peace terms, abdicated in favor of his son. At this time the young king was faced with the problem of having part of Piedmont occupied or revoking the constitution of his country and substituting the old Piedmontese flag for the Italian tricolor. He chose to keep the latter and it was the maintenance of the constitution in spite of heavy odds that established his position as champion of Italian freedom.

He showed his ability to judge men by appointing Cavour, whose diplomatic genius made possible the liberation of Italy, as his chief adviser, and in 1859, when Napoleon III was induced to ally himself against Austria, by appointing Garibaldi as commander of his army. The outcome of this war with Austria was to form Italy into a confederation of independent states. This result was not satisfactory to the king and he proceeded to assist Garibaldi on his Sicilian expedition, which was successful. Later King Victor Emmanuel participated in the occupation of the Neapolitan territory. The following February the parliament proclaimed him King of United Italy.

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Remarkable Remarks

MARSHAL FOCH—Distrust heavy cigars.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—"Restraint" is a great word.

J. P. MORGAN—Nothing can be done until the treaty is signed.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—The death knell of ether has been sounded.

EX. GOV. DUNNE—Every home should have lots of children.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.—The oldest chorus girl I know of is thirty-six.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I am without power or authority or influence.

MRS. MAY ELIOTT HOBBS—American girls devote too much time in discussing the movies.

GENERAL PERSHING—I always had more money as a second lieutenant at a salary of \$137 a month than any time since.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER R. S. COPELAND—If I were a woman and had an absolute absence of color in my face I should use a little rouge.

ANNA HAYNES (Bryn Mawr '07)—One of the most tragic circumstances of our life in Siberia were the wild children from 8 to 14 who ran in little robber bands like wild cats, screaming, spitting and scratching those who came near them.

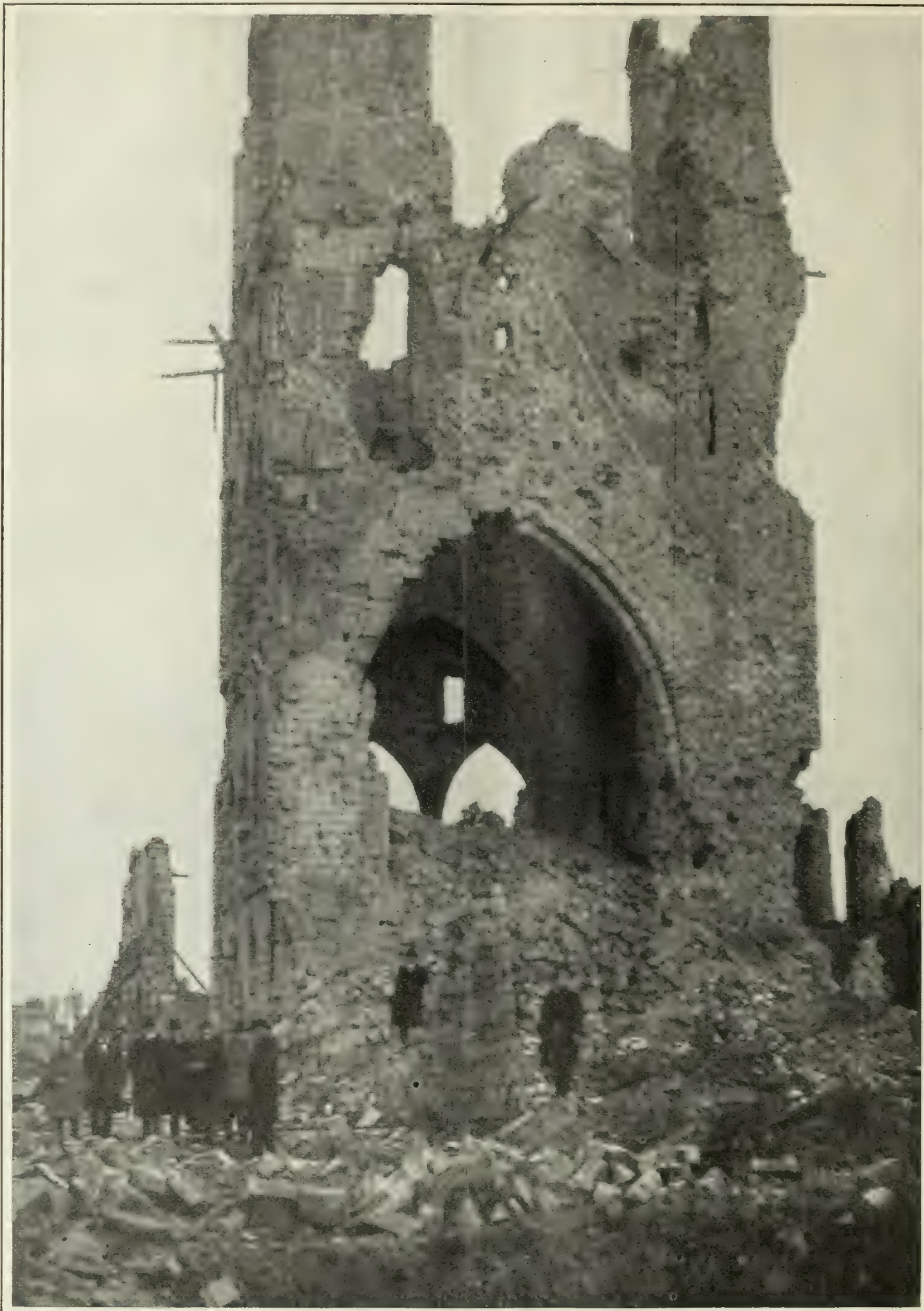
Messages of Five Nations to the American People

England, France, Italy, Japan and the United States emerge from the Great War as the "big five" powers of the world. They are recognized in the Covenant of the League of Nations as having rights and responsibilities above other nations and it is perfectly obvious that upon their friendly coöperation and united wisdom the future peace and progress of the world most largely depend. It seems evident therefore that anything that can bring these five great nations closer together is altogether good.

Accordingly, The Independent is presenting every week a unique double series of feature articles. The Messages from the United States Government to the American people which appear weekly are written by men in high position with the Administration, selected—with the approval of the President—in consultation with a member of his Cabinet. Their purpose was suggested in the Foreword to the series written by President Wilson. It is to satisfy our "new curiosity" about our Government. It is to give the facts about our Government, its policies and its activities.

A message from each of the four great foreign powers will appear at monthly intervals. Last week it was a Message from the Republic of France, written by the Honorable Maurice Casenave, Plenipotentiary Minister, Director General of the French Public Services in the United States. The week before, December 13, it was a Message from Great Britain, prepared by a member of the British Cabinet. In this issue we present a Message from the Italian nation to the American people. In the issue of January 3 the circle of the Big Five will be made complete with a Message from the Imperial Government of Japan. Each of these Allied nations will be represented by successive Messages published once a month.

These Messages will help the American people, first, to understand better their own Government, and, second, to obtain a broader and a clearer comprehension of the mind and heart of the peoples who were their Allies in the Great War for liberty and humanity.



© International Film

An Enduring Monument of War

It has been suggested that this shattered tower of Ypres Cathedral be kept just as it stands as a memorial of the ruin and desolation that war brings. It was formerly one of the most beautiful of the cathedrals in northern France; it suffered from shell fire more seriously perhaps than any other. This photograph of Ypres tower, taken some time after the armistice, shows the United States Congressional Committee inspecting the ruins

The Independent

December 27, 1919

Getting the World on Its Feet Again

By Francis H. Sisson

Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York

THE approaching winter will mark for Europe the crucial test of the world upheaval which started in 1914. Wofully lacking in vital raw materials, and even more vital food and fuel, Europe faces during the next six months the severest economic and political ordeal in its history. And that means that civilization and law and order everywhere are in jeopardy, for, whether or not we formally acknowledge the fact by subscribing to the League of Nations, the civilized peoples of the world are inseparably leagued together thru economic conditions. Each is dependent upon the others to a greater or lesser degree; and so Europe's present crisis is also ours and all the world's. When people are cold and hungry and idle, the ground is fallow for revolution. And in some sections of Europe that may come.

I mention this merely to call attention to our stupendous stake in the European situation, and not in any sense as an alarmist, for after a rather intensive, if somewhat brief, inspection of conditions abroad I am convinced that, despite many disturbing elements, there are abundant reasons to warrant the belief that Europe will work out her salvation. Eventually, I feel confident, the constructive forces will win, altho there are certain to be difficult conditions for them to overcome—the worst of which will undoubtedly be encountered this winter.

BUILDING A NEW FRANCE

THE situation in France is unique. The people there are prosperous individually, but poverty-stricken nationally. This is due largely, of course, to the fact that the French Government has made no effort to tax her people adequately, and has proceeded to borrow freely.

France apparently did not worry about her war debts because she thought that if Germany won, nothing would matter; if, on the other hand, the Allies were victorious, France reasoned, she would make Germany pay the bills. This is not possible, of course, and so France must now face the situation and tax her people, fully resume work, save money, and produce more.

I noticed considerable lassitude among the French people, yet they are anxious to return to their farms and homes. It is a pathetic sight to see peasants creeping back to the devastated towns and to see them keeping house in the remnants of their shattered homes. Merchants, too, have put up little shacks made out of materials found in the ruins and are doing business as best they can. Insignificant as that may seem, it is nevertheless very significant of the spirit of the people and unquestionably accounts for much of the progress which has been made to date in the reconstruction of devastated areas of France.

Years will doubtless elapse before much of the destroyed property in northern France can be fully replaced, but the remainder of the country is busy and prosperous.

In various lines of industry there was expansion of the capital equipment as the war progressed. New plants were constructed and old ones were enlarged. In addition to the construction by the French, many new works and improvements were made by the British and the Americans, chiefly transport facilities. A great deal of money, in fact, was spent in France by England and the United States during the war, and its effects are manifest.

The construction of new plants and enlargement of old ones was widely distributed among the several branches of industry. The chemical industries necessarily were greatly stimulated. The production of sulfuric acid has almost doubled the pre-war volume, and

the output of nitric acid has been increased to thirty or forty times the former production.

In the field of mechanical construction the war occasioned the renewal in large part of the tool equipment of the French factories. Much of this equipment was obsolete, and its replacement with more modern machine tools marked a permanent gain. The scarcity of workers in many cases was largely offset by the introduction of labor saving machines. In fact, the utilization of machinery did not merely replace former workers, it carried production to levels never before attained.



Leet in London World

John Bull: "You're not quite the angel I thought you were a year ago."

New coal fields helped to replace the output of the mines that had been seized. The iron deposits of Normandy gave rise to an important smelting industry in that region.

One of the most significant of all the industrial developments during the war was the expansion of hydro-electric installations. These new power installations have profoundly influenced the metallurgical industries and beginning has been made in the electrification of railways. It is expected that the work of further electrification will be pushed vigorously. A full utilization of water power resources in France would save approximately 30,000,000 tons of coal annually.

The principal sources of hydro-electric energy are in the sections of France least exposed to invasion. This fact and the development of transportation in central, southern and western France during the war, including an enormous expansion of port and terminal

works, combine to make relatively permanent the new center of French industry. And this means that in many cases the destroyed factories in northeastern France will not be rebuilt on the old sites.

In addition to this reconstruction, the productive equipment of France has been greatly enlarged as a result of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and the control of the coal mines in the Saar Basin.

Thruout the period of German control, agriculture and manufacturing in Alsace-Lorraine, already important, continued to develop.

The recovery of the provinces is especially important for France, however, because of their mineral resources. While the coal resources of Alsace-Lorraine do not correspond in volume to the iron, the control of the Saar Valley mines will offset the relative shortage of coal in the recovered provinces.

Despite the fact that a great volume of raw materials from abroad will be required in the work of rehabilitation, for the most part French industries are themselves able to supply the necessary equipment. The great need is not foreign machines and tools, but materials with which to operate idle equipment. The country is handicapped somewhat at the present time in its purchase of materials abroad by the unfavorable exchange rates. As an offset, however, the depreciation of the franc in foreign markets tends to restrict the importation of goods which are not essential in the necessary work of reconstruction.



L'Asino, Italy

So this is peace

Moreover, it does not follow that French industry cannot proceed successfully on a large scale until the franc is restored to par; and especially in the trade with other nations whose exchanges are not at par the difficulties will not be insuperable.

It is interesting to note, also, that deposits in French Government savings banks have increased largely during the last two years, which would appear to refute the theory advanced lately that the high cost of living in France is due largely to the fact that the people are becoming reckless spenders under the influence of a plenitude of money.

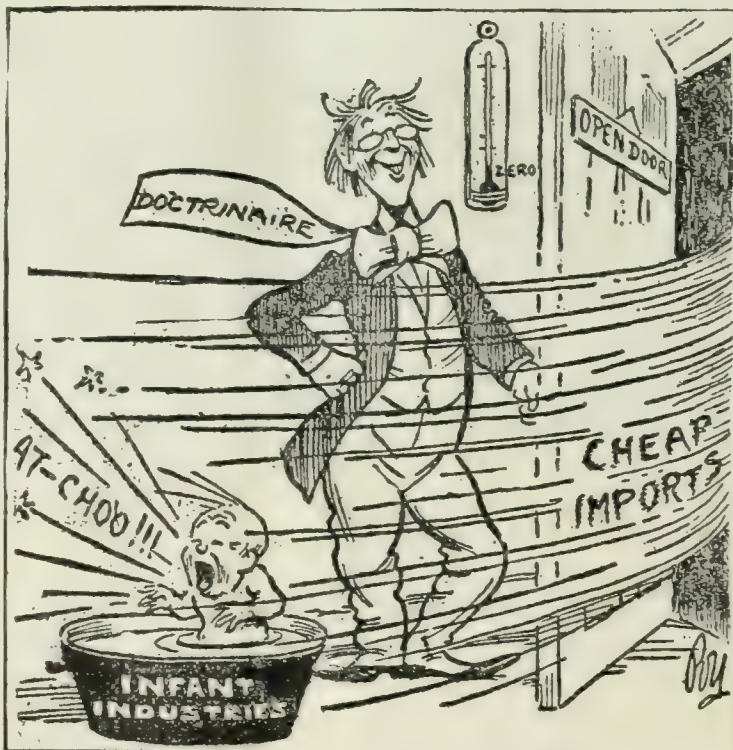
There are, of course, marked differences between the problems which confronted France in 1871 and those of today. But if, after an overwhelming defeat and the loss of an important portion of French territory, the nation was able to recover so rapidly in the 70's, now, heartened by victory and with productive equipment enlarged, it may be expected that recovery in the present period of reconstruction will be no less phenomenal than in the earlier period. France is in a favorable situation with reference to the expansion of the nation's trade with the Near East and the French colonists in particular. The fundamental economic situation, in fact, appears to be on a sound basis. With some outside assistance in the form of capital and labor, there may be built up a great industrial nation—the New France, sharing in the expanding world trade on a scale commensurate with the country's resources and advantageous location.

ENGLAND'S LABOR PROBLEMS

ENGLAND at present is rather a disturbing spectacle. The people of that country, like those in France, seem still to be stunned by the war. Everywhere I noticed crowds of idlers in the village squares, men who are still getting their unemployment doles, but who need jobs instead. These men fought well and gave their best and they are not working because the readjustment of industry to a new peace basis is progressing slowly in England. There seems to be a dearth of leadership in England. The labor unions have the only strong leaders, because while the country was at war the unions were growing and becoming more powerful. But English labor should awaken to the fact that their country cannot take its place in the economic world if prices are going to be forced up beyond bounds by labor.

England, however, is fundamentally sound. It has

been said of the English that they lose every battle except the last. In talking with members of the British Government, as well as English labor leaders, I found that, tho they did not agree on the methods by which England would untangle her difficulties, there was not one dissenting voice on the question that she would work out her problems. And I feel that in this case the "last battle" will be decisive.



Poy in London Evening News

How father minds the baby!

The war, thru increase of debt, pensions and relief payments, and increase of normal civil expenditures, has placed a very large tax burden upon the British people. It appears that in a normal post-war year their taxes will have to yield about \$3,400,000,000, or 19.4 per cent of their national annual income, which is conservatively estimated to be \$17,517,600,000.

But already the policy of the Government in the administration of war finances has quite properly included heavy taxation. Of the total money raised for the Government's own expenses during the last five years, 36 per cent was supplied by means other than loans. And the fact that the taxing machinery has been organized for raising such enormous sums will be very advantageous in planning the after-war administration of Government finances.

Chief among the items which have long counterbalanced Britain's indebtedness have been the returns from investments abroad and the receipts of British owned ocean carriers.

It is estimated that British foreign investments before the war amounted to \$19,464,000,000, and that they now approximate \$14,500,000,000. Broadly speaking, then, the returns from foreign investments that may be relied upon in balancing the international account have been reduced by about one-fourth during the war. Nevertheless, the remaining foreign investments exceed the external debt by about \$8,000,000,000, and the yield from these investments at normal rates would not only pay the interest on that debt, but also leave a large margin to England's credit.

But the prosperity of the nation will be measured largely by its ability to produce marketable commodities for sale abroad.

The experience of Great Britain in the war is a most illuminating example of the way in which war induces a rapid expansion of the capacity to produce consumable goods. It is estimated that the nation's power of production has been increased by about 50 per cent since 1914.

Great Britain's industrial position has rested heretofore upon the ability to gather in raw materials from abroad and resell them as manufactures. In 1913, 69.5 per cent of the merchandise exports were classed as manufactures, while of the imports only 25.2 per cent were so classed. The expanded physical equipment has enhanced the nation's power to serve as a world's workshop.

All in all the outlook for industrial progress in England is favorable. The manufacturing capacity of the country has been greatly increased during the war. Even more notable have been the improvements in port and warehouse facilities. Ships are being turned out rapidly, and the British merchant marine still exceeds in tonnage that of any other nation. A system of preferences which unites the various arts of the Empire commercially more closely than ever before will give the vast colonial resources a new significance for the development of British industry and trade. The position of London as a world financial center still is an exceptionally important asset for the period of rehabilitation.

The recent removal of restrictions on the exportation



London Daily Express

Reliefs!

of capital for investment will naturally result in an expansion of the export trade and a stimulation of domestic production.

Much depends upon the spirit and temper of the people. The record of achievements in industry and finance has amply demonstrated the capacity of the English for doing big things in a big way, and for meeting emergencies with the requisite energy and ability.

In view of the advantages accruing from a century of progress in the realms of industry and finance, it may be expected that Great Britain will again recover from the effects of war no less quickly than it did a century ago.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Breaking in the new pipe

THE BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR BELGIUM

THE situation in Belgium is particularly bright. The people of that heroic little kingdom are returning to their tasks and the country is on a sound financial basis. In fact, Belgium is undoubtedly in the best condition of any of the continental belligerents. Germany destroyed a comparatively small portion because she expected to annex Belgium.

Belgium's prosperity and high position among the industrial nations before the war had an especially sound basis in the country's highly developed agriculture. About three-fifths of the total area was under cultivation. The average value of the produce per acre was approximately \$100, a yield equaled by no other country. Land owning in small units by workers has been encouraged. The intensive cultivation of small farms, a certain traditional apti-

tude for agriculture, an excellent system of agricultural education, low railroad rates, good roads, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness as shown by the more than 1300 coöperative societies have all contributed to the prosperity of the farming element.

Important as has been the unparalleled development of Belgium's agriculture, it is the manufacturing and related industries, diversified and intensively developed, that have given the country so prominent a place among the commercial nations.

There are multiplying evidences that Belgian industrial life in general is steadily [Continued on page 294]

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

To Get Our Share of World Trade



By Joshua Alexander
United States Secretary
of Commerce

In the following article Secretary Alexander touches for the first time upon his policies as Secretary of Commerce. His appointment to the Cabinet was sent to the Senate by President Wilson early in December

THE one thing we need more than anything else to assist us in the solution of our present problems, foreign and domestic, is accurate information. Our mistakes of the past have been due in large part to a lack of data upon which to base correct decisions. Many things we would have done differently if we had had knowledge that was available at the time, but which we did not come upon till later.

The American business man, banker, financier, is called upon today to play a part—a most important part—in a world situation. He must look far into the future for ultimate effects in making his decisions and shaping his policies. In attempting to discharge his heavy responsibilities he must have, first of all, accurate information.

During the war he did his duty well. He was given his information—and often direction and sometimes a push—by the Federal Government. With peace at hand, it is wholly undesirable that there should be further governmental control of industry as control was understood and exercised during the war. Decisions for business will no longer be made in Washington; they must be made by the individual business men for themselves. Their need of information is, therefore, far greater than it has ever been before. Supplying this information will be the principal business of the Department of Commerce.

If we had rightly understood conditions abroad, as they have been reported by our most competent observers, it would have seemed to us very desirable to ratify the peace treaty at once, in the hope that world conditions would be stabilized and peace and comity between the nations follow.

In our own interest, for the sake of our foreign trade and our war loans, if for no other reason, we must safeguard Europe against a breakdown of credit, exchange and commerce and the danger of going Bolshevik. We must understand that if Europe sinks, we, too, will be dragged into the quagmire, as we were drawn into the quagmire of war.

Our first duty toward Europe is to help to give her peace. Then we must turn our attention to the rehabilitation of her industry and finances. The duty seems to

rest with the United States. No other nation can do it. Looking at it from a purely selfish standpoint, Europe's present condition should give us deep concern.

During the fiscal year 1919 Europe was our best customer. Her purchases of war supplies, food and raw materials amounted to \$4,634,816,841. Europe's present needs are greater by far than they were during the war. Every nation needs American food, machinery and raw materials for the work of rehabilitation—but American exports to Europe have shown a sharp decline. Europe is buying from the United States at present only those commodities she cannot do without.

We do not have to search far for the reasons. In the first place American loans have been cut off. Europe has no money to pay for our goods. There is only one other way she can pay; that is by sending us commodities of her own manufacture. European industry, however, still is in a state of paralysis.

THE excess of her imports over exports has driven European exchange down to unprecedentedly low levels. Today the English pound sterling is worth only \$3.80 and eleven French francs or thirteen Italian lira can be bought for an American dollar. The German mark is valued at 1¾ cents! Until exchange reaches more favorable levels we must expect European nations to hold down their purchases in the United States to an irreducible minimum.

It is evident that the United States, if it wishes to expand its European trade (and there can be no question that it does) must give a hand to European industry and help to set it on its feet. The House and Senate have already taken one step in the right direction in approving the principles of the Edge export bill, which will permit the establishment of corporations under federal law to make foreign securities the basis of credit for exports of American manufactures, foodstuffs and raw materials.

A prominent senator said on the floor the other day that there would be but two principal planks in the next Republican platform, the first promising a high

protective tariff and the other expansion of American foreign trade. He should have gone farther and explained how the two can possibly go together.

American manufacturers, interested in the export trade, are coming more and more to see that we cannot have a great volume of exports under existing conditions unless we have also a great volume of imports. There is no other way in which our exports could be paid for. We cannot erect a Chinese wall around this country with doors that open outward only. Unless the doors open inward also, they will rust on their hinges. They will not be opened at all.

Sir George Paish said the other day that only the United States could avert a financial catastrophe in Europe in the very near future. He suggested a downward revision of our tariffs as the remedy. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that he was "for world-wide free trade," and was vociferously cheered. An Englishman knows, of course, what is best for an Englishman—but the subject cannot be lightly dismissed with that remark. We must consider our tariff policy hereafter from the viewpoint of world conditions, keeping in mind what is best for Americans.

Desirable as it may be—and I do not know just how desirable that is—our tariff schedules are not likely to undergo general revision, upward or downward, in advance of the presidential election. Tariff revision was undertaken just before the election of 1888—and Cleveland was not reelected. The new McKinley tariff went into effect shortly before the election of 1892, and Cleveland was reelected. These incidents hold a moral for the politicians.

We have not at present the information necessary to the formulation of a permanent tariff policy. We must look for such information to the United States Tariff Commission and must frame our tariff legislation in the future on the basis of conditions disclosed by its reports.

The United States now has six times the ocean-going tonnage it had before the war. The annual output of our shipyards in the future will exceed the total output of all the world's shipyards in 1914. To keep the vessels we now have and will have in the future busy, we must have a large foreign trade. It cannot be a one-way

trade. Our boats cannot continually carry goods abroad and return to this country in ballast. Economic law dictates that if they bring nothing back they soon will take nothing over. Hence it becomes a matter of vital importance to determine what the home-coming cargoes shall be.

Clearly we must stimulate our import along with our export trade. The only way we can do that is by assisting in the rehabilitation of Europe. Otherwise our fine ships must either be sold to foreign nations or tied up at our docks.

THE most important work of the Department of Commerce in the future will be gathering and disseminating accurate information. This is true, not only of the important Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, but also of the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Fisheries and the navigation service. It is to the reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that our business men must look for the information necessary to building up American foreign trade.

The Department of Commerce will seek in every way to be helpful in framing a proper trade policy, but the real work must be done and the policy can be put in effect only by our American industrial leaders, bankers and exporters. Their decisions will be wise if they are based on full and accurate information. Securing such information will be our principal function.

When I was in England late in 1913 and early in 1914, acting as chairman of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, I had much business with British Government officials and made many visits to their offices in the various Government departments.

The thing that impressed me most on these visits was the number of commissions that were at work under the Government gathering and studying information on industrial and commercial conditions in all countries thruout the world. The commissions were tucked away in odd corners, each working away at its particular task, as if the very life of the empire depended on it.

This was in 1913-14, in times of peace, not in time of emergency. The members of the commissions were men of wide training and great [Continued on page 289



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The keystone of our foreign trade—New York City and harbor photographed from an aeroplane

A Message from the Government of Italy to the American People

Our Common Interest

By Giuseppe de Michelis

Royal General Commissioner for Emigration

THE movement of Italian emigration toward the United States of America constitutes one of the most important manifestations of the relations between the two countries. I believe that one should greatly wish for a more comprehensive valuation of this natural and economic phenomenon among those elements whose task it is to discipline the *rapports* between the two nations. What is, after all, the art of governing in its international aspects, if not the enlightened discipline of the relations created by nature, economy and history?

The phenomenon of Italian emigration toward the United States of America has for a long time been developing with such a regularity of character, that one can consider it a normal manifestation of the economic life of the two countries. In Italy, the regional distribution of the emigratory currents reveals that the emigratory movement toward the United States is characteristic and, we might say, traditional of a certain geographical group. These are particularly the regions of the South, land of peasants who are distinguished by their indefatigable love of work, the simplicity of their costumes, the sobriety of their life. In the United States of America, on the other hand, there are regions and trades which, thru long custom, absorb chiefly Italian labor, and American public opinion is unanimous in appreciating the gifts of the Italian workman, who brings a notable contribution to the progress of national economy.

The rhythm of the emigratory movement has been momentarily disturbed by the Great War, toward which Italy had to concentrate the effort of all her children, without measuring the sacrifices of blood and treasure: this because she wanted to be, side by side with her allies and associates, an enthusiastic co-worker in the great task of redeeming both Europe and the world.



© Underwood & Underwood

With the ending of the war Italian immigrants began coming to the United States again in increasing numbers. These families from Italy on the "Giuseppe Verdi" are getting their first sight of the Statue of Liberty as the ship comes into New York harbor

But now that the war has been victoriously ended, we must coördinate our efforts toward the resumption of the emigratory movement.

Italy follows with great interest the orientations of American public opinion in the shaping of the policy to be followed in regard to emigration. She asks herself whether a restrictive policy, which should hinder the normal flux of Italian emigration, would be consonant with the true interests of both countries, and particularly

with those of the United States. I am far from discounting the true value of some of the reasons which are advanced in defense of a restrictive policy. There is no doubt that there are some "undesirable" emigrants. But should not the character of Italian emigration and the function which it has now in American economy compel an unbiased attitude toward it? The Italian emigrants do not originate from regions troubled by political crises: they are in the greatest majority peasants of Southern Italy who emigrate with their families and continue in America that simplicity of family life which is with them a secular and unbroken tradition. They find employment in such trades as require a great love of work and which thru long custom have been exercised by Italians. In these trades a substitution could be made only with difficulty.

On the other hand, Italian emigration toward the United States of America is a phenomenon which has taken too deep a root to make it advisable to disturb its natural rhythm.

ONE must consider that after more than thirty years of incessant Italian immigration, there is now in the United States a population of Italian origin amounting to several millions. This fact alone would be sufficient in determining, with the spontaneity which is proper in natural phenomena, the persistence of a flux and

reflux of men between the shores of the Mediterranean and those of the Atlantic.

Variations in the economic conditions may determine occasional oscillations in the progress of that phenomenon: fundamentally, however, Italian emigration has assumed today the character of a phenomenon of exchange and circulation between the population of Italy and the Italian masses of America. There are family groups divided between the two countries; there are changes of interests which determine displacements of men; there are villagers who call over friends living in their same villages; there are workers in special trades in which, thru an inveterate habit, the gaps are filled with other Italians.

When a human phenomenon has assumed characteristics which render it so uniform in its vicissitudes, it is something which must draw benevolent attention, and which it would be inadvisable to disturb.

Up to this time, this important phenomenon of emigration has been allowed to develop between the two countries, without having been considered by both governments in its unity as an object of special agreements. Both governments have reserved the right of disciplining it in an independent way. Italy with her services upon emigration, which have reached a unique development, and America with her services upon immigration. I am considering that perhaps the hour has arrived for studying the opportunity of agreements between the two governments—the purpose of which should be a special study of this very important form of the relations between the two countries.

Italy, in the matter of emigration and work, has recently concluded an important treaty with France. It is a treaty which, with the eloquence of facts, pays a tribute to the principles solemnly consecrated in the League of Nations toward which Italy, as the chief of her Government was but recently saying, wants to contribute her fervent and effective enthusiasm.

Should not one wish that similar agreements could be stipulated between Italy and the United States of America?

The services of emigration and immigration of the two countries, just because they refer to the same social reality, could be opportunely coordinated, so as to adapt them, in their concrete functions, to the special characteristics of the Italian migratory movement. America, for instance, as a general

principle, does not admit the emigrant who arrives with a contract for work already stipulated.

I do not want to discuss the principle, but when I think of the practical reality of the Italian emigratory movement, I cannot but ask myself whether the rigorous application of that principle would always be advantageous to the United States. The Italian who now emigrates to America is always called by a member of his own family or by a friend who has found employment for him. Is not this system a guarantee against the danger of immigrants remaining without employment and becoming public charges? Would it not be opportune to take into consideration, with all necessary guarantees, such a form of contract?

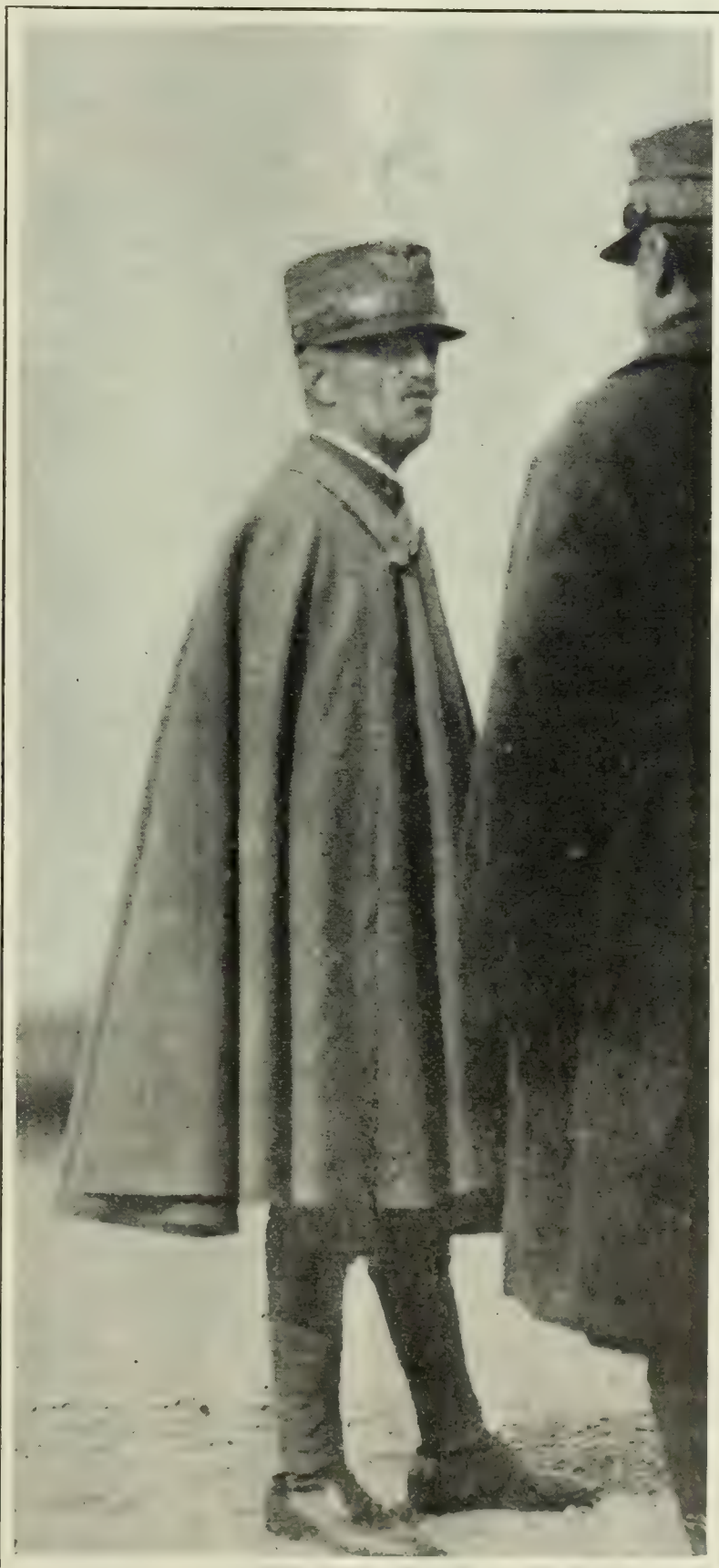
The material for a treaty on emigration and labor would be very vast. Especially important is the question of the treatment of immigrant workmen in social legislation. Frequently, the laws of the various states of the Union concerning, for instance, the indemnities for infortunes upon work, result in distinctions against strangers or against non-residents.

In their recent labor treaty, Italy and France have solved all such questions by adopting the principle of full and complete assimilation of immigrant workmen and their families with the national workmen, for all that concerns the benefits of insurance and social assistance. This is the system which conforms to the principles established in the pact of the League of Nations and practically consecrates this maxim of economic justice: that the foreign workmen who bring the value of their work to the formation of the national wealth of a country, should also be included in the enjoyment of the benefits offered by the social legislation of that country.

ITALY and the United States of America, who have found themselves associated in the Great War, are destined to an ever closer relationship. The very diversity of their respective conditions draws them toward such a union. Now the Italian emigration toward the United States is the natural phenomenon thru which the character of the relationship between the two countries is expressed.

This granted, let us take steps so as to give to this social reality the greatest possible weight in the system of the relations between our two governments. It is in the common interest of our two great nations.

Rome, Italy



Press Illustrating

The King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III

That Elusive Fourth Dimension

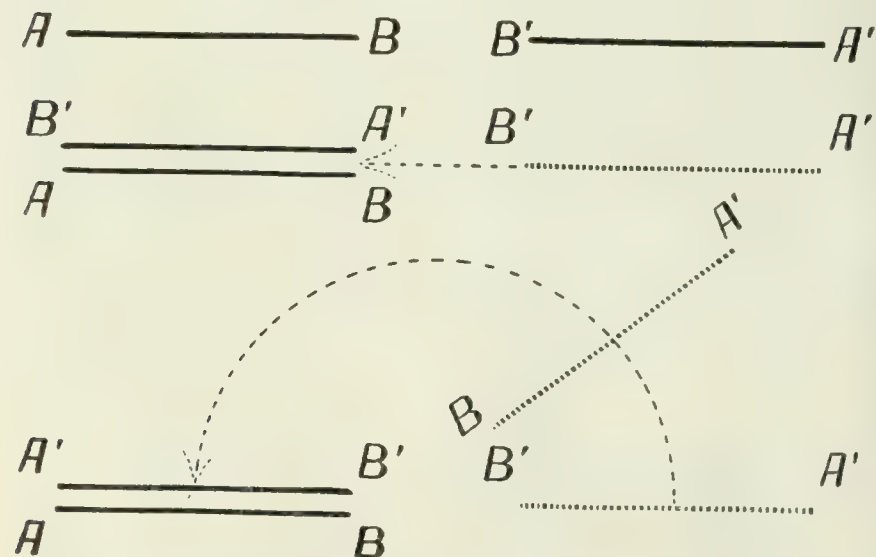
By Edwin E. Slosson

Know of a truth that only the Time-Shadows have perished, or are perishable; that the real Being of whatever was and whatever is, and whatever will be, IS even now and forever.
—CARLYLE

From henceforth time by itself and space by itself are mere shadows. They are only two aspects of a single indivisible manner of co-ordinating the facts of the physical world.
—EINSTEIN

WHY is it that our newspapers are sending out their reporters to interview astronomers as well as actresses and devoting pages of their Sunday issues to speculations on the nature of space and time as well as on the state of the market? It is—to get at the bottom of it—merely because a few photographs taken during the eclipse of the sun on May 29 by two telescopes, one at Sobral in northern Brazil and the other on the island of Principe off the west coast of Africa, showed an abnormal shift of less than one-324,000th of a right angle in the position of the stars. When these photograph films were laid over films taken before the eclipse it was found that the star-images about the darkened disk of the sun did not exactly coincide with the images when the sun was not in their midst. Measured with a micrometer the displacement of the stars from their ordinary positions was found to be 1.60 seconds of arc on the African plates and 1.98 seconds on the Brazilian plates. Average these two observations and you get 1.79. This is extremely close to the 1.75 predicted by Professor Einstein of Berlin and twice as large as the deflection calculated according to Newton's law of gravitation which would be .87 of a second.

When the announcement was made at the meeting of the British Royal Society on November 6 all eyes were turned toward Sir Oliver Lodge, for last February he had been rash enough to express the hope, if not the prediction, that the results of the eclipse expedition would support Newton rather than Einstein. But instead of taking part in the discussion Sir Oliver got up and walked out. It was suspected that he had "gone off mad," as we Americans would put it, because the starlight would not follow his preferred path. But he put a stop to any such rumors by a letter to the *Times* in which he explains that his departure was not due to

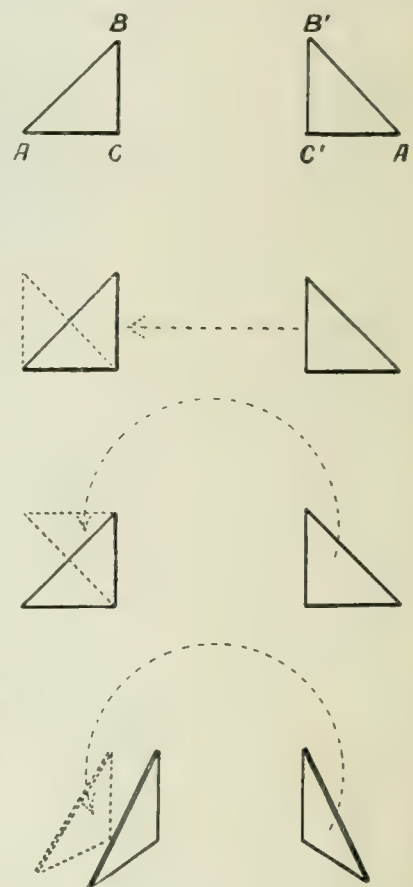


By movement in one dimension we cannot make the lines AB and B'A' coincide for if we drag B'A' straight on to AB the ends will not match. But if we swing B'A' around thru the second dimension we bring it on AB so the letters correspond

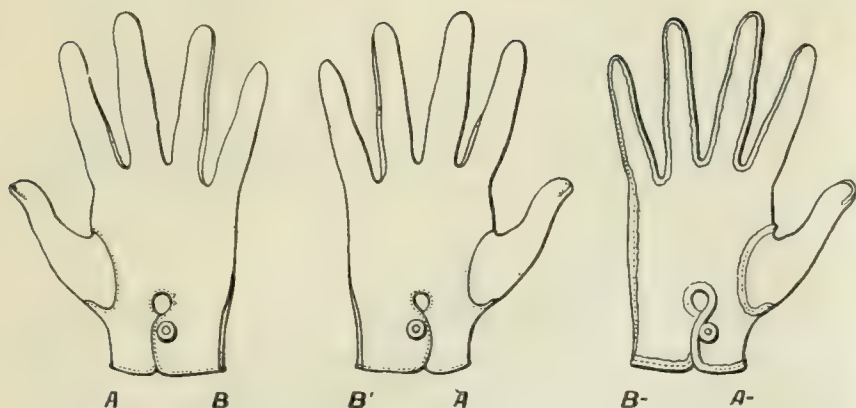
any dissatisfaction with the universe but to the necessity of catching the 6 o'clock train. He frankly acknowledges that "the eclipse result is a great victory for Einstein; the quantitative agreement is too close to allow much room for doubt" but he adds "a caution against a strengthening of great and complicated generalizations concerning space and time on the strength of this splendid result: I trust that it may be accounted for, with reasonable simplicity in terms of the ether of space."

This caution is wise, but we cannot hold our breath till 1922 when the next eclipse comes to see if these observations are verified and we may in the meantime consider some of the implications of Einstein's theory of relativity. The most startling of Einstein's deductions are that space is curved in the fourth dimension and that there is no such thing as absolute time and that mass and measurements vary with motion.

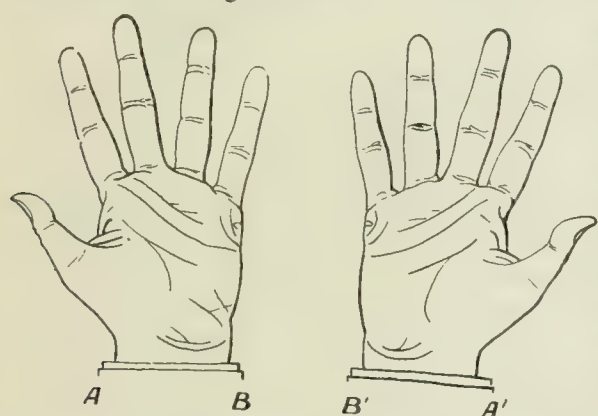
As some school-boy said: "If there were no matter in the universe the law of gravitation would fall to the ground." Quite so. And what would there be left of space if you took everything out of it and what would become of time if nothing ever happened? In other words are not space and time merely forms of thought, the framework of ideas, and if so cannot we fix them over to suit our need of new conceptions? As a matter of fact we do. We have constructed by the aid of Euclid and his successors a geometry of three dimensions that works perfectly for all ordinary requirements and if we need a fourth dimension to accommodate these new astronomical and physical phenomena we will build on the necessary addition to our conception of space. There was no use having a fourth dimension so long as we had nothing to put in it. For ordinary earth measurements (geometry) such as laying out a town lot we only use two dimensions, length and



In space of two dimensions, such as a table top, we cannot bring these two triangles into the same position. If we drag one straight over on to the other (movement in one dimension) they will not fit together. If we swing one triangle around (movement in two dimensions) they still do not fit. But if we take one triangle off the table and turn it over (movement in the third dimension) we can then lay it by the side of the other and they will match perfectly



In space of three dimensions we cannot make a right hand glove and a left hand glove look the same no matter how we turn them around.



But if we turn one glove inside out it will match the other except that the lining now appears on the outside. Our two hands cannot be turned inside out so as to look the same in three dimensions, tho they might in four dimensions

breadth. We speak of "flat ground" and "water-level" regardless of the fact that all our "straight" lines on the earth's surface are really curves that come back to us after going 25,000 miles or less. It is only when measuring mile lengths that we have to correct for the curvature of the earth in the third dimension. So if as seems probable we shall have to make allowance in astronomical measurements for the curvature of the universe in a fourth dimension it will merely mean a little labor to the astronomers and it will relieve their minds of some of their perplexities. There is nothing more mystical or mysterious or "psychical" about a fourth dimension than about the other three. A dimension is simply a measurable direction and we can use five dimensions or n dimensions if we need to.

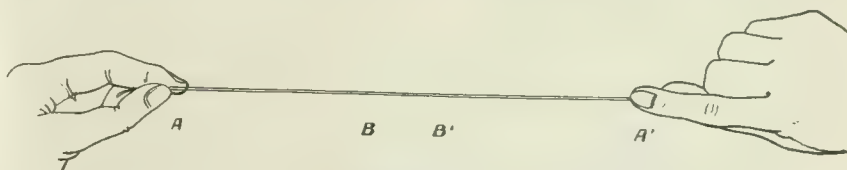
It does not matter that we cannot "see" a figure in four dimensions even with our mind's eye. Actually we cannot see any figure of more or less than two dimensions: we have to take the others on faith. Nobody can see the mathematician's point because it has no dimensions, no size at all. The school-boy says: "Let that be the point A," and we let it be altho what he is pointing at with his stick is a vast irregular splotch of white chalk on the blackboard. So, too, we cannot see a mathematical line because it has only one dimension, length and no breadth. But set four lines at right angles to one another and we get a square. This we can really see if the enclosed surface is of a different color such as a shadow or black print. Set six squares together at right angles and we get a cube. This we cannot see in its entirety at one time. What we do see when we look squarely at a cube is a square. If we look at it from an angle we see a square with a couple of lozenges on the sides. The retina of the eye is practically a plane surface so all we can get is a two-dimensional projection of a solid. Since our two eyes present us slightly different pictures of an object we infer from these its size, shape and distance, but this is guesswork.

Still we have a pretty clear idea of a cube altho we have never seen it in its solidity. But the attempt to visualize the hypercube, the four-dimensional figure corresponding to the cube, strains our imagination to the breaking point. Some mathematicians endowed with constructive imaginations of high power claim to have got by long hard thinking some sort of a shadowy

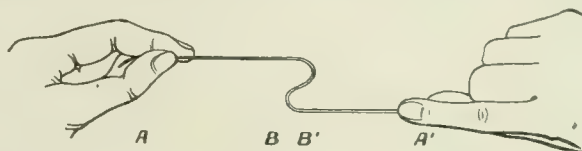
and fleeting perception of it but their visions—if they are not imaginary—do not help out us ordinary folks. But if we cannot imagine—that is, image—the hypercube we know all about it, even its name. It is called the "tesseract," and it is bounded by eight cubes just as the cube is bounded by six squares and the square by four lines. The tesseract has 24 square faces, 32 edges and 16 rightangular corners.

Altho we find it hard to conceive of a fourth dimension in space we have no such difficulty in case the fourth dimension is time. In fact we use this idea all the while and could not get along without it. To fix the position of any event requires four dimensions. For instance, a man is shot. Where? At the corner of 7th Avenue and 42d Street, New York. This fixes the place by two coordinates crossing at right angles in a plane. But was it above or below this, on the twentieth floor of the Times Building or in the Subway? Knowing this fixes the third dimension, but we have still to fix its position in a fourth dimension, time. Was it today or last week and what hour? If then we find out all four we can distinguish this shooting from any that may have occurred in other places at the same time or at other times in the same place.

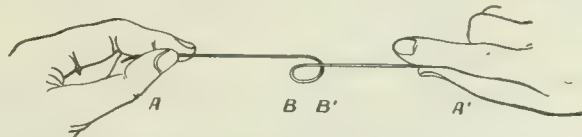
Or consider this simple illustration: Cut a strip of motion picture film into its separate scenes and pile them up in order till it is as high as it is broad. You have then a cubical event. Two dimensions of the cube are spatial; the third dimension is essentially temporal, altho in a spatial form. If one of the films from the middle of the pack represents the present then the films below represent the past and those above the future. The people on the picture you picked out know only of the scene there depicted tho they may have a fading memory of the past and a dim anticipation of the future. But to you who are outside of the film pack all the scenes are equally visible. They are all present to you. This is the way most [Continued on page 296]



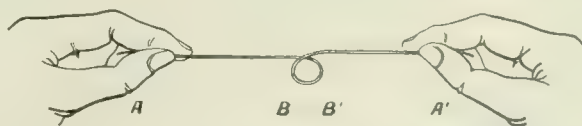
In space of one dimension (a straight line) there could be neither bend, loop nor knot in a string



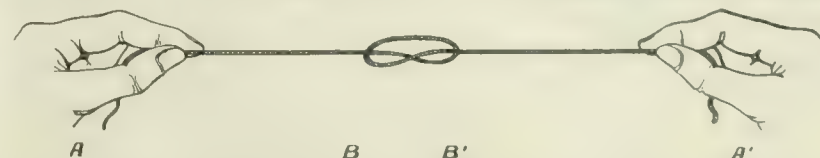
In space of two dimensions (a flat surface) a double bend could be made in the string but no loop or knot could be made



But if we raise one string (into the third dimension) and lay it over the other like this:



We get a loop but cannot form a knot without using the ends



A knot like this cannot be made in a string so long as the ends are held by the hands. But if we could use a fourth dimension we could tie such a knot as easily as we made a bend by the use of the second dimension and a loop by the use of the third. If such a knot could be tied in a string so held it would be experimental evidence of the existence of four-dimensional space

It's Only Teacher!

Which Is Where Society Makes a Mistake

By Marguerite Wilkinson

This is the third of a series of articles on "What Is the Matter with the Teacher's Job?" We put the question to a large group of teachers in every state in the Union and asked them to answer from their own experience and to suggest improvements. Their replies came in by the hundreds and Mrs. Wilkinson, who besides being an author is a teacher's wife, arranged from them five articles of inside information on the teachers' grievances—low pay, inefficient school board administration, lack of respect in the community, curtailment of personal rights, unwise choice of school executives. The sixth article will set forth the teachers' own suggestions for the reconstruction of their profession.

WE have already learned from letters quoted in the earlier articles that teachers are underpaid and that they are not altogether pleased with school government of, by and for the school board. But there are other things that do not please them. Their social life, apparently, is not so happy as it should be, and the living conditions made necessary as recipients of small salaries and as transients in the communities where their tenure of position is uncertain and insecure always—these living conditions are frequently full of hardship and difficulty and unpleasantness. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that teachers are respected and trusted as moral persons, but not as leaders in society. Socially they are Ishmaels. Altho one man says rather bitterly of his own profession:

"No, teachers are not Ishmaels. Was not Ishmael a rebel? As far as I have observed teachers only sputter for a moment and then subside. As a class they are too subservient to know the word rebel. They want to hold their 'jobs.'"

Many reasons are given for this state of affairs. In the first place, not all teachers have had the same amount of preparation for their work which a doctor or lawyer must have to qualify for his. The professors, and many teachers in high schools and normal schools have had, but many teachers in the grade schools of the countries have only the minimum of preparatory work to their credit. Naturally their professional standing cannot be so high as the professional standing of doctors and lawyers with degrees. Nevertheless, when the teacher has had adequate preparation he should have the good professional standing accorded the others. Does he have it? The teachers think not. As one man says:

"OUR employers, our masters, the public, treat us like children or old ladies, good enough if there were time to bother, but on the whole superfluous to the stern business realities of life. The public wants tools, puppets, parrots, for teachers' 'jobs.' And the public gets what it wants, as usual. Let a teacher be a leader instead of a follower and he will find himself dubbed a crank, or something worse. The teacher in the country school that introduced clean brown paper to take the place of the dirty, unsanitary slate lost her 'job' for it. When President Wilson's enemies want to make him appear very small, infinitesimally insignificant, they call him 'academic,' a 'schoolmaster,' a 'professor'! That shows the feeling toward teachers on the part of the so-called practical men among us. Just as if in a true democracy a teacher should not be as fit a man to become a magistrate as a ward politician, a lawyer, a business man or a shoemaker! But probably most people would approve of the action of a small town in Mas-

sachusetts that made its high school principal one of the town field drivers."

Here is part of another letter which is fairly typical of the attitude of the general public toward teachers, and which shows that they, like prophets, have greater glory elsewhere than they have at home. This man says:

"Is the teacher, like the doctor and the lawyer, respected as a member of the community? No. All my life I have heard remarks derogatory to the teacher and the teaching profession. Such remarks as 'He is only a teacher,' 'No man with ambition stays long in the teaching profession,' 'Oh, he's a teacher, is he? He looks it.' 'She's a school-marm!' with a grimace. About a year ago my sister wrote me, congratulating me on getting a promotion to a better school position. She wound up her letter, however, by asking me if I did not intend to drop teaching and go into something 'better' soon. She said she hoped I would because, 'nobody thinks much of a teacher, especially of a man teacher, do you think so?'"

Another man says pithily:

"OH, we are accorded lip-service aplenty. Everybody refers to us as sculptors of character, artists who take the plastic clay of childhood and mold it into, etc., the hope of the nation, and so on, ad nauseam. A candidate for office referred impassionedly to teachers as 'Those who shape the destiny of our dear children.' But when he was elected county judge he voted repeatedly against an additional tax of 10 per cent on the hundred dollars proposed in order that these shapers of destiny might be better able to keep soul and body in a state of unity. I resent with some bitterness the tendency of various business and professional men to visit teachers' institutes and broadcast florid tributes to the beauty and nobility of the teaching profession—and then, ignore us the rest of the year."

Other men write letters in much the same spirit, saying that they are not invited to join clubs to which other men of the same social class belong, or that they are regarded as impractical and personally uninteresting thru no fault of their own, and without any "try-out," simply by reason of the fact that they are teachers. But the real social misery of being a teacher seems to press most severely on women teachers or on teachers' wives. Whereas changes in government and salary might solace the men, the women, naturally more dependent on environment and on other people for the small happinesses that make life good, complain most pathetically of poor living conditions and of no recreation in the communities where they are obliged to work. Of course, this does not mean that teachers living in their own home towns would have had living conditions or lose friends by reason of their work. But most teachers are not teaching in their [Continued on page 300]

The Story of the Week

A Hold-up on the Railroads

ARMED with a double-barreled speech, Senator La Follette stepped in front of the Cummins railroad bill just as it was about to pass the Senate unamended, and held it under his fire for five days. The railroad situation, as a result of his effort, was thrown into new confusion and railroad stocks dropt to points lower than at any time since Government control began.

Until Senator La Follette opened fire, there had been practically no opposition to the bill. The ayes and noes had been called for when he intervened with a point of no-quorum. There were at the time only nineteen senators on the floor. He succeeded thereafter in driving the bill back to a parliamentary status in which it could be further debated.

Few men in the Senate know more about railroads and railroad legislation than Senator La Follette. The other experts all were on the other side. Men who opposed the bill, but could not qualify as experts, hesitated to speak, but when La Follette pronounced the keynote senators agreed with him in such numbers as seemingly to endanger final passage of the bill.

The opposition centered against the compulsory arbitration clauses, which were described as "sixteenth century legislation"; the guarantee of the standard return for a period of six months and the direction to the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rates allowing aggregate group earnings of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was argued that the Interstate Commerce Commission had no fair valuation figures upon which to calculate in making rates and would be forced to accept the book values of the railroad corporations.

The railroads, Senator La Follette pointed out, now were showing a profit under federal control. He urged two years' extension of control, arguing that rates could thus be lowered, instead of increased, and the cost of living brought down.

The Railroad Brotherhoods struck their stride in their propaganda efforts about this time and letters swept in upon Congress by the thousands demanding that the roads be not turned back under present conditions.

Senator Norris asked in a resolution that the "expenditure of millions" by the Association of Railway Executives on propaganda to influence Congress in their favor be investigated and agreed with Senator Pomerene that the "expenditure of millions" for similar purposes by those opposed to the Cummins bill should also be investigated. Later he introduced a bill for permanent public ownership of the carriers.

The delay in passing the Cummins bill and the certainty of a protracted struggle in conference has been very disquieting to the friends of the railroads in Congress. No senator has any definite information from the White House as to whether the President will follow out his original intention and turn the railroads back to private control January 1. Night sessions were resorted to in the apparently forlorn hope that the bill might be passed before the two weeks' Christmas recess. President Wilson is dictating his promised railroad message in which he is expected to urge Congress to stay in Washington and "attend to business" as he

did last summer when the House planned a recess at the hight of the high cost of living agitation. Republican leaders say, however, that nothing the President does will be permitted to interfere with their recess plans. The President may also say he will hold the railroads pending a decision by Congress as to the conditions of their return, but may add that he will feel compelled to turn them back unless Congress remains in Washington and seeks diligently for a solution.

The Senate took time off during the railroad debate to discuss the sugar shortage and responsibility for the peace treaty's present plight. Off the floor the subject that has been most generally discussed was the Supreme Court's action in holding the wartime prohibition act to be constitutional. The House Committee on Agriculture resisted the pressure for a "wet Christmas" and reported unfavorably, 16 to 3, the new wartime prohibition repealer.

The committee reported favorably on the same day the bill to continue the Sugar Equalization Board in operation during 1920 and giving it authority under which to purchase the Cuban sugar crop. The provisions giving the President control of sugar distribution, which were stricken from the bill before it passed the Senate, were reinstated by the House committee.

The Senate's debate on the peace treaty brought out in sharp contrast the views of the Administration leaders that the treaty is still before the Senate and can be revived at any time by a majority vote, and Senator Lodge that it must be withdrawn and resubmitted by the President before there can be further action.

The statement dictated by the President and issued from the White House on "the highest authority" that



Thomas in Detroit News

There, little question, don't you cry; you'll be an issue, by and by



Studdy in London Passing Show

Who killed cock robin?
 "I," said Senator Lodge;
 "It was my little dodge!
 I killed cock robin!"

Who saw him die?
 "I," said the fly;
 "It does make me cry!
 I saw him die!"

Who'll toll the bell?
 "I," said John Bull;
 "I'll give it a pull!
 I'll toll the bell!"

he has "no compromise or concession of any kind in mind," and that the Republicans shall "continue to bear the undivided responsibility" so far as he is concerned tended to solidify Republican sentiment anew behind Senator Lodge. It had a different effect upon the Democrats, most of whom now are anxious for compromise. They were "inwardly seething," according to Senator Walsh, of Montana, one of the President's most steadfast supporters, and Senator Thomas thought the statement "most unfortunate."

It was given out immediately after Senator Underwood, an aspirant for the minority leadership, had made a plea in the Senate for compromise as a means of securing peace. He went so far as to promise his support for a resolution by Senator Knox ratifying the treaty but putting the covenant over for later consideration as "the price of peace." Senator Hitchcock, whose leadership had been challenged by Underwood, blocked a vote on the resolution in the nick of time.

Each side fought during the debate to fasten responsibility for the defeat and the delay in securing reconsideration of the treaty on the other. If no one else wanted it, Senator Borah said, he was willing and glad to assume the responsibility. As for getting the treaty out of the way to prevent its being an issue in 1920, he added, nothing the Senate could do would keep it out of the campaign.

Senator Borah has renounced all claim to the Republican presidential nomination for himself and will throw his support to Senator Johnson, who has announced his candidacy. A declaration of principles will be made by Senator Johnson in the Senate in January. The first will be unalterable opposition to the League of Nations, others will deal with the Russian policy, the Bolsheviki hysteria, and the necessity for countering

radical agitation with constructive legislation. Still other principles will be taken from the Progressive platform of 1912.

Senator Johnson plans a stumping tour of the nation to follow his declaration of principles in the Senate. He is conceded to have a chance, but will have to overcome a long lead by General Leonard Wood, who is looked upon at the capital as the probable Republican nominee.

R. M. B., Washington

More Mexican Complications

WITH Consular-Agent William O. Jenkins released at Puebla on bail, with President Wilson in control of the diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico, and with Senator Fall's resolution demanding a break in those relations still in committee, the Jenkins case was in a more quiescent state, but had by no means been dismissed. Nor did Mexico fail to present new cases for our contemplation. In the Jenkins case, the Mexican Government had not, by December 15, replied to the State Department's note of November 30, but it had sent an answer in the case of James Wallace, the American citizen who was assassinated by a Mexican soldier near Tampico a month ago. This reply, however, was not considered satisfactory by the State Department. The claim was made by the Mexican Government that Wallace was to blame because he was intoxicated and failed to obey the order of the guard to stop. The reply explains that the soldier was arrested and that an investigation of the incident was ordered. The information received by the State Department does not, however, substantiate these claims, and the case will be further investigated.

On December 16, however, the long awaited note in the Jenkins case was presented to the American Chargé at Mexico City, and transmitted to the Mexican Government. In its note the Mexican Government says:

With reference to the note of November 30, the Mexican Government only will treat the several principal points with the sole object of fixing certain precedents which are necessary in international jurisprudence. As Jenkins has obtained his liberty on bail deposited in the city of Puebla by an American citizen, we think all motive for misinterpretation and misunderstanding between the two countries has disappeared. The question of Mr. Jenkins takes a different form from what it had before. The Government of the United States states that it refused to enter into a judicial discussion of the various questions which gave rise to the case of Jenkins. The Mexican Government thinks, on the contrary, that to discuss the questions is right in a matter which is judicial by nature. The Mexican Government thinks that a complete exposition of the case of Jenkins is the best justification and positive proof of the legality of the proceedings.

The final paragraph of the note which we answer insists the demand for immediate liberty of Jenkins is founded particularly on the belief of the United States that the charges of false testimony against Jenkins are unfounded. But the sole belief of the United States in the innocence of Jenkins is not sufficient according to Mexican laws to establish that innocence and avoid legal effects. The Government of Mexico cannot accept this point of view as reason enough to take America in place of the authority of the Mexican courts. The belief of the Government of the United States comes solely from information received in the case, which, apart from the value that it might have, which the department does not think it convenient to discuss, lack the guarantee of impartiality that by nature the Mexican courts possess.

The Mexican Government cannot admit that American citizens can be judged and set free on simple information of the Department of State nor recommendations or suggestions of the United States instead of being tried by its courts conforming to Mexican laws.

Now that Jenkins has been freed by the judge of the State of Puebla the case is being studied in the highest court of the Republic to decide which judge is competent to try the case. The Government of Mexico expects that the case will not disturb the harmony which it sincerely desires to exist between Mexico and the United States.

On December 11, however, trouble began to appear from another source, to add another complication to the already very complicated Mexican problem. This new case concerns the alleged unwarranted and illegal interference of the Carranza Government in the operation and ownership of the very extensive American oil properties in Mexico. A memorandum dealing with the matter of this interference was sent to President Wilson by Chairman Payne, of the United States Shipping Board, and at the same time a letter was sent to Secretary Lansing urging the importance of protecting the American supplies of fuel oil in Mexico upon which the Shipping Board is dependent for supplying its 500 oil-burning ships.

This new case consists in the serious charge that the Mexican Government some time since made decrees forbidding the drilling of new oil wells on privately owned property in the Tampico fields, and that it has gone so far as not only to prevent the drilling of new wells, but also to seize American-owned wells. This seizure has been made on the basis of the claim or pretext that "permits" to drill wells had not been obtained. But it is pointed out that to obtain these permits foreign oil companies must agree that such wells as may be drilled will become the property of the Mexican Government. American-owned companies have nevertheless gone ahead and drilled wells without admitting the loss of their property by such acts, and the State Department is said to have communicated to the Mexican Government, both formally and informally, the view that this action by the American companies is quite in accordance with their rights as acquired under Mexican law, and that it is not meant as a defiance of the Mexican Government. No replies from the Mexican Government have been received to the three notes of protest dispatched by the State Department during the last six months.

The Mexican Ambassador in Washington, Señor Y. Bonillas, offered in rebuttal of the above charges the statement that the oil companies could send out of Mexico ten times as much crude oil as they exported last year. In support of this he stated that the potential yearly capacity of oil wells in Mexico was today 600,000,000 barrels, but that the companies took from the wells last year only 64,000,000 barrels and exported only 53,000,000. He also stated that if the drilling of oil wells had been stopped this was probably due to the failure of the companies to comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, which has jurisdiction over the oil industry in Mexico. The oil companies replied to the Ambassador's explanations, showing as regards his first claim that the exportation of oil is conditioned by transportation facilities, such as pipe lines to the seaboard, and that, as regards the second claim, the Ambassador was not stating the facts.

The evidence seems to be that the Carranza Government is again playing double, this time with the oil companies, in the endeavor to find some means of seeming legally to be justified in confiscating their property. At least that Mexico intends to get hold of and to nationalize her oil lands is evidenced in the passage, by the Mexican Senate on December 10, of the "petroleum bill" that was submitted by President Carranza himself as an amendment to the Mexican constitution. The general purpose of this proposed amendment, as it now stands,



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Wanted: a traffic cop

is to nationalize all foreign-owned oil lands in Mexico which had not been exploited, or regarding which binding contracts had not been made prior to May 1, 1917, the date on which the present constitution of Mexico went into effect.

It Looks Like a Dry New Year

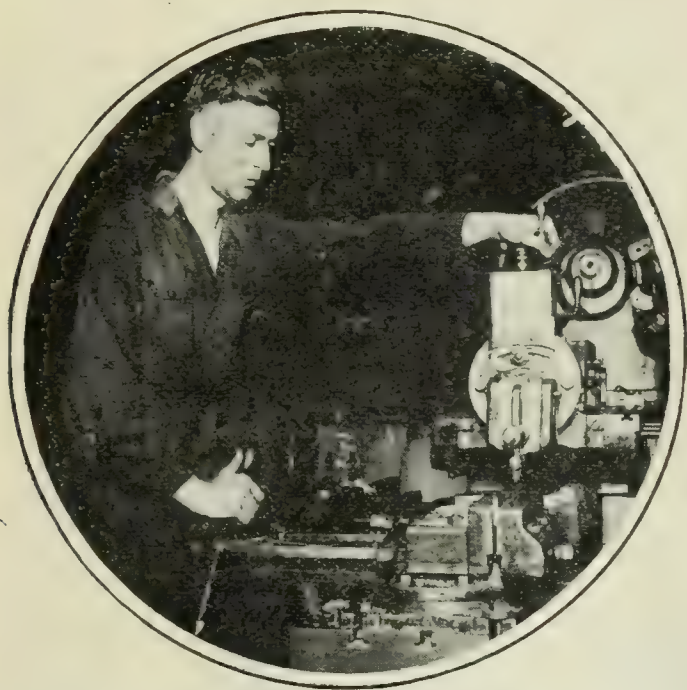
IN a decision that swept aside all contentions of the liquor interests, the Supreme Court of the United States declared on December 15 that the War Time Prohibition Act is constitutional and that it must continue in force until peace is proclaimed either by the President or by Congress. The cases decided were an appeal from the New York Federal court, which had upheld the Act, and from the Louisville Federal court, which had declared it to be unconstitutional. Justice Brandeis announced that the decision of "the Louisville court is reversed, and that of the New York court affirmed."

The four contentions of the liquor interests were: (1) that the War Time Prohibition Act violates the Fifth Amendment in that it deprives citizens of their property without just compensation; (2) that the law had become void because the war had ended; (3) that the law was repealed or nullified by that provision of the Eighteenth Amendment which allows one year in which to dispose of liquor stocks; and (4) that the law expired with the termination of demobilization.

In answer to the first contention, the court in the opinion handed down seemed to hold that the liquor interests had ample time from November 21, 1918, when the War Time Prohibition Law was passed, to July 1, 1919, when it went into effect, to dispose of their stocks, so that the Government could not be expected to compensate them, and it was also stated that liquors can be exported. As regards the second and fourth contentions the court maintained that the statement of President Wilson that the war is over did not constitute a proclamation of peace, and that demobilization is not completed, notwithstanding the report of Secretary Baker on December 1 to the contrary. In support of the opinion

This superior record of the public school graduates is enhanced by the fact that the study of the entrance examination records of boys from representative private and public schools in Massachusetts shows that

These Men Put Away Their Medals and Got Back on the Job



George Sweeten was awarded the Croix de Guerre and a Divisional Citation for capturing twenty-three Germans single-handed. But that doesn't prevent him from being a good machinist

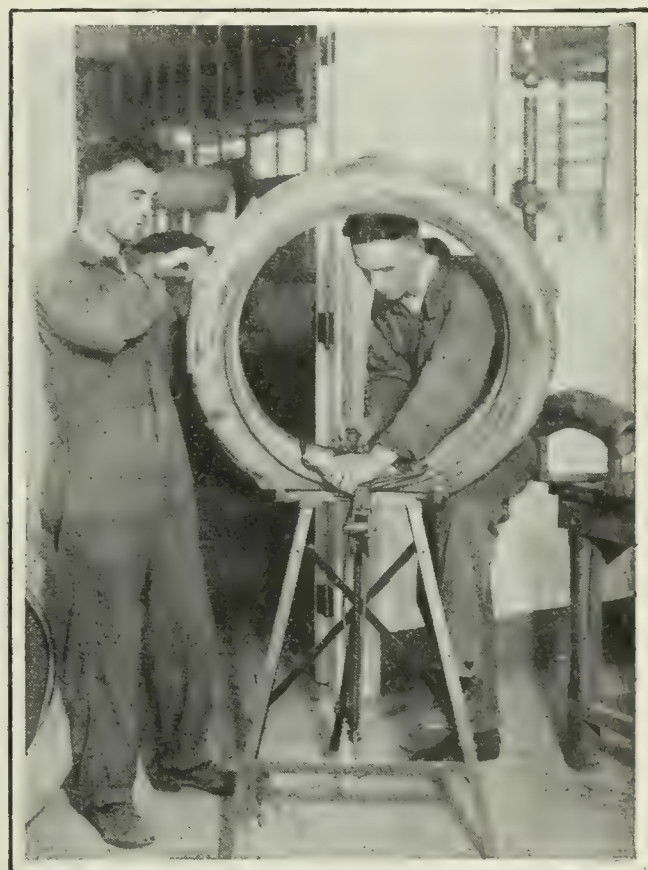


Auto thieves take notice: Captain Martin Owens, whose valor in fighting Germans won him the Croix de Guerre with two stars, is back at his old job of rounding up stolen automobiles



He is taking orders now in a New York restaurant, but out in No Man's Land Sergeant Spiro Thomas gave them and led his company—when it was left without officers—in a successful attack upon the German trenches. He was awarded the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre for his valor

In the center of this page is Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey, who won the Congressional medal for valor as commander of the Lost Battalion. But he can be found any day now at his law office



The military record of this partnership includes the Congressional medal, the Medaille Militaire, the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre. Corporal Matthew Kane and Sergeant Richard O'Neill are out to make as good a record in the tire-repairing and vulcanizing business now



Joseph Lynch (left) took the usual advice to returned soldiers and went back to the farm, taking his D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre with him

the graduates of the former attained a somewhat better standing. Taking the entrance examination records of thirteen of the leading high schools and ten of the best private schools, it was found that from 1910 to 1917 inclusive, the private schools were more successful by 15 per cent than the public schools in getting their students into college.

That these figures would be confirmed, if such a system of rating as was employed in the army were used in any university, of which Harvard is typical, would probably be the judgment of anyone who has had experience in both university and army. There is no evidence that the average public school boy is of better native intellectual ability or of finer moral character than the average private school graduate, but there is evidence that as a general thing the former has to make more sacrifices and to depend on himself more in order to get thru college than does the latter. Thus it is that the public school graduate enters college and continues his studies usually with greater singleness of purpose than does the boy from the private school. The boy from the public school also has, at least in many institutions, fewer of those distractions which come from the greater encouragement in the private schools of such extra curriculum activities as football, "track" and baseball, so that their graduates, once in college, continue these activities, oftentimes to the neglect of their studies. Frequently, also, the boy from the private school enters the university with a group of "prep

school" friends who make many demands on his time, play the game of college politics with him, and from the start emphasize those benefits in college life that are regarded as coming to a boy thru associations outside the lecture room and the laboratory.

Such an analysis does not mean, however, that the private school boy may not overtake and even pass the public school boy, once both have been graduated from the university, even as the public school boy is shown by the Harvard figures on the average to excel the private school boy in college; but on this question there are few if any figures at hand.

Nevertheless it must perhaps be admitted that, once out of college, the private school man attains a greater degree of worldly success than does the public school graduate. This, however, may well be due to the former's return to his native environment of greater wealth and influential friends, from which environment the support of the private school is usually derived, and from which the majority of the boys in the private schools of the country come. Yet such success is not identical with, nor a certain index of, either greater intellectual ability or higher moral character, nor does its lack indicate the absence of these qualities. The figures compiled by the Harvard statisticians show, as far as they go, that the public school, as an institution that is more in harmony with the democratic character of this country, starts a boy quite as well on his journey thru life as does the more exclusive private school. As



© Wide World Photos

Acres of American army automobiles, numbering many thousands, which are being collected at Le Mans to be sold to the French Government. In the rear are some of the big American storehouses

Mr. F. V. Gordon of the Harvard Division of Education says at the end of his report:

If you simply want your boy to get into college, the private school offers you an entrance record of 88 per cent. success against 73 per cent. for the public school. But the mere fact of high percentage of successful candidates in entrance examinations is not in itself a safe criterion of the thoroughness of the training for a college education. To be sure the private school offers advantages of training in health, manners, and religion which are of too great value to be overlooked; but given a boy of fair intelligence trained with his fellows in a democratic public school and you need have no fear that he will suffer in his college record either in scholarship or deportment, in comparison with his more fortunate classmate who was carefully tutored at a private school.

The London Conference

THE refusal of the Senate to ratify the German treaty and the consequent withdrawal of the American delegation from the peace conference have had the effect of making London instead of Paris the center of negotiations. The European powers, seeing the reluctance of America to further coöperation in the settlement of war questions and foreseeing the possibility of a failure to establish a League of Nations, are arranging a system of alliances of the old-fashioned sort.

Premier Clemenceau of France and the new Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vittorio Scialoja, journeyed to London on December 10, and held conferences for three days with Premier Lloyd George at No. 10 Downing street. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, was invited to attend.

As M. Clemenceau landed at Dover, observers commented upon his sturdy appearance and activity, altho he is nearly eighty and has for the last four years been in a position of unprecedented responsibility and perplexity. It was not known until after his return to Paris that his passage across the Channel to England had been a stormy one and that his vessel, the destroyer "Téméraire," had been struck by a heavy wave, which threw the Premier against the rail with such force as to break a rib.

The sessions of the London conference were of course secret and no official report of the proceedings has been given out, but it is understood that among the questions they discussed were the partition of Turkey, the disposition of Fiume, the problem of Russia, the protection of France, and the stabilization of European finance. It is said that agreements were reached on all these points, but what these agreements are can only be surmized.

France feels that she has been left without security against future attacks from Germany by the failure of the Senate to pass either the Covenant for a League of Nations or the special tripartite treaty by which Great Britain and the United States promised to come to her aid in case of unprovoked aggression. If America persists in refusing such protection probably the old pre-war *entente cordiale* between France and England will be revived in some form, perhaps with the addition of Italy.

For immediate protection against a possible revolt of Germany against carrying out the provisions of the peace treaty or against the additional provisions now imposed upon her, it is proposed to place an international army on the Rhine under the supreme command of General Foch. The American delegates, so long as they were in Paris, opposed such action.

Great Britain also agrees to brace up the tottering financial system of France by permitting the issue of



Hurley in London Passing Show

Guide: "Him take a thousand years to build."
Tourist: "Ah, Government job, I suppose."

a French loan in England. The question of exchange is alarming, for it diverts commerce from its natural channels and threatens to involve victors and vanquished in a common bankruptcy. The British pound sterling, formerly worth \$4.86 and considered the most stable of currency, has fallen in the New York market to \$3.67. French francs, formerly worth 19 cents, are now quoted at 9 cents. German marks, formerly 24 cents, are now worth 2 cents. This makes it cheaper for France to buy German goods and England to buy French goods than for either to buy from America. Central Europe and the countries liberated by the Great War from German, Austrian, Turkish and Russian rule are likely to suffer from famine unless the transportation systems can be restored and food supplied. In regard to the economic reconstruction of Europe, Bonar Law told the Commons that: "Everything depends upon the possibility of organizing international financial assistance on a larger scale. This must depend entirely upon assistance from the United States Government."

Some relief has been afforded by announcement that interest on the American loans to the Allies will be postponed three years.

On account of their need for American aid in reconstruction the European powers are willing to go as far as possible toward accepting such reservations in the treaty as the Senate decides to make. Intimations to that effect have appeared in the most authoritative journals of London and Paris, but no official assurances have been given out for fear of irritating American sensibilities.

Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, said in a recent speech on reconstruction:

I know well that in the cause of liberty and peace American coöperation will still be forthcoming. I know they are not going to abandon as a nation, and that no party in America is going to abandon, these great ideals.

But I feel bound to admit that it is more than likely that we cannot count to the full on direct action, which would make the assistance of the great American democracy of tenfold value should it be forthcoming.

Therefore, it is—and I know that what I say will not be misunderstood by my American friends, even by those most convinced that the true interests of their country lie in the opposite direction—to me a feeling of deepest regret that so much of the common work between the two countries should come to an end before its full fruition could be enjoyed by the world at large.



Cheney in London Passing Show

THE SAME OLD HUN

Fritz (to French and Belgian children): "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, trying to push in front of a poor, weak, hungry, leedle baby like me!"

Where Italy Stands

THE Fiume question, which has caused more trouble to Italy and to the rest of the powers than many a matter of greater importance, is said now to have been solved. According to one report the last act of the American delegates before leaving Paris was to participate in the plan of settlement. According to another version agreement was only reached after the elimination of the Americans and the transfer of the conference to London. The details of the alleged agreement have not yet been divulged, but it is stated that Italy gets all of the territory promised her by the Pact of London, including Dalmatia, and in addition the city of Fiume. Gabriele d'Annunzio, who with a force of volunteers has been holding Fiume in defiance of the Peace Conference and his own Government, will turn the city over to the regular Italian army, with the assurance that it will be annexed by Italy.

The unprecedented gains made by the Socialists in the recent election has led the more violent wing of that party to believe that the time has come for a revolution and to act accordingly. At Mantua a mob arose which looted the shops for arms and the restaurants for liquor. So armed and inflamed the rioters broke open the jails and then, reinforced by the prisoners, wrecked the railroad station and tore up the tracks. The riot was finally quelled by bringing troops with machine guns, but only after eight persons had been killed and forty-two wounded.

The unrest of the country is mirrored in the turmoil of parliament. The Socialist and Catholic delegates shout insults at each other from opposite sides of the chamber or meet in personal combat on the floor between. There are 156 Socialist members and 101 Catholic members. These two strong and well organized parties are op-

posed on almost all points, yet on some issues they unite, as, for instance, on a motion for turning over unoccupied and unworked lands to the peasants.

Besides these two parties there are in the Chamber of Deputies 54 Radicals; 25 Reformist Socialists, led by Bissolati, the anti-imperialist; 12 Republicans; 30 of the Group of National Reconstruction, and many smaller factions. It will be a difficult task for Premier Nitti to carry out a constructive program with such discordant elements and with partizan passions intensified by the war. In concluding the debate on the speech from the throne, Signor Nitti begged all parties to support him in the present crisis. He pointed out that Italy had to import one-third of the necessities of life; that 57 per cent of her wheat must come from abroad. The Government is now importing wheat and selling it at less than half its cost. This is costing the Government over 8,000,000 lire a day, the equivalent of \$1,800,000 at the ordinary exchange rate.

The Premier called attention to the anti-alcohol movement in the United States and asked the assistance of the Socialists in cutting down drinking among the people. The Socialists had declared in debate that "the war was due to British and American capitalism and plutocracy," and the same forces were trying to starve Russia and ruin Italy. Premier Nitti repudiates these charges and says:

The greatest curse to us would be to lose our credit abroad, because then we would be irreparably lost. . . . I urge the Socialists to be frank with the public and explain the necessity of not endangering our relations with the Allies, especially the United States, which alone can supply us with the greatest part of what we need. In fact, we cannot receive immediate help except from the American continent and, above all, from the United States.

The idea that the Anglo-American bloc is interested in isolating Russia in order to have a monopoly of raw materials is nonsense.

With regard to our relations with Russia, I am certain we shall soon resume commercial relations with that country, but I am not certain that they will soon be advantageous.

The motion introduced by the Socialists for immedi-



Paul Thompson

Germany evidently has still her admirers of Von Hindenburg. This photograph shows the general leaving the Reichstag after testifying in the investigation of war responsibility. In the crowd waiting to salute him are officers of the Prussian army; other followers presented the flowers that Von Hindenburg is carrying



Photographs from Central News

Riding Horseback Thru the Sky

This thriller was staged for the movies recently in Europe. Harry Piel mounted a horse which was then tied to a huge balloon and carried 280 meters into the air. At this altitude a parachute was fastened to the horse, the rope holding it to the balloon cut, and both horse and rider descended safely to the ground. The photograph above shows how the picture of the stunt was taken by a camera man in another balloon



Going Up

Horse and rider being dragged upward over the spectators by the balloon



Fastened

Mr. Piel making sure of the fastening that held the horse to the balloon



Coming Down

The sensational parachute drop that brought both horse and man down safe



© Underwood & Underwood

The first public market opened since the war in devastated France. It is in Arras, one of the most badly ruined of the cathedral cities

ate recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic was voted down by 289 to 124. So evidently Signor Nitti still has the Chamber back of him, and, if he can conciliate d'Annunzio and the militarists by securing concessions on the Adriatic, he will have established his position.

Trouble in Egypt

THE relation of Egypt to England resembles that of the Philippines to the United States. In both countries the foreign administration has been of great benefit to the people and has done more for education, sanitation and general prosperity than had ever been done before or than could have been accomplished under native rule. But in both countries there is a group of agitators with considerable popular backing who demand complete and immediate independence. In both cases the settlement of the question according to its present merits is hindered by previous promises of withdrawal which the ruling government has so far found it impossible or undesirable to carry out. That the British control of Egypt was only temporary and that the people would soon be granted independence was promised, among others, by Chamberlain in 1882, Gladstone in 1883, Salisbury in 1889, and Campbell-Bannerman in 1894.

Up to the Great War Egypt was nominally part of the Ottoman Empire and ruled by the Khedive. Actually, however, it was under the control of the British consul general and diplomatic agent. Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer), who held this position from 1884 to 1907, devoted himself to developing the agricultural resources of Egypt and to securing justice for the fellahin, who cultivate the irrigated fields.

Later British administrators have not been so successful in conciliating native sentiment, and during the war the stern measures of the military and the inconsiderate conduct of the Anzac and other foreign forces quartered in Egypt caused irritation among the populace. The proclamation in 1915 of a British protectorate over Egypt dashed the hopes of the Nationalists. They were further excited by the fact that during this same war the British had created a kingdom out of a neighboring Moslem people, the Arabs of the Hedjaz, who had, therefore, been aided to attain a greater degree, or at least appearance, of independence than the Egyptians were allowed to claim. They attempted last spring to send a delegation to the Paris peace conference to secure recognition as a nation, but the delegates were refused passports. In order to prove

to them how futile was the expectation of receiving support at Paris the British peace commission procured from President Wilson a public statement that the United States offered no opposition to the British protectorate over Egypt.

But these measures did not have the desired effect of quieting the unrest. They only diverted it into the form of rioting, in which a number of the British and other foreign residents were endangered and some lost their lives. These disorders were put down with considerable severity and charges of alleged atrocities by the British soldiery, supported by affidavits and photographs, have been circulated in America.

General Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine, was brought back from Syria and put in command of the military in Egypt, but has not been able to prevent repeated outbreaks. In the rioting at Alexandria in October thirty persons were killed and 206 wounded. In the rioting at Cairo in November ten persons were killed and 120 wounded. On December 15 a Moslem student threw a bomb and fired a revolver at the Premier, Yussuf Wahba Pasha, but without injuring him. The Premier was suspected of being Pro-English.

The British Government has appointed a commission, headed by Lord Milner, to visit Egypt and investigate the native grievances, but the Nationalists resent this on the ground that the Egyptian question is international and that the Egyptian people refuse to accept the British protectorate. On the other hand, the attitude of the British Government is best expressed in the following proclamation by General Allenby:

The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve the autonomy of the country under British protection and develop a system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler. The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external dangers or the interference of any foreign Power, and at the same time establish a constitutional system, in which—under British guidance so far as is necessary—the Sultan and his Ministers and the elected representatives of the people may in their several spheres increasingly co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs.

His Majesty's Government has decided to send a mission to Egypt to work out the details of a constitution to carry out this object and, in consultation with the Sultan, his Ministers and the Egyptian representatives, to undertake the preliminary work requisite before the future form of government can be settled.

It is not the function of the mission to impose a constitution on Egypt. Its duty is to explore the ground and discuss with the authorities on the spot the reforms necessary, and propose, it is hoped, in complete agreement with the Sultan and his Ministers a scheme of government which can subsequently be put into force.

What's Happened

The Montagu bill granting a gradually increasing measure of home rule to India passed the House of Commons on third reading.

The Jewish Bureau in Kiev states that in the recent Ukrainian pogroms 40,000 Jews have been killed and 200,000 wounded. The value of the Jewish property destroyed is estimated at \$200,000,000.

Enver Pasha, who was Turkish Minister of War from 1914 to 1918 and has been condemned to death by court-martial in Constantinople, has been crowned King of Kurdistan, the region between Mesopotamia and Persia.

Premier Hughes will have the support of an increased majority in the new Australian parliament. His Nationalist party won 35 seats in the late election. The Farmers' party, which is friendly, won eleven, while opposition Labor won only twenty-nine.

The steel union leaders have voted 22 to 2 to continue the nation-wide strike of steel workers. They find hope of victory for the strike in the decreased production thruout the mills and in the recent cancellation by the U. S. Steel Corporation of big foreign contracts.

The college professors of New York City and immediate vicinity have formed a provisional organization which was chartered last April by the American Federation of Labor, and which will be the third union in the United States to include college and university teachers in its membership.

The gift of \$100,000 made by Sir George Watson to the Anglo-American Society of Great Britain to endow a chair of American history in British universities is to be duplicated by a contribution on a larger scale from an American to establish a chair of British history in American universities.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau paid out \$234,000,000 in the year that ended last June. Nearly four-fifths of it went as allowances to families of soldiers and sailors; the rest was insurance. A little more than half the money spent had been paid in insurance premiums. Congress appropriated the rest.

H. C. Frick, who died in New York on December 2, left an estate of \$150,000,000, but willed five-sixths of it in public benefaction. New York City receives his Fifth Avenue house, with its art treasures, worth \$50,000,000, and an endowment of \$15,000,000. Princeton, Harvard and other public institutions also receive large gifts.

Our enormous exports and imports for the past year stimulate to hyperbole even so matter-of-fact a document as the Commerce Department's annual report. "America's trade balance," it says, "has reached a figure never before approached in the commerce of any nation in the history of the world," \$3,978,184,947 to be exact.



Sunny South-Southwest Outings

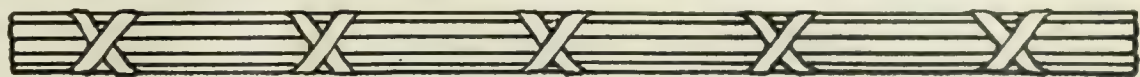
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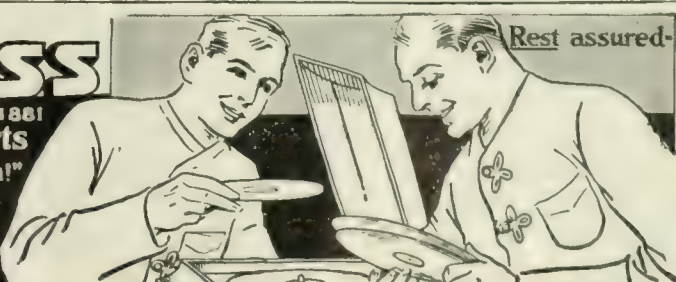
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Don't Come Out of the Kitchen

A Tip to Socialists on Communal Meals

By a Male Consumer

THIS is addressed to those worthy collectivists and feminists whose motto is "out of the kitchen" and who depict for us the glorious day when housekeeping shall no longer be the task of the fairer half of humanity and a few hundred expert chefs will cater to the needs of a million consumers. It is written in no spirit of antagonism to this ideal, for if our wives (the journalist must use this form even if a bachelor) prefer being sea captains and stenographers to frying steak and making griddle-cakes, the social system must be altered to make it possible for them to realize their ambition. But to make it possible we must first ask the consumer why he clings to the family kitchen and dining room and why the Great Reform lies still in the future.

For it is not as if communal meals were a novelty, the happy discovery of some sociologist-chef among our contemporaries. The world over, some twenty or thirty million soldiers, welfare workers and prisoners of war have been eating meals which were both communal and official at the expense of the Governments of the Powers. And yet it is safe to wager that not 10 per cent of these favored individuals will start coöperative restaurants on their return to civil life. The majority look forward with much resignation, in some instances almost with pleasure, to mother's pies and the coffee and bacon of Mrs. Soldier.

But why speak of armies? Does not every hotel, boarding house and restaurant in the world serve the communal meal? No doubt a flavor of private enterprise clings to most of these enterprises; but it is all the more important that, when the hotels and restaurants are socialized, the new regime should not be hampered by the errors of the old. For errors there must be, if family dining still persists after these many decades of competition with the Eating Trust with all its advantages of centralization. The factory operative has eliminated the hand-loom weaver; why has the chef not ousted the cook?

If I offer a personal answer to this question it is not in the arrogant belief that my own taste should regulate that of the world. I am well aware that (under By-Law 999 of the Soviet Republic) I must take what comes from the municipal kitchen or do my own cooking. If my case is an isolated one it is of no economic or political importance. But if I should chance to speak as a typical consumer, if perchance there should even be a majority in agreement with me on certain points (and no one can tell whether he is in the minority or not until the votes are counted), the producer will do well to heed my grievances.

For, after all, my dear Socialist, it is not the producer that rules in the end, but the consumer. That which is desired by the public, the public will have, whether it be the free air which requires no human producer or an automobile which requires the labor of



Central News

Altho communal meals have been tried out on soldiers the world over, the men come back to mother's pies and doughnuts

thousands. That which is not desired by the public will never figure in the economic situation, whether it be the brain work of an unpopular poet or the manual labor of workmen pouring forth unsalable goods upon a glutted market. The private meal will outlast any number of demonstrations of its waste of time and money from the standpoint of the producer, but it will vanish as soon as the communal meal satisfies the consumer.

Without further preface or apology, then, I will frame my indictment against the communal meal, including all types and grades from ten cents to twenty dollars, as it now exists in a million public eating places.

1. *Lack of variety.* The à la carte meal is so frightfully expensive and wasteful, owing to the dead

loss on many dishes which nobody orders, that the table d'hôte has a constant economic advantage. Unfortunately the table d'hôte became stereotyped by the French in the bad old days of the Bourbons and nobody has had the courage to make the least innovation since. Always and everywhere it is the same tune, in spite of the elaborate orchestration and superficial variations imposed on it by high priced chefs. Potage, poisson, entrée, poulet, dessert, demi-tasse; such is the invariable order.

2. *Procrustean portions.* The food is ladled out to you in fixed portions. If it is too much you must leave it (multiplied by the millions who eat in public places this must amount to an enormous economic waste). If it is too little, as is usually the case, you must either go hungry or startle the waiters by asking for another portion. If you get it, you must double your one-portion appetite and perhaps pay extra as well.

In the home dinner the food is placed on the table and each individual may take a full portion, half-portion, triple portion or any other amount his appetite may crave. One may help one's self repeatedly—so long as the food holds out—and in as large or small amounts as one pleases. This advantage of the flexible portion would alone give the family meal economic superiority from the consumer's standpoint over the communal meal.

3. *Left-overs.* The family, buying in small portions and from hand to mouth, can lay in just enough food to cover the current needs of its members. Such little as may be left over can be dished up in another form for the next meal or so. By knowing in advance the tastes of each member of the small circle to whom she caters, the housewife can reduce waste almost to zero.

The hotel or restaurant, on the other hand, cannot be sure of ending a day without large stocks of unused and spoilable food left over; unless, indeed, it figures on so close a margin as to run a permanent risk of not having food enough for its patrons. This unused material if introduced, under heavy camouflage, at a future meal (which is the usual boarding-house practice) is apt to pall on customers and perhaps derange their di-



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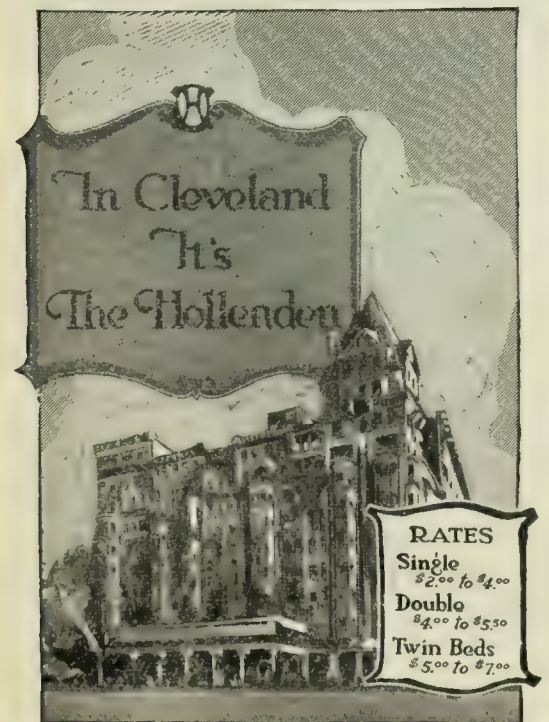
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gestions. Nor does even cold storage keep food palatable forever.

4. *Multiplicity of dishes.* Instead of giving you more of a dish you like, the high priced restaurant gives you more courses and side-dishes on the chance that you will like at least 40 per cent of them. I, for one, prefer a big bowl of bread and milk or six slices of bread and baked beans to an equal number of calories divided among thirteen tiny courses.

5. *Sauces and fixings.* In a home meal food is presented *au naturel* and every one can add sugar, salt, mustard, pepper and vinegar to suit his taste. In the communal meal some rich and indigestible orange-yellow or greenish-yellow dressing is poured over everything whether you want it or not. Here in Paris I dream at night of salmon without mayonnaise and lettuce without oil, but in no hotel from Vladivostok around to San Francisco can such things be found.

6. *Underdone meat.* For some mysterious reason, possibly to economize fuel, meat is always served half raw in public eating places. Ben Franklin was right when he said "If you want a thing well done you must do it yourself."

7. *The waiter.* With all that this fatal word connotes of delays, mistakes, tips, freezing haughtiness and general embarrassment.

8. *Formality.* In a family dinner there is opportunity for loud talk, jest, laughter, informality, "helping with the dishes," reading aloud, even mild horseplay. It is a season of relaxation and freedom. It is needless to say how far this is from being true of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses.

Now, my dear kitchen revolutionist, if you can abolish (1) the table d'hôte traditionalism, (2) the fixed portion, (3) the waste, (4) superfluous courses, (5) the Wagnerian extravagances of the chefs, (6) raw meat, (7) the waiter, (8) etiquette, I will have some hope of your Utopian Communal Meal.

To Get Our Share of World Trade

(Continued from page 271.)

knowledge, and I was told that most of them were serving the Government without pay. It was this sort of concentrated effort that made Great Britain before the war the greatest commercial nation on earth.

We have got to come to something of that sort in this country if we mean to keep in the running after European industry has been set upon its feet. We had commissions of our leading men, serving for the love of service, during the war. We must have them also in the days to come, the strenuous days of peace. We have the men, any number of them, who would gladly undertake this kind of work. We need only to get them together and organized for the tasks that must be done.

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph. D.

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"MONEY, in my family, was something that never lasted any longer than a week. My wife managed the house and I took care of the other expenses. I was making \$3,000 a year, but it didn't seem to go as far as the smaller incomes of many of my friends. They seemed to manage their expenses, but my expenses managed me.

"We ran our home as thousands of other American families do. If I saw something that I thought I needed, I bought it. My wife would see something that she liked, and she would buy it. My children always wanted money for one thing or another. It was a dollar for this and a dollar for that, and neither myself nor my children ever knew the full amount I had given them within a certain time. I was paid on Saturday. On the following Friday my wife would say to me, 'Where could your money have gone? We haven't a single thing to show for it.' And all I could answer was, 'Search me! I don't know. It just seems to dribble away for nothing at all in particular.'

"But a short time ago I came to my senses. I had to. On my dining room table was a sheaf of unpaid bills amounting to about \$250. I hadn't a cent saved to meet them. There was nothing I could do. I just had to let the bills slide for a while. But my creditors didn't seem to feel that way about it. I was hounded and pestered until the only way I could stave them off was to rather shamefacedly borrow the money from friends who were really making less of an income than I was.

"You can be sure that after this experience I knew there was 'something rotten in Denmark.' Why couldn't I hold on to money? Why could I not manage any better than the proverbial boy whose money always burned a hole in his pocket? Why couldn't

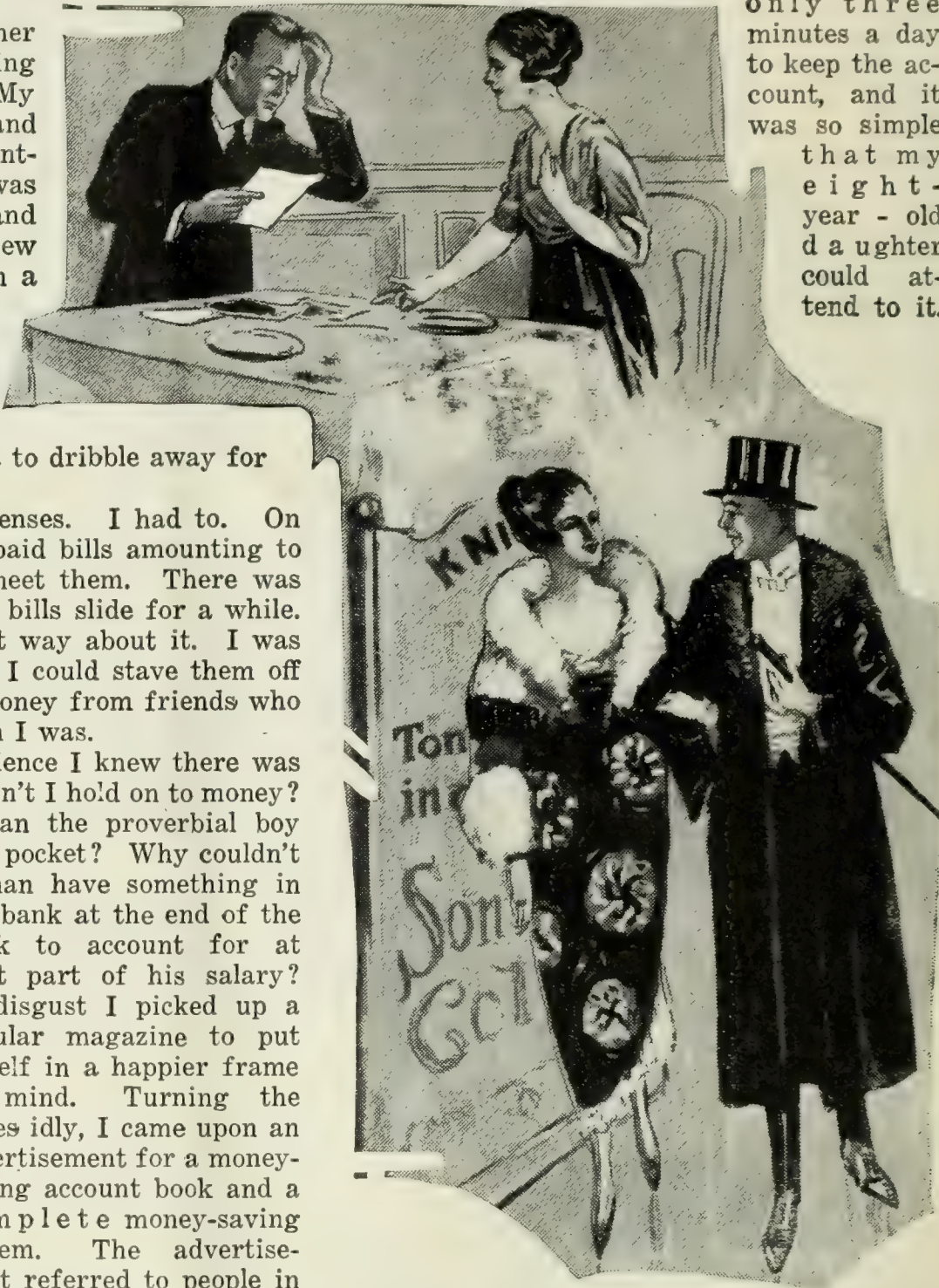
a man have something in the bank at the end of the week to account for at least part of his salary? In disgust I picked up a popular magazine to put myself in a happier frame of mind. Turning the pages idly, I came upon an advertisement for a money-saving account book and a complete money-saving system. The advertisement referred to people in just such a quandary as mine and offered to show them how they could save money without depriving themselves of the pleasures and conveniences which every one needs. Of course, I was skeptical, but since the book was offered upon free examination—no money in advance—I decided at least to look it over.

"A few days later the outfit arrived. My wife and I spent that evening

in looking it over, and applying it to our own disturbed affairs. After a little discussion we decided to keep the system, and see what it could do for us.

"I was astonished from the very first day how easy it was to keep track of financial affairs through this new account book and the small pocket book. It took

only three minutes a day to keep the account, and it was so simple that my eight-year-old daughter could attend to it.



We haven't deprived ourselves of pleasure—we go to the theatre—in fact, we found the money-saving game just as fascinating as it was profitable.

The whole money-saving outfit was adopted into the family immediately, and we called it the 'watch-dog of the home treasury.'

"From the first month we recognized that the system was most effective. It helped us keep a watchful eye on our income—check up our expenses—tell us to a penny where our money had gone—enable us to put money in the bank regularly and surely—aided us to get out of debt—and to have money waiting to meet any bills coming in instead of the old way of letting the bills wait until the money was scraped together.

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"The simplicity of your plan, which by comparison with previous methods of account keeping would seem to be well-nigh automatic, appeals to me strongly.

"They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks, but I will say to you that I am going to use the Ferrin Book for my own family expenses, and consider it will make money for me right from the start."

(Signed) D. S. BARTON.

Letter from A. B. Dick, Jr., of The A. B. Dick Company of Chicago, manufacturers of the Edison-Dick Mimeograph Machine:

"I can candidly say that all the record books which you have issued are practically invaluable to the man who wishes to handle his personal and household accounts in the proper manner. I have seen several systems to take care of these matters, but yours covers the ground in a more thorough manner than any of them.

"To further show my appreciation I would like to have three copies of your Investment and Insurance Register, and also one copy of the 'Money Making Account Book,' if these are off the press and available. It would be particularly gratifying to have them in sufficient time for the opening of the new year. If you will forward your bill I will be very glad to remit."

(Signed) A. B. DICK, JR.

"The first month I laid aside \$55, clear money. The next month it was the same way. At the end of a short time my wife and I gazed proudly at a bank balance of over \$400. And now, through the aid of this Accounting System, *I have \$1,200 in gilt-edge securities tucked safely away in the steel vaults of my bank.*

"But the best part of the thing is yet to tell. We haven't deprived ourselves of pleasure—we haven't missed luxuries—we go to the theatre—we entertain and dress as before—in fact, we found the money-saving game just as fascinating as it was profitable. The secret of the whole thing is that we stopped up our financial leaks with a few chunks of common sense.

"I can tell you it's a fine feeling to know that you have money in the bank, and that when the hard-luck, rainy days come along you can use your bank-book as an umbrella—to know that you have everything that you need, and that you can have many things that you really don't need—to know that you can go to the theatre one night without wondering what you'll have to do without the next day.

"This is what an efficient Saving System did for me. If my story can be of any aid to the thousands of other American families who would like to save money and still enjoy the pleasures of life, then I am sure that I will be paying in a small measure the great debt of gratitude which I owe to the 'Watch-Dog of the Home Treasury.'"

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Self Made Americans

A DEMONSTRATION in democratic Americanization of the foreign-born has been worked out in the American House at Cincinnati, where 175 clubs of foreigners are working side by side and have practically taken over the management of the institution. There is perhaps nothing quite like it anywhere else.

Before it was the American House, the building was Morris Rosen's saloon, situated in a densely populated immigrant district hard by the celebrated Mohawk Bridge, and famous as a tough resort. Here men in long beards and still wearing the queer shoes they had brought over with them from every part of Europe came to drink and smoke and play—all under the influence of American whiskey. The American House was built on the sure foundations which Morris Rosen, in common with most saloon-keepers, understood. It was located near the homes of the men it proposed to serve. It laid the emphasis on leisurely recreation—cards, billiards and the like. It encouraged men to come in groups of their neighbors and kinsmen, so that they could understand each other's speech and have common interests to talk over. And it did not begin preaching or teaching or insisting on the use of the English language the first moment a man ventured into it.

The results have been increasing, for from a small attendance at first there are now 175 clubs holding their regular meetings in the building and dropping in at other times, and these clubs are themselves furnishing the Americanization work, with a little guidance. The attendance at the American House is greater than it was at the saloon, the same men, apparently, being willing to give up alcohol for the games, the meetings, the baths and lectures and entertainments which are provided. The furniture and equipment were gifts from women's clubs and other organizations, and the general management and the building were provided by the Chamber of Commerce, the Immigrant Welfare Association, the Council of Defense and other similar bodies. The director, George Eisler, is himself foreign-born, a man who was formerly editor of a Hungarian paper and a fervid patriot of the land of his adoption. The project has been warmly commended by Secretary of the Interior Lane in a letter to Dr. William J. Condon, superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, who first conceived the idea when he found how poor an attendance the city was getting at its evening classes in English.

The aspiring young author was anxiously awaiting the postman's ring. Finally, his patience was rewarded and he hastened to know the worst.

"Hang it!" he exclaimed, as he sank dejectedly into a chair. "That's what I call rubbing it in. I sent that magazine two poems, and they've sent me back three."—*London Opinion*.

Tell It to the Judge

UNDER the law, confidences between husband and wife, lawyer and client, pastor and parishioner, and doctor and patient have been regarded as "private communications" and privileged. Now comes a new relationship growing out of the attempt of modern courts to prevent crime before it becomes serious rather than punish it afterward—the relationship of the judge of a juvenile court and the children who are brought before him. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the best known advocate of the juvenile court, holds that this relationship is sacred, since the state, acting thru the court, is the over-parent of the child.

The matter came out in a Denver case in the course of which Judge Lindsey was convicted of contempt of court. His appeal has recently been denied by the Superior Court of Colorado and the judge will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, so that the highest court in the land may pass on the matter.

Some years ago a Denver woman was accused of murdering her husband, a drunkard who had often assaulted her and her twelve year old son. One morning as he came home, half drunk and threatening his wife as he rattled the door to get in, a shot was heard and the man fell, crying out that his wife had shot him. The boy afterward came forward and said that it was he who had shot the man; that he found his mother with a revolver, threatening to shoot herself rather than put up longer with her husband's abuse, and that as he (the boy) tried to take the gun away from her it was accidentally discharged. The prosecutor did not believe the boy and asked Judge Lindsey to talk with him. This the judge did, but he refused to tell what the boy revealed. The prosecutor claimed that the boy had told a different story and asked him to impeach the boy's testimony. The judge stood pat, holding that the boy had talked to him in confidence and that he could not betray that confidence no matter what the story. He holds that "it is positively necessary to fight to the last ditch to sustain the principle that a juvenile judge can safely get the confidence of girls and boys without being dragged into the courts to tell the whole town about it."

The higher court decided, however, by a vote of four to three, that this was not a privileged communication and the judge stands guilty of contempt, with the choice of paying a fine and costs amounting to about \$2000, or of serving such a jail term as will purge him of the contempt. He declares he cannot possibly afford to pay such an amount and will go to jail if the Supreme Court does not reverse the decision.

Meanwhile, as the case has gone its slow way upon appeal, the boy has become a young man and has served in France with a splendid record. And his mother, who was acquitted on his testimony, has happily remarried.

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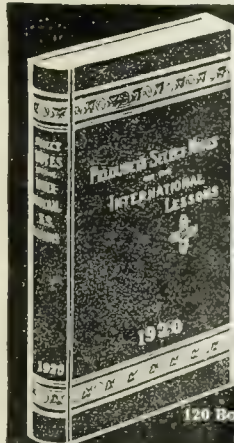
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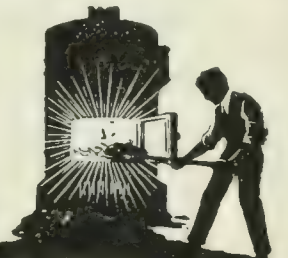
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Getting the World on Its Feet Again

(Continued from page 269.)

and surely assuming a more normal appearance. German prisoners have been used to advantage in clearing away the debris of ruined buildings and in other work. Many carloads of machinery and fixtures taken away by the Germans have been returned and set in operation. And reemployment of the workers at high wages has resulted in the withdrawal of public aid from nearly all of the 800,000 persons who were being assisted in November, 1918.

And official reports indicate that the yield of this year's crops will not be much below that of normal pre-war years.

In the Belgian Congo there is an asset which will prove of increasing importance in the future development of Belgium's industries. In area the colony is eighty times as large as Belgium itself. Altho situated in equatorial Africa, its climate is, on the whole, much more salubrious than that of most tropical countries, because the greater part of the country is a comparatively high plateau.

The vast mineral wealth of the Congo includes copper, tin, gold, diamonds, iron and coal. And the colony's exports and imports in 1913 had a value of approximately \$25,000,000, and in 1916 the foreign trade exceeded \$38,000,000.

But the proved industrial capacity and dependable character of the masses of the Belgian workers are the nation's best assets in the present emergency. The record of the nation's achievements in the past and its quiet and confident grappling with present difficulties are the surest guarantees that the Belgians can and will conquer in peace as they conquered in war.

WHAT ITALY NEEDS

The situation in Italy is vastly different, and Italy faces a serious situation, particularly thro lack of coal and social unrest.

The hydro-electric power already in use and still to be developed will be the most important factor in the industrial future of Italy. It has been estimated that Italian waterpower is capable of supplying a total of more than 6,000,000 horse-power; there is in use at present more than 1,200,000 horse-power. Works under construction and those definitely planned for the immediate future will have a capacity of 800,000 horse-power. It is expected, therefore, that in a short time 2,000,000 horse-power of electrical energy will be employed. More than 200 miles of railway have already been electrified.

The agricultural resources of Italy are of far greater importance than its mineral wealth. In any future adjustment Italy will not need assistance in developing her agriculture but will require good openings and profitable markets having quick and easy communication with the centers of production.

The continued emigration of laborers and settlers to other countries will help to create markets for Italian pro-

ducts. Southern France and South American countries especially will be inviting fields for Italian emigrants. The overseas possessions have an area about four times that of Italy proper, including the accessions of territory gained in consequence of the recent war. These offer important industrial and trade possibilities making for the development of a great industrial nation.

Italy is well situated to serve as the principal entre-pôt between the Far East and Central and Southern Europe. Italians with their historic legacy of maritime supremacy and their proved initiative will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to develop Italian industry and commerce.

The same situation which confronts Italy is faced to a large extent by Middle Europe, also.

THE SAME GERMAN EFFICIENCY

Germany is setting about its task of rehabilitation intelligently and industriously, on the whole, and if the necessities of life can be provided to her people, it seems reasonably certain that Germany will "come back" rapidly. Germany has perhaps in a higher degree than most of her neighbors industrial will-power and economic sense, which are certain to speed her recovery, if working conditions are at all favorable. Already the interchange of trade between Germany, France, and England has begun, and animosities of the war, so far as commercial relations are concerned, are being rapidly forgotten.

In thinking over the general European situation, I recall the simple explanation given by Marshal Foch of his success as a leader as being due largely to his faculty of never despairing. This simple faith seems to be as necessary today to assure a victory for peace as it was to win the victory of war.

Of course, the obvious lesson of the whole European situation is that it can be saved only by production and thrift. This the European economists and financiers thoroly understand, and they are doing everything in their power to stimulate such activities.

We should remember, however, that it took England five years after the Napoleonic Wars to get back into her stride, but she did it—and became the greatest creditor nation in the world. We should not forget, also, that it took us years to recover from the effects of the Civil War, yet we did it—and became the wealthiest nation in all history.

Whether some of us may like it or not, this country must continue to be the great reservoir of food, raw materials, and especially of credit, upon which Europe must be permitted to draw for some time to come. We cannot safely refuse to help Europe, and it is sound business to do all that we reasonably can to speed the rehabilitation of less fortunate, war-torn coun-

tries abroad. That is absolutely necessary, not only to preserve our own prosperity but to insure an orderly world, without which everything else would be in vain. We have very recently had a few demonstrations of mob rule in the United States and need not look beyond our borders to realize its terrible menace.

We, the people of America, in fact, have a high and great trust in our keeping—we must keep the lamp of Liberty lighted. And if we do our part, the world will not go down into the darkness of despair or be compelled to pass thru political and economic chaos. Finally, we must bear in mind that famous line from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech which calls upon us to highly resolve "that government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish"—not from the North or from the South, or even from America, but "from the earth."

New York City

Pebbles

"What church do you go to?"

"I don't go to any. My baptism didn't take."—*Life*.

There are one or two things that even very young men don't know.—*London Opinion*.

He—Phyllis is the sharpest girl I know.

She—Yes—she cuts me every time I meet her.—*Blighty*.

"Are you the captain of your soul?"

"Sort of a second lieutenant," ventured Mr. Henpeck dubiously.—*Manchester Evening Gazette*.

Willie—Pa, what's a "Jack of all trades"?

Papa—Generally a fellow who can produce everything except results.—*Blighty*.

"What's this stuff?"

"Mockturtle soup, sah."

"Well, tell that chef of your he's carried his mockery too far."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Anxious Mother—I can't let you go to football today, Johnnie—it's much too cold.

Johnnie—Oh, that's all right—I'll get into the hottest part of the game.—*Blighty*.

The former Emperor is neatly "hit off" in this verse:

Little Willie tried to fix
European politics.

All he did was simply nix.

Ain't he cute? He's sixty-six.

—*Saturday Evening Post*.

The stage manager was flirting with the leading lady when the comedian came nosing around.

"Three is a crowd," remarked the stage manager, pointedly.

"In that case we have a pretty good audience tonight," said the comedian, sweetly, as he peeped thru the curtain.—*Blighty*.

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That Elusive Fourth Dimension

(Continued from page 275)

Christians have conceived of God, as one to whom past and future form one eternal present so he sees simultaneously all things that have been, are or will be.

If our pile of film were made up of snapshots taken one a day thruout a man's life we should see at one glance his growth from babyhood to boyhood, to maturity and old age. We could turn the leaves of his life backward or forward as we will. Some day perhaps we shall have stereo-movies, scenes in three dimensions with time as the fourth.

This idea of time as a fourth dimension is not a new one. In 1754 d'Alembert defining "dimension" in the Encyclopedia wrote: "A brilliant man of my acquaintance believes that one may regard duration as a fourth dimension" In 1903 Minkowski worked out the idea in mathematical form. H. G. Wells, always quick to catch up a new scientific theory to use as a plot for a story wrote in 1895 of "The Time Machine," a vehicle by which a man could travel back and forth in time as he can travel east and west in a motor car. In this he visits the future and finds mankind split into two species, a subterranean working class living on—literally—a pleasure-loving leisure class.

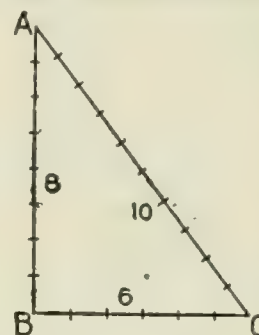
In "The Plattner Case" Wells tells of a chemical professor who was by an explosion knocked into—not the middle of next week as we commonly say—but into the fourth dimension of space. Ten days later he was knocked back again into our world but the only evidence of the truth of his story was that his heart beat on the right side and he was left handed and otherwise reversed in a way that would be impossible in a space of three dimensions. We can turn a glove inside out in three dimensions and so make it just like its mate of the other hand but we cannot turn a solid inside out except in four dimensional space.

In another of his "Thirty Strange Stories" Wells tells "The Story of Davidson's Eyes." While Davidson was working in his London laboratory a lightning shock so affected his eyesight that he could not see the familiar objects about him which he could feel but looked instead at a South Sea island on the opposite side of the globe. This might be possible in a curved space of four dimensions altho Wells professes to pooh-pooh such an absurd suggestion while he ingeniously insinuates it. George Macdonald in his fantastic romance "Lilith" also introduces the fourth dimension.

Points that are far apart if measured in three dimensions may be close together in the fourth. We can readily understand this if time is the fourth dimension for events can happen at the same instant tho thousands of miles apart. But it is not impossible to conceive of the fourth dimension as spatial instead of temporal if we ap-

proach the problem from a simpler standpoint. Let us think of ourselves as living in a "Flatland" of two dimensions with no thought of a third. There yet survive in enlightened America individuals who believe that "the earth do move" and who deny that it is "round like a ball." That is, they do not recognize the curvature of the earth in the third dimension. But if such an individual were to travel in a "straight" line westward over the "level" land and water he would much to his surprise come back to his starting point which he had left 25,000 miles behind him.

Suppose yourself a worm—the Bible says you are anyway—and crawling around on a sheet of paper. With your vermicular mind you doubtless would take a superficial view of the universe and find it as impossible to imagine a third dimension as man does a fourth.



If in the course of your crawling you came across a triangle you might—if you were a measuring worm—pace it off and find that the distance from A to B was 8 inches, from B to C was 6 inches

and from this data if you knew the law of the hypotenuse, you might calculate that the distance from A to C was 10 inches. On measuring it you would find your prediction verified and so gain perfect confidence in your plane geometry. But unbeknownst to you, poor worm with your eyes fixed on the paper, some man may have picked up the sheet and crumpled it up or rolled it over so that A and C are only one inch apart—in the third dimension. The worm is right when he thinks the distance between these points is 10 inches: so is the man right when he says it is one inch. It depends on the point of view.

Now in Einstein's view something of this sort happens to our three-dimensional space when matter gets into it. We know for instance that if you divide the circumference of any circle by the diameter the ratio figures out as 3.1415+. It has been calculated to 707 decimal places but we can dispense with the rest of them and call the whole thing Pi for short. Write it in Greek as π . Now if you place a heavy particle, say a lead bullet, in the center of a circle the ratio of the diameter to the circumference, according to Einstein, becomes a little less than Pi, for the circle has been warped, so to speak, into the fourth dimension by the strain of gravitation. The difference in such a case is too small to be measurable by any known means, but it is supposed to be an actual not an imaginary deviation from the geometrical law.

Now the sun being a big heavy body must extend its gravitational strain

for a considerable distance around and a ray of light passing thru this crumpled up space would not be able to pursue a straight course. And according to the eclipse observations it does not. Light like everything else follows "the easiest way" and this is not always the straight and narrow path. A river takes the easiest, not the shortest, way to the sea and this leads it thru many meanderings. Most of us, I suppose, have a mental image of Newton's gravitation as a sort of rope by which the sun pulls the earth into its orbit when it is disposed to fly off on a tangent. But from Einstein's viewpoint we should rather think of the earth as picking its way as best it can thru a space-and-time combination that has been strained and distorted by the power of the sun. I visualize Einstein's solar system as a spider web with the sun in the middle like the spider and the planets like flies trying to get around thru the tangled strands. But it is more complicated than that for each planet has its own lesser web of radiating influence to drag about with it wherever it goes.

Newton's idea is simpler but unfortunately light at least seems to follow Einstein's law, not Newton's. That is why Einstein is such a troublesome fellow. If he would confine himself to metaphysical speculation nobody need bother about these strange notions of his. But when he points how they can be proved and then British astronomers and American physicists find things according to his deductions he cannot be ignored. The man does not seem to have that decent respect for the opinions of mankind that leads most of us to limit our logic to the sphere of common sense. When he gets an idea in his head he follows it wherever it leads him even tho he bumps up against Euclid and Newton and the rest of us. For instance if you admit the second of his two fundamental postulates, that the speed of light is constant regardless of the velocity of its source, you are irresistibly led—unless you let go of his hand somewhere on the way—to the conclusion that time is a local affair; that there is no way of telling by light signals whether two clocks at a distance are keeping the same time, or whether two events at different places occur simultaneously. You could not tell this even if you could shoot a watch from one place to the other with the speed of light, for no matter how many seconds—or years—the watch might be on its way it would register the same time. If instead of a watch a man could travel at that speed he would not grow old on the way. According to Einstein no man, watch or any other material thing can travel with the speed of light, for it would require an infinite force to give the smallest particle such a velocity. But let us suppose that a hollow projectile holding a man, such as Jules Verne and Wells used on their voyages to the moon, should be sent off into space with a velocity one twenty-thousandth less than light. If at the end of a year the projectile should be

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caught like a comet by the gravitation of some star and be swung around and sent back to the earth, the man on stepping out of his shell would be two years older but he would find the world two hundred years older. This would be, as Professor Langevin suggests in *Scientia*, 1911, an interesting way to study history, but it would be risky, not to say impossible. Still French scientists, like Napoleon, have no place in their dictionaries for so stupid a word as "impossible" and M. Esnault-Pelterie has figured out that a thousand pounds of radium would be sufficient to carry a man to Venus in 35 hours if a hollow projectile could be fitted up like a rocket with the radium in the rear sending out a rapid fire of electrons.

After all the idea of the relativity of time ought to be easier to accept than that of space for it is in accord with experience instead of contrary to it. How time flies—sometimes—and how laggard at others. We drop off to sleep and wake the next instant if we credit our personal perceptions. Why should we believe the sun and the clock in preference to ourselves?

If You Want to Read More About the Einstein Theories

For the non-mathematical reader the articles on "Gravitation" by Professor Eddington in the *Scientific American Supplement* of July 6 and 13, 1918, are the best. Poincaré's "Science and Method" or "Foundations of Science" (Science Press, N. Y.) gives a clear account of the relativity theory in its earlier aspects. In "The Fourth Dimension Simply Explained" (Munn & Co., N. Y., 1910) twenty-two writers do their best to justify the title of the book. Professor Wetzel in *Science*, Oct. 3, 1913, explains the relativity of time with many diagrams and references to the literature. See also *Science* for July 16, 1909; May 20, 1910; June 20, 1913; April 24, 1914. In *Philosophical Review*, Jan., 1915, Wildon Carr discusses "The Metaphysical Implications of the Principle of Relativity." Other articles of interest to the general reader are to be found in *Scientific American Supplement*, April 7, 1917, and in *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*, Jan. 18, 1917.

The mathematical student may be referred to: Silberstein's "Theory of Relativity"; Carmichael's "Theory of Relativity"; Cunningham's "Principle of Relativity"; Richardson's "Electron Theory of Matter"; Young's "Fundamental Concepts of Algebra and Geometry"; and to articles by Wilson and Lewis on "The Time-Space Manifold" in *Proceedings of American Academy of Arts and Science*, Nov., 1912; by Lewis and Comstock in *Philosophical Magazine*, 1908; by Campbell and Wilson in *Philosophical Magazine*, 1910. Also to "Relativity," by A. W. Conway, 1915. "Mathematical Report on the Relativity Theory of Gravitation," by A. E. Eddington. London Physical Society, 1918. W. de Sitter's "On Einstein's Theory of Gravitation and its Astronomical Consequences." Monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. 76, p. 699, 1916. H. A. Lorentz's "Einstein's Theory of Gravitation." Proc. Amsterdam Academy, Vol. 19, 1917. A. Einstein's "Kosmologische Betrachtungen zur allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie," Berlin Sitzungsbericht, 1917. H. Minkowski's "Die Grundgleichungen für die elektromagnetischen Vorgänge in bewegten Körpern," Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, p. 53, 1908.

Pebbles

"I'll marry you on one condition!"

"That's all right; I entered college on four."—*Yale Record*.

Barber—Do you want a hair cut?

Stude—Naw! Cut 'em all while you're about it.—*Jack O' Lantern*.

"Why don't you applaud the orchestra?"

"I can't stand the strain."—*Sun Dial*.

Mr. Peck—Would you mind compelling me to move on, officer? I've been waiting on this corner three hours for my wife.—*Puck*.

Beatrice (after dinner at the Adelphia)—Oh, I feel like crying.

James—"Well, there is a ball-room here."—*Punch Bowl*.

"I had a fall last night that rendered me unconscious for six hours."

"Uh-huh?"

"Yep; I fell asleep."—*Voodoo*.

Prof.—I am going to speak on liars today. How many of you have read the twenty-fifth chapter of the text?

Nearly every student raised his hand.

Prof.—Good. You are the very group to whom I wish to speak. There is no twenty-fifth chapter.—*Pitt Panther*.

He—My dear, I can't afford to buy you that hat.

She—Still, you'd save money if you did.

He—How do you make that out?

She—Because I shall fret myself ill if I don't get it, and you know what doctors' bills are!—*Tit-Bits*.

Life Guard (rushing up excitedly)—Madam, your poor husband has just been drowned.

The Widow (in bathing costume)—And have they found his body?

Life Guard—No, it's lost.

Widow—Now, isn't that just too provoking—he had the key to our bath-house around his neck.—*Tiger*.

"You are suffering from brain fag and ennui," announced the specialist. "You should take more interest in your business."

"I would like to," said the patient.

"Then why don't you?" demanded the specialist.

"The law won't let me," replied the patient. "I'm a pawnbroker."—*Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Two Scots were on a journey on a hot summer day. "Have you anything with you, McNab?" asked one.

"Ay, a bottle of beer. What have you, McAllister?"

"Dried tongue."

"Good! We'll divide our provisions."

McNab produced his beer and it was divided. Then he asked his fellow traveler to bring out his provisions.

"I?" said McAllister.

"Ay, man, the dried tongue you said you had."

"I haven't got one now," was the cool reply.—*The Passing Show*.

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It's Only Teacher!

(Continued from page 276.)

own home towns. They are transients, wanderers. They must find their happiness where they happen to be. And people who call them "queer" would do well to stop and ask how many years of skimping, discomfort, fear of criticism, and almost friendless and always insecure exile from home may have made many of them what, in their fresh girlhood, they never thought to become.

The first social problem that confronts a new teacher in any community is "Where to live?" Many teachers suggest that communities where there is no suitable hotel or boarding house where a teacher can live at a price within her means, a "teacherage" should be provided by the community. This is worth considering in the light of what one teacher has to tell:

"There are few teachers who expect 'all the comforts of home' when they go away to teach; but they do not expect extraordinary discomforts. Yet there are many who think that a schoolmarm who expects a warm room, and a good light to work by, is 'fussy.' She is even more 'peculiar' if during zero weather she has no appetite for a daily menu of cold pork, underdone potatoes, rank tea, and slack-baked, yeasty bread. In making these statements I have in mind some personal experiences with starvation diet and comfortless rooms.

"One of my experiences was in a small town where the winters are unusually severe. When I was engaged to teach there I was informed by the Superintendent that boarding places were scarce and that I could not arrange for accommodations until I arrived. I reached the place two days before school opened and went to the local hotel, supposing that I could get a room there without depending on private families. Much to my surprise and amusement, the proprietor announced that he could not bother to take teachers because they required heated rooms. My sense of humor kept my courage alive while I made six more inquiries—this time at private houses—with no result. That evening another new teacher arrived and enjoyed a similar reception. Late that night we succeeded in securing a small room together. This contained one rickety bureau, a shallow closet with only a few hooks, a three-quarter bed, a small stand, and a chair.

"As our room was not heated we had to spend winter evenings in the family living room, which contained the only stove in the house besides the kitchen range. The family often had callers who were entertained in this room, so that we found it impossible to get a quiet moment in which to read, write letters or plan our daily work. Finally we decided to get up very early in the morning for that purpose, but our landlady objected to our turning on the electric light, which we had to do on dark winter mornings."

Yet the landlady responsible for

these accommodations was "insulted" when the teachers finally found a better place to live and left her home. This teacher's next experience was not much better:

"My next experience was in another small town. The only available boarding place was a small cottage on a country road nearly two miles from the school. Here I boarded with some other teachers. As there was no car line near, we walked to and from school. During the autumn and early winter, we enjoyed these walks, and they were doubtless good for us. But in January and February when snow storms made the roads almost impassable, we did not relish acting the part of the snow plow. Ploughing through drifts for the greater part of two miles may sound like wholesome and invigorating exercise. Doubtless it is, if it can be followed by a rest. But it is an exhausting setting-up drill before several hours of teaching. The walks might have tired us less if they had been preceded by a substantial breakfast, but all the meals were so scanty and so poor that we had to buy bread and cheese and soup in order to get enough to eat."

"My room," she continues, "was as cheerful as a cell in the Tombs. It contained a cot with a straw-filled mattress. This was provided with cotton flannel blankets and two decidedly dirty quilts. There were no sheets. The only other furniture consisted of a bureau, a tiny table and a straight-backed chair. The only light was a kerosene hand lamp which I fitted with a paper shade. I could have made friends with the furnishings if the room had been warm, but it was a match for the finest Bohn refrigerator ever made. Several times the pipes froze so that we often had to wait until we reached the school-house before we could get water for our morning ablutions. Our rooms were so intensely cold that for several nights we had to go to bed almost completely dressed.

"Some may argue that such experiences are 'good for one's soul.' Perhaps they are good for the teacher's soul, but unfortunately her pupils do not reap any advantage. No teacher can be fully efficient under such conditions."

No teacher can be permanently sweet-tempered and pleasant with her pupils, one might almost say, when such conditions are hers,—but there are still saints on earth and some of them are teachers. Think of that, comfortably housed parents, when Johnny comes home in tears and you are inclined to blame the teacher!

Perhaps the living conditions that teachers must usually accept have something to do with their lack of social prestige in small towns, since, as one teacher suggests, the leading women of the town do not like to pay calls at boarding-houses and be received in bedrooms. However that may be, we may be sure from what teach-

ers tell us, that quite aside from any personal fitness or unfitness for social life in a community, teachers often fail to have the pleasures enjoyed by other normal persons. Here is one of the best stories of the kind I have heard, altho, in my ten years of experience as the wife of a teacher I have heard many like it, many that told the same truths. The young teacher arrived in the town where she was to serve and asked the Superintendent about boarding places, only to be told that she would find the greatest difficulty in getting a room and could not possibly hope to get room and board under one roof.

"I tramped from one end of the town to the other several times that day only to find that the rooming places of which I was told were mere figments of the imagination. I was so tired that it seemed as though I could not take another step, and sought the home of the Superintendent. He advised me to try one more place. This was the home of a woman who had been nursing in private families to support herself. She had a room that she would be glad to rent, but there would be days at a time when I would be the only one in the house and there would be no one to keep the fires. It seemed a choice between something and nothing and I chose the former even tho it was a poor alternative. She showed me the room, and the door had no more than closed behind her when the tears which I had been fighting back for the last two hours came tumbling from my eyes. . . . Oh, to be back in my dear little home in the country where people were glad when I came at night and called 'Good-bye' when I left in the morning! Fortunately I came of good old New England stock, and after resting for awhile on the bed where I had thrown myself when the lachrymal flood overpowered me, I set my teeth, bathed my eyes, and sallied out in quest of supper. Again I thought of my home in the country with its home-made bread, fresh vegetables and whipped cream."

The next day this teacher met another new teacher who had not found anything but a room at the high-priced hotel. She invited her to share her own room and they spent the rest of the year together, multiplying their joys and dividing their difficulties. These two young women went, each to her own church, on Sunday morning and this is what our correspondent has to say about it:

"I could not help wishing that I had been born a Catholic like my roommate, or that she had been baptized a Presbyterian like me, for then we could have gone to church together. 'But then,' I reflected, 'we will both have an opportunity to meet more of the people sooner, for the Presbyterian ladies who call on me will call on her and the Catholic ladies who call on her may include me in the courtesy.' I lingered a moment in the pew at the close of the service, hoping someone might speak to me; but everyone seemed to be in a hurry to get to the door. The minister was busy talking with a group of parishioners and I left the

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church without having spoken to anyone.

"My roommate was at home when I arrived and greeted me with a smile, and said, 'Well, did you enjoy the service and meeting the people of the parish?'"

"I enjoyed the service," I replied, "but I did not meet any of the people. How many did you meet at your church?"

"Not a soul, Jenny," she replied, speaking my first name as tho it were a precious straw at which she clutched to save herself from drowning in a sea of lonesomeness. From that time on we were Jenny and Grace. We talked it over and decided to make the best of it.

"None of the ladies called until the end of the first month. Then the Superintendent and his wife called and the Presbyterian minister and his wife. Grace was out both times but I did my best to be cordial. We did everything we could think of to keep up our spirits. We spoke to the clerks in the stores where we traded and we were on speaking terms with the postman on our street, but so far as the great majority of the people were concerned, they might as well have been so many fence-posts and we cobblestones in the street. When a missionary tea, or bazaar to raise funds occurred, a general notice was sent to the teachers. We hesitated about going at first, because we knew so few people, and so few people had shown any interest in knowing us that we felt like intruders. Finally, one afternoon when I returned from school, I found Grace with a look on her face that indicated that she had come to some kind of decision.

"You look as if you had decided to impeach the President or discharge the janitor," said I.

"I am tired of sitting in this seven by nine room gathering barnacles," she said. "If the people of this town don't care enough about knowing me to call on me, I am going to force the acquaintance by attending everything they give where I can pay my way, so they won't feel that I am sponging. I am going to begin by attending the supper which the ladies of the Methodist Church are giving to-morrow afternoon."

"That was the beginning of our going to all sorts of gatherings open to the public. We began to realize that we knew more people who spoke to us on the street, but no more of the townspeople called on us, nor were we invited to any of their parties. There was a young men's club in town which decided to give a benefit party and dance, the proceeds of which were to go to help the poor of the town. Two of the young men invited Grace and me to go. The purpose for which the party was given was a good one, the young men were respectable, and we went.

"The next noon the Superintendent sent us word that he would like to see us in the office at the close of school. The purpose of the interview was to tell us that our attending the party the evening before had been indiscreet. Some of the prominent people in the town did not approve of dancing and

card playing. Two of the ministers had called upon him that morning and one of the ladies had called him on the phone to enter protest against the teachers attending such parties. We explained that we had no thought of doing anything improper. The Superintendent said he had no doubt of that, but in the same breath he intimated that we better not do it again."

Later in the year these two luckless girl teachers were reprimanded for taking supper at the hotel with some boys from their own home town, boys who had been neighbors of one of them all her life, and one was a cousin.

This teacher's most interesting and pertinent letter closes with the following remarks:

"Near the end of the year the pastor of one of the churches, realizing that the teachers were not so happy as they should be, devoted a Sunday evening discourse to a consideration of 'The Stranger Within Our Gates.' He sent a questionnaire to each teacher. One of the questions was, 'What do you desire of the community for yourself?' I really felt better after I had answered that question. This is what I wrote:

"First, that I be received in the town where I am to teach as any other woman who is my equal, intellectually, socially and morally, would be received.

"Second, that I be treated as an individual, not as one of a class distinct from other human beings.

"Third, that the women in the neighborhood call upon me soon after my arrival, as they would call upon the wife of a merchant or a lawyer who moves into their neighborhood, thus giving me an opportunity to show whether or not I am a social being. If I fail in my social duties I am willing to be "dropt" as they would "drop" any other woman for similar reasons.

"Fourth, that I be not classed with those who do not return calls, just because I am a teacher.

"Fifth, that I be invited to parties to which others besides teachers are invited, so that I may extend my acquaintance and enjoy the companionship of people some of whom are outside the teaching profession.

"Sixth, that when people talk to me, they sometimes allow the conversation to drift to topics other than school teaching.

"Seventh, that if any social restrictions other than a lawyer's wife would be expected to observe are to be laid upon me, it be made known at the time when the contract is signed.

"Eighth, that if the people in the town delay extending any social courtesies until I am so calloused with homesickness and lonesomeness that I have lost any desire to meet them half way, it shall not be attributed to the natural unsociability of school teachers."

To sum up, then, these are some of the social disadvantages of being a teacher: unpleasant living conditions as aliens in the community and as aliens so poorly paid that they cannot demand conditions commensurate with their interests and tastes; a public tra-

DIVIDENDS

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

Pierrepont and Clinton Streets

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the rate of **4** per cent.
per annum

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CROWELL H. DEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
New York, December 4, 1919.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 83.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4 %) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, January 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, December 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
New York, December 4, 1919.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 69.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, January 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, December 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 20, 1919.

C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, December 10, 1919.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 2, 1920, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1920.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 28, 1920, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 2, 1920, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 29th, 1920.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The directors of this corporation have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 % on the preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of 50c per share on the common capital stock. The dividends on both preferred and common stock are payable January 5, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 82

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for December 31, 1919, to declare the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. December 31, 1919. The Transfer Books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1919.

dition that permits townspeople to demand unreasonable things of the teacher in the way of conformity to the ideas of the town, and that does not hesitate to criticize unkindly things harmless in themselves and normally interesting and enjoyable to young women; a public tradition that blames and dislikes the teacher for a certain cautious dryness of personality that is the result of poverty and criticism, not the cause; and a public tradition that does not give the unmarried woman worker the same courtesy and consideration shown to the woman who lives at ease as the wife of any townsman. Moreover there is the social segregation of the teacher, the tradition that makes people invite teachers only to meet other teachers. This is done in nearly all parts of the country and resented by teachers everywhere.

The writer knows of many parties given by kind-hearted patrons of schools, public and private, for the teachers. Nearly always the teachers attending such parties are as bored as the givers of them. And yet if they were to meet under favorable circumstances they might have a good time together, they might find much in common. But both sides have been bored without knowing why. And consequently the gulf is dug deeper between the public-spirited patron of the school and the teachers. Yet the reason is not far to seek.

Suppose Mr. and Mrs. Gray invite Johnny's six favorite lady teachers to dinner with them. Do they invite any attractive young men or other attractive people to meet them? By no means. They invite these ladies who have been working together all day to dress up and come together in the evening and talk about Johnny. "Well," says the host, carving the turkey, "how is school?" But if a lawyer were dining with him he would be most unlikely to fumble around in his mind for such an inquiry as "How's the bar?" And his wife will murmur to the poor teacher on her left, "Do you really think Johnny will improve?" The party is spoiled. To put it bluntly, such treatment of teachers is discourteous and unkind, however good the intention, and the sooner people realize it the better. As one teacher once said to me, "That dinner was only a clumsy charity! I could hardly swallow it!"

This segregation reacts against the children's best interests. The happier, more normal, and richer are teacher's lives, the better will they be able to minister to the needs of little children. And so long as people have no better way of introducing teachers to the communities they serve than that which I have seen all too often—sending them a printed notice of the first church affair with a paid admission to be held after the beginning of school and adding that it will be a good chance to meet parents—so long as people do this sort of thing, threatening unpopularity if the teacher does not accept it in silence, just so long will teachers who are socially self-respecting be unhappy and discontented with "the teacher's" job.

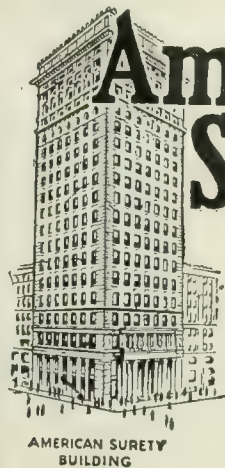
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C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

I. Political and Economic Reconstruction in Europe—"Getting the World on Its Feet Again," "The London Conference," "Italian Troubles."

1. What, according to Mr. Sisson, are the chief economic needs of Europe at the present time? How are these needs to be supplied?
2. What proofs does Mr. Sisson offer that, "The great need [in France] is not foreign machines and tools, but materials with which to operate idle equipment"?
3. "England, however, is fundamentally sound." Discuss this statement under the following headings: (a) finance, (b) manufactures, (c) shipping.
4. "The situation in Belgium is particularly bright." Show that the facts presented justify this statement.
5. What economic and political problems are clamoring for solution in Italy at the present time?
6. If the United States fails to ratify the Treaty, what will be the probable effect on European international relations?
7. Do you agree that, "We cannot safely refuse to help Europe, and it is sound business to do all that we reasonably can to speed the rehabilitation of . . . countries abroad"?

II. To Get Our Share of World Trade.

1. Prove that, "In our own interest, for the sake of our foreign trade and our war loans, . . . we must safeguard Europe against a breakdown of credit, exchange and commerce." How is this to be done?
2. "Every nation needs American food, machinery and raw materials . . . —but American exports to Europe have shown a sharp decline." Why?
3. "The excess of her imports over exports has driven European exchange down to unprecedented low levels." Make this statement the basis for a discussion of the theory of international exchange.
4. "Clearly we must stimulate our import along with our export trade." How is this to be done?

III. The Italian Immigrant—"Our Common Interest."

1. From what part of Italy have most of the emigrants to America come? How do you account for this fact?
2. What has the Italian immigrant contributed to the economic development of the United States?
3. The author of this article seems to feel that both as matter of national and international policy it would be a mistake to restrict too closely Italian immigration into this country. Do you agree?
4. Comment on this statement: "Especially important is the question of the treatment of immigrant workmen in social legislation."

IV. A Hold-Up on the Railroads.

1. Summarize the provisions of the Cummins Railroad Bill referred to in this article.
2. What are the grounds of Senator LaFollette's opposition to the bill?
3. Do you feel that the railroads should be returned to private ownership early in 1920 or that the solution of the question should be deferred to a later time?
4. What is the present status of the Peace Treaty? Do you see any signs that the deadlock will soon be broken?
5. Why has Senator Borah renounced all claim to the Republican presidential nomination? Discuss the relative claims of Senator Johnson and General Wood to the nomination.

V. Community Housekeeping—"Don't Come Out of the Kitchen."

1. What are the advantages of communal meals and of cooperative housekeeping which the author fails to discuss?
2. Are the examples of communal meals given in this article the only ones which could be given?
3. What does this statement mean: "For, after all, . . . it is not the producer that rules in the end, but the consumer."
4. Draw up, if you can, an answer to the author's indictment against the communal meal.

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. To Get Our Share of World Trade. By Joshua Willis Alexander.

1. Write a single paragraph explaining the two ways in which the Department of Commerce can aid the United States to obtain world trade.
2. Imagine that you are an employee of one of the Bureaus of the Department of Commerce. Write a short report of information that will aid the development of our foreign trade.
3. Explain the following sentence: "Our mistakes of the past have been due in large part to a lack of data upon which to base correct decisions."
4. Show how the sentence just quoted applies to debating, or to the writing of argument.
5. Name and explain at least five methods of obtaining data.
6. Explain why the ability to obtain data is as well worth cultivating as the ability to speak or write correctly.
7. Write a paragraph in full explanation of the figure, "We cannot erect a Chinese wall around this country with doors that open outward only."
8. Explain why it is reasonable to believe the sentence: "If Europe sinks, we, too, will be dragged into the quagmire."
9. Define every one of the following words: stabilized, fiscal year, commodities, rehabilitation, disseminating.

II. Getting the World on Its Feet Again. By Francis H. Sisson.

1. Give a talk in which you explain what the writer means by saying: "The civilized peoples of the world are inseparably leagued together thru economic conditions. Each is dependent upon the other."
2. Prove, by illustrations from history, that there is good reason for agreeing with the writer when he says: "Eventually, I feel confident, the constructive forces will win."
3. Summarize, as far as possible, the problems that now confront various lands.
4. Read aloud, with proper emphasis, the last paragraph of the article.
5. What can you do to fulfil the "high and great trust" that you, as an American, have in your keeping?

III. It's Only Teacher! By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. Draw from the article material for a constructive paragraph on "Advantages Gained by a Community That Elevates the Position of Teacher."
2. What attitude of mind concerning teachers is expressed in the following works: "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Great Expectations"?
3. For what reasons should the world at large respect the following teachers: James A. Garfield, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Ex-President Eliot of Harvard, President Butler of Columbia, President Wilson?
4. Prove that it will benefit any community to increase the salaries of its teachers.

IV. The Elusive Fourth Dimension. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. The "Fourth Dimension" is a mathematical term. Draw from the article a definition of the "Fourth Dimension."
2. Prove that the article gives a list of interesting stories, well worth the reading.
3. What is the nature of many of H. G. Wells's stories?
4. In what ways are H. G. Wells's stories like Hawthorne's stories?
5. Do any of Edgar Allan Poe's stories resemble H. G. Wells's stories? Explain.
6. Draw from this article material for an ingenious and surprising story.
7. Explain how Jules Verne would have taken advantage of such material.
8. What is the principal point of Dr. Slosson's article?

V. The News of the Week.

1. Give a talk explaining the recent troubles in Egypt.
2. What is the present situation between the United States and Mexico?
3. Explain the steps by which national prohibition has come into being.
4. What questions still trouble the people of Europe?
5. What has become of "The League of Nations"?
6. Explain "the railroad question."

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